

2.3 - Teaching- Learning Process

2.3.1 - Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences

College encourage student-centric learning through various methods such as brain storming group discussions, quiz competitions, presentations and project work in participative learning and problem solving methodologies. Regular participative activities viz., group discussions, projects, seminars, extension lectures are organized in the college and the students actively participate in these activities within and outside the college. Different student support systems are available in the college like Library, Computer Lab, Reading Room, ICT based classrooms. Students are trained for Basic Life skills such as First Aid, Self Defence, educational study tour and Personal Hygiene and Sanitation. Beyond the classroom, college gives high importance to all-round development of students through extra-curricular, co- curricular and field based activities. Students are taken for study tours to the sites of interest in order to get familiar with the field/natural conditions. To increase the concentration in various activities, the college has framed many committees and clubs including the Cultural Committee, Sports Committee, Canteen Committee, Career counselling cell, Discipline Committee and Red ribbon club. Both intra and inter-college sports competitions are organized, where students exhibit talent in variety of games to foster spirit of togetherness and leadership. In order to inculcate human values, ethics and social responsibility.



Late Reverend Father Shri.MaskujiBirujiBurungaleShikshanSanstha, ShegaonR.No. F-422.

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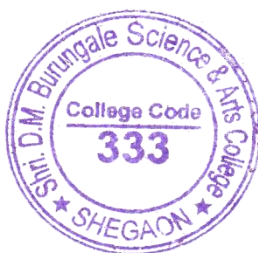
Out. No. SDMBSC/NAAC/IQAC/AQAR/2018.

Date:-30/12/2018

DECLARATION

Percentage of teachers using ICT for effective teaching with Learning Management Systems (LMS), Elearning resources etc. (current year data)

Number of Teachers on Roll	Number of teachers using ICT (LMS, e-Resources)	ICT Tools and resources available	Number of ICT enabled Classrooms	Numberof smart classrooms	E-resources and techniques used
11	11	3	5	0	7



Rashadan ..

Principal

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Shri. Dnyaneshwar M .Burungale Science and arts College, Shegaon.

Department of Library

Session 2019-2020

E-Resources and Techniques Used

Sr.No.	E-resources	Techniques Used
1	6000 + Journals	N-List
2	31,30,500 E- books	N-List
3	NDL	Through website(ndl.iitkgp.ac.in)
4	NISCAIR	By Internet
5	e-PG Pathshala	By Internet
6	Institutional Repository	Through Caliber Software

Principal

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A

Assignment work on
Biodiversity Conservation

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science

SUBMITTED BY
Uddhav Vijay Nikam

Under the Guidance of
Prof.P.L.Gawande



Department of Environmental Science
Shri Dnyaneshwar Maskuji Burungale Science & Arts College,
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Academic Session: 2021-2022

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. UDDHAV VIJAY NIKAM
is a student of BSC-IIIrd year/Semester-VIst Roll no..... has
satisfactory complete the givenProject work in the subject
Environmental Science during session 2021-2022 as prescribed
bySantGadage Baba AmravatiUniversity,Amravati.

Date of Submission:-23/04/2022



Subject Teacher/Head of Department

Date: - / /

Date: - / /

To Study the Biodiversity Conservation with special reference to Agricultural land

Abstract

Biodiversity loss—one of the most prominent forms of modern environmental change—has been heavily driven by terrestrial habitat loss and, in particular, the spread and intensification of agriculture. Expanding agricultural land-use has led to the search for strong conservation strategies, with some suggesting that biodiversity conservation in agriculture is best maximized by reducing local management intensity, such as fertilizer and pesticide application. Others highlight the importance of landscape-level approaches that incorporate natural or semi-natural areas in landscapes surrounding farms. Here, we show that both of these practices are valuable to the conservation of biodiversity, and that either local or landscape factors can be most crucial to conservation planning depending on which types of organisms one wishes to save. We performed a quantitative review of 266 observations taken from 31 studies that compared the impacts of localized (within farm) management strategies and landscape complexity (around farms) on the richness and abundance of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate species in agro-ecosystems. While both factors significantly impacted species richness, the richness of sessile plants increased with less-intensive local management, but did not significantly respond to landscape complexity. By contrast, the richness of mobile vertebrates increased with landscape complexity, but did not significantly increase with less-intensive local management. Invertebrate richness and abundance responded to both factors. Our analyses point to clear differences in how various groups of organisms respond to differing scales of management, and suggest that preservation of multiple taxonomic groups will require multiple scales of conservation.

1. Introduction

One of society's most pressing challenges is to slow the rate of global biodiversity loss and extinction [1–5]. There is now overwhelming evidence that the loss of species impacts the functioning of ecosystems [6] and that many services provided by species have important economic value [7,8]. Much conservation research has therefore focused on where biodiversity is being lost most rapidly and where the loss of biodiversity will have the most immediate consequences. Of the drivers of global biodiversity loss, the widespread conversion of land to monoculture crop production and the intensification of local agricultural practices, such as fertilizer and pesticide use, are considered to be among the most damaging to biodiversity [1,9–14]. In turn, the services that species provide related to pest control, pollination and nutrient cycling that benefit agricultural production and sustainability could be compromised [10]. With ever-increasing global demands for agricultural production of food and fuel, additional stresses on species in and surrounding agricultural land are inevitable [1,15]. As such, conserving the biodiversity that lives in agricultural lands has become a major focus of much conservation policy.

But how to best conserve biodiversity in agricultural fields remains a major challenge. Programmes in numerous countries have attempted to reduce the severity of agriculture's negative influence on biodiversity by paying farmers to reduce management intensity through reduced pesticide inputs, synthetic fertilizer inputs or by converting farms to organic practices [12,16–19]. Several syntheses suggest that reduction in local management intensity does conserve biodiversity [12,16], but other empirical research has failed to support these claims [17,20,21]. Proponents of meta-population and meta-community theory are quick to

point out that reduced intensity of one small farm may do little to conserve species with large range sizes or species that require adjoining subpopulations in the surrounding landscape [10,22]. Furthermore, reduced intensity may provide little benefit if a farm is surrounded by a landscape of high-input intensive farming, because poor species pools in the desolate landscapes may limit the colonization of the wildlife friendly farm [10,23]. Some propose that agriculture's larger scale effects, the homogenization of entire landscapes [24], may be the primary factor driving biodiversity loss [10,23,25,26]. In order to conserve biodiversity in agriculture, we may need to incorporate more natural and semi-natural habitats in areas surrounding farms and/or maintain high habitat diversity in agricultural landscapes [19,27–29].

Understanding how and which species respond to different scales of intensification will aid conservation strategies. Previous research suggests interactions between local and landscape strategies are important [10], but that not all taxonomic groups and not all types of agriculture consistently exhibit these patterns [29]. This implies that other mechanisms may also be at work. One hypothesis suggests that because species vary in many functional traits, such as mobility, range size, dispersal capability and sensitivity to agricultural activities, biodiversity in different taxonomic groups may respond to different scales of agricultural intensification [10,22]. For example, while some plants may have high seed-dispersal capability, they are all non-mobile organisms. Therefore, the application of herbicide within farms may largely eliminate many species from farmlands. Other organisms, such as mammals and birds, are capable of foraging across many habitats and over a large spatial area. These species may require landscape-level features to persist in farmlands. Although some empirical studies have supported this hypothesis [22,27], there is need for a quantitative synthesis of the published literature that simultaneously evaluates local- and landscape-level strategies for a broad range of taxonomic groups.

We performed a quantitative review to investigate the influence of local management intensification and landscape complexity on biodiversity in agriculture. We reviewed 31 field studies that provided 266 observations of species richness and abundance. Observations were defined as the within study measurement of species richness or abundance of plants, invertebrate or vertebrate animals taken across agro-ecosystems that varied simultaneously by low- versus high-local management intensities, and that varied in the surrounding landscape complexity. Low-intensity agro-ecosystems consisted of farms that were certified organic, had reduced chemical inputs or reduced planting and/or grazer densities when compared with high-intensity conventional agro-ecosystems. Landscape complexity was defined as the proportion of natural and semi-natural areas (non-crop lands) or the variety of different habitat types (measured as Shannon's Diversity Index) in landscapes surrounding farms. We predicted that sessile organisms (e.g. plants) would be influenced more by local factors than by landscape complexity due to their low mobility that makes them susceptible to disturbances at small spatial scales. We predicted that more mobile organisms would be buffered against local management intensification and respond more to landscape complexity. As we show next, both local and landscape strategies are needed to promote plant, invertebrate and vertebrate biodiversity because different groups respond more consistently to different scales.

2. Material and methods

(a) Selection of studies

We conducted an ISI Web of Science literature search of studies that compared species richness and abundance in low- and high-intensity agricultural fields that were nested within a gradients of landscape complexity (last search 13 January 2012; electronic supplementary material, S1 text). In addition to our primary search, we also reviewed the reference sections of several recent reviews and meta-analyses [10,26,29] and we also encountered and obtained data from two studies [30,31] via data requests for other studies. In total, we reviewed 822 published studies. Inclusion of a study within our quantitative review was contingent on the following criteria: (i) the study must have collected empirical data on species richness within agriculture, (ii) the study must have compared categorically defined local-scale factors related to agricultural management intensity, and (iii) the study must have included variation in landscape-scale factors related to landscape complexity in each sampling site. These measurements must have been taken at a minimum scale of 1.96 ha (approx. 250 m radius surrounding the sampling site). Of the 822 published studies reviewed, 44 fitted our criteria (33 from search, 11 from references). We were unable to obtain the data from nine studies. Some studies reported results from the same datasets; see references [32 – 36]. In the end, we obtained data from 31 studies [30 – 62]. We were unable to recover all data from some highly collaborative studies that spanned multiple countries and research groups because of data-sharing issues across the large-scale projects [34,35,61]. For richness, we obtained a total of 71 observations for local factors and 71 observations for landscape factors (from 31 studies). We obtained observations of abundance, activity abundance or per cent cover for a total of 63 observations for local factors and 63 observations for landscape factors (28 studies; see figure 2 for taxonomic group sample sizes). Two outliers were removed from the dataset for analysis of local management statistical models to improve the model fit and the normality of the data; for plant richness [35] and plant abundance [41]. The results of our analysis were not influenced by the inclusion or exclusion of these outliers.

(b) Local management factors

All local-scale management factors fell under a comparison of a low-intensive form of agricultural practice versus a high-intensive form of agricultural practice. Low-intensity agriculture consisted of certified organic practices, practices in compliance with an agri-environment scheme aimed to benefit the environment or bio-diversity (i.e. the planting of flower strips in field margins [17]), and extensified agriculture in which chemical inputs, plant densities or grazing densities were low. High-intensity farms had conventional management levels of chemical inputs and planting or grazing densities that were always

greater than the low-intensity farms that they were compared against in each study. For each measurement of species richness or abundance (y) within a study, we calculated the local management effect size on biodiversity as a log response ratio $LRM = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y_L/y_H)$, where y_L is the mean of biodiversity in low-intensity farms and y_H is the mean of biodiversity in high-intensity farms. Log response ratios are unitless metrics that allow us to determine whether there is a proportional difference between mean levels of species richness in low- and high-intensity farms [63,64]. In studies from Sweden [32,46,56,57,59], study designs were such that low- and high-intensity farms were paired to control for variation in management type and location. Log response ratios compare unpaired means between low- and high-intensity farms, therefore for these Swedish studies, the effect sizes calculated had less power than if we were able to maintain a paired design within our analysis.

(c) Landscape factors

Within each study, all sites also fell along a landscape complexity gradient. Both the diversity of habitat types and the per cent non-crop area are considered important components of landscape complexity across the literature sampled [10]. Thus, we defined the landscape factors per cent natural area, semi-natural area and woodlands as per cent non-crop area. We also defined the inverted percentage of arable land, croplands, managed lands and agriculture as the per cent of non-crop area and assumed all measures of non-crop area correlated with landscape complexity. We also included the diversity of habitat types (measured as the Shannon's Index) in the analysis even though it is measured on a different range of values (0 to 1) than the percentage non-crop area. We excluded landscape measurements of mean field size, length of habitat boundaries, per cent grasslands and per cent intensive agricultural area because they do not intuitively correlate with landscape complexity. In one case, we included a measure of percent grassland because authors stated clearly that it was strongly positively correlated with the diversity of habitat types [55]. If multiple landscape factors met our criteria within a study, we included the factor that best explained variation in richness or abundance. To calculate effect sizes, we calculated correlation coefficients (R) that related y (richness or abundance) to the measure of landscape complexity, and then standardized the coefficients to Fisher's Z as: $ZL = 0.5 \cdot \ln(1 + R)/(1 - R)$ [63], where ZL is Fisher's Z and RL is the correlation coefficient of y versus landscape complexity. Quantitative reviews comparing continuous variables often use R or Fisher's Z as an effect size, because they are intuitively interpreted and they are standardized to take into account the original scales of different metrics [63].

(d) Analysis

We adjusted the analysis to consider non-independence within and between studies. To account for the fact that some studies had multiple observations, we created a block by study (random effect of study). For two

studies that reported two sampling events per site [37,52], we averaged means before calculating local management LRM and averaged landscape factor ZL across the two time points. To account for the different cropping types reported, we considered cropping type within each study (ccereal mixed, vegetable/fruit and pasture/meadow). Observations also varied by geographical location and by research group (affiliation); therefore, we created a random effect of country to largely account for these effects. However, the country-random effect generally had a very small estimated variance, suggesting that it did not explain significant variance in effect sizes. The random effect of country also often resulted in problems related to over-fitting the model; therefore, we proceeded without this random factor within models. To account for the differences between landscape factors, we considered landscape factor type (percentage non-crop area or habitat diversity) and landscape factor scale that ranged from 250 to 5000 m radii surrounding site locations. Observations of richness and abundance within each taxonomic group did not always contain variation in the other fixed effects measured, therefore we were unable to include interactions between fixed effects in statistical models. We performed general linear mixed models (GLMM) to determine whether mean local management (LRM) and land-scape (ZL) effect sizes differed from 0 and to compare the differences between taxonomic groups [65]. For all GLMMs, we performed type III F-tests of significance for main effects with maximum likelihood to estimate the fixed effect parameters and variance of the random effects. All models included the random effect of study. For the local management models, we used the response variable LRM with taxonomic group and crop type as fixed effects. For landscape models, we used the response variable ZL with taxonomic group, crop type, landscape factor type and landscape factor scale (covariate) as fixed effects. We performed model selection using likelihood ratio tests to exclude fixed effects that did not improve model fit [65]. We used the final GLMM models to estimate mean and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of each effect size with the function EMMEANS in SPSS (20.0). Mean effect sizes that were significantly more positive or more negative than 0 were interpreted as significant at a $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.05. In addition to unweighted effect sizes, we also ran analyses with effect sizes weighted by the inverse of the variance [64]. To determine whether publication bias had the potential to influence our results, we performed correlations between sample size and effect size and calculated fail safe values (electronic supplementary material, S1 text and table S1). We present unweighted models because discrepancies between unweighted and weighted models were small (for description of weighted models, see the electronic supplementary material, table S2 and figure S1), and unweighted models allow observations with few large plots to have the same effect as observations with many small plots. We conducted all statistical analysis in SPSS (20.0).

3. Results

Our results consistently show that both local management and landscape complexity impact species richness (figure 1 and table 1). However, the importance of each factor differs among the three taxonomic groups examined (figure 2a). Over-all, 52 out of 70 (74%) observations showed that low-intensity farms had more species than high-intensity farms (figure 1a). Mean overall richness, estimated across all organisms, was 40% higher in low-intensity relative to high-intensity farms (figure 1a). While plant and invertebrate richness was 92% and 21% higher in low-intensity relative to high-intensity farms, respectively, vertebrate richness did not differ significantly among local management types (figure 2a). Plant richness responded more strongly to local management intensification than did invertebrate (post hoc test, mean difference (+s.e.) $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.46+0.12, $p \frac{1}{4}$ 0.001) and vertebrate richness (0.48+0.16, $p \frac{1}{4}$ 0.012). There was no difference in effect size between invertebrate and vertebrate richness (0.02+0.14, $p = 0.999$). Forty-seven out of 71 (66%) observations showed a positive relationship between landscape complexity and species richness within farms (figure 1a and table 1). The mean correlation between plant richness and landscape complexity was not significantly positive (figure 2c). By contrast, both

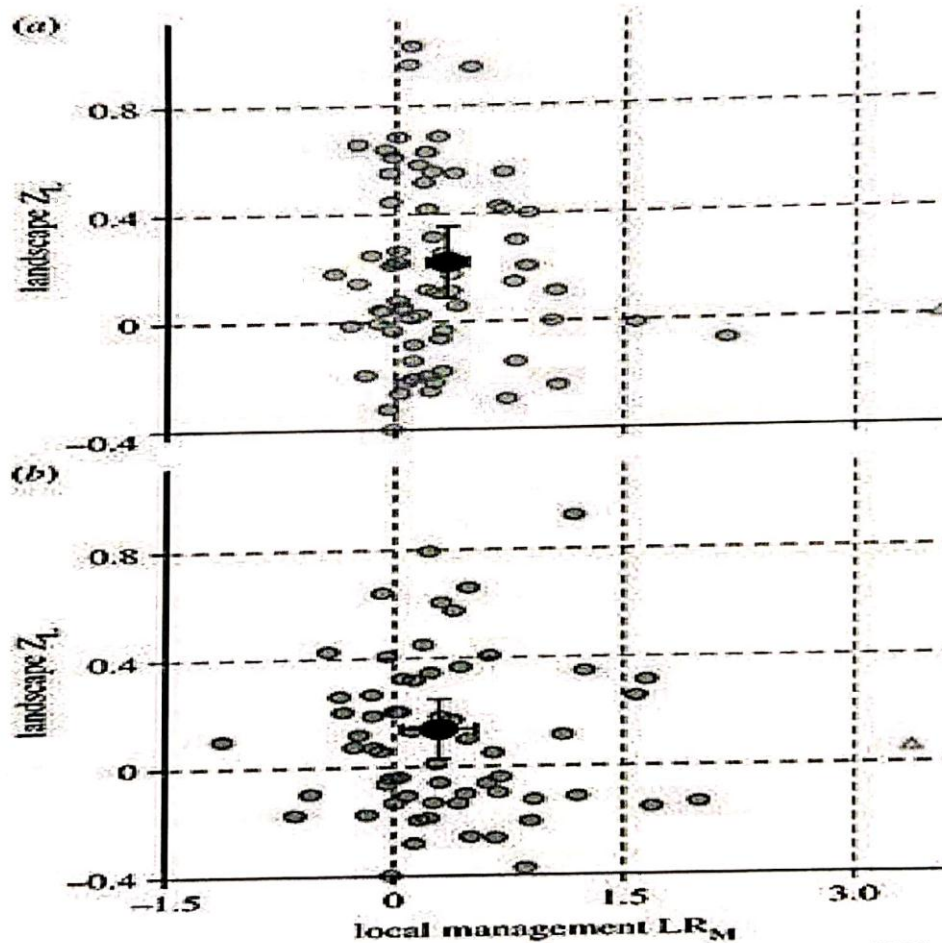


Figure 1. Scatterplots of estimated marginal means and 95% CI (black points) of local management (LRM) and landscape complexity (ZL) effect sizes for richness (n = 70 observations, 31 studies) (a) and abundance (b) (n = 62 observations, 28 studies). Outliers were removed from local management analysis, but remained in the landscape complexity analysis (triangular points). Summary statistics of the GLMM used to estimate marginal means and 95% CIs are available in table 1 for richness and table 2 for abundance. Invertebrate and vertebrate animals had significantly positive mean correlations, indicating that species richness of these groups increased as a function of increasing landscape com-invertebraplexity (figure 2c). Although

vertebrate and invertebrate richness significantly responded to landscape complexity and plants did not, there was no significant difference between the effect sizes of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate richness. The analysis of the abundance of the taxonomic groups also revealed important patterns. For the local management scale overall 44 of 63 (69.8%) observations found higher abundance in low-intensity relative to high-intensity farms (table 2 and figure 1b). Although the mean overall abundance, estimated across all organisms, was 27% higher in low-intensity relative to high-intensity farms, within taxonomic groups, vertebrate and plant abundance did not differ between the two local management types (figure 2b). Only invertebrate abundance was significantly greater in low- relative to high-intensity farming. The overall mean correlation between abundance and landscape complexity was significantly positive, with 36 of 64 (56.2%) observations positively correlated (table 2 and figure 1b). However, within taxonomic group, only invertebrate abundance was significantly and positively correlated with landscape complexity (figure 2d). The crop types examined within studies also partially explained the differences in richness and abundance between low- and high-intensity farms (tables 1 and 2; electronic supplementary material, figure S2a,c). However, only one significant pairwise comparison was found between farming types; there was greater total abundance (all taxonomic groups pooled) in less-intensive relative to high-intensive farms in cereal cropping systems compared to pasture/meadow systems (post hoc test, mean difference (+s.e.) $\frac{1}{4} 0.5+0.2$, $p = 0.024$; electronic supplementary material, figure S2b). All other pairwise comparisons of cropping types for abundance and richness were not statistically significant (electronic supplementary material, figure S2a–d). Landscape factor type (per cent non-crop habitat and habitat diversity) and landscape factor scale (250–5000 m radii) never significantly explained variation in local or landscape effect sizes for richness and abundance (tables 1 and 2).

4. Observation

This is, to our knowledge, the first broad-scale meta-analysis to show that local and landscape conservation strategies in agriculture affect biodiversity of various taxonomic groups in different ways. Recent syntheses either concentrate on narrow taxonomic focus (e.g. arthropods; [28,66]) or solely evaluate the interactive effect of landscape complexity on local management and do not assess the actual landscape effects on biodiversity [29,67]. Our study advances these works by reviewing only those studies that simultaneously pair land-scape effects with local management effects and also by evaluating broad taxonomic groups. Given this novel approach, we reveal that plant species more consistently respond to local factors than landscape factors, and vertebrate species more consistently respond to landscape factors than local factors.

Plant richness was more affected by local management intensification than was invertebrate and vertebrate richness (figure 2a). The strong decline in plant richness in intensively managed farms is probably the by-product of agricultural practices designed to eliminate the abundance of weedy crop competitors. Herbicide application, synthetic fertilization of crop plants and tilling can have direct or indirect negative effects on plant diversity within agricultural systems [10,62]. Though the reductions in arable 'weedy' plant diversity may seem insignificant to conservation agendas, many of these 'weedy' species are categorized as threatened on the International Union for Conservation of Nature red list (e.g. 38% of arable plants in Germany are red listed species [10]). Thus, the importance of this finding should not be negated. What is, perhaps, more surprising is that there was no significant, positive correlation between plant biodiversity and landscape complexity. Increased landscape complexity may promote plant diversity within farms through seed rain from neighbouring non-crop habitats [62], but if local management within farms is frequent and intensive, those seeds may never reach vegetative states. It is also important to consider that the value of the mean correlation between plant richness and landscape complexity was not significantly different from the richness of invertebrates and vertebrates however, invertebrates had three times more observations

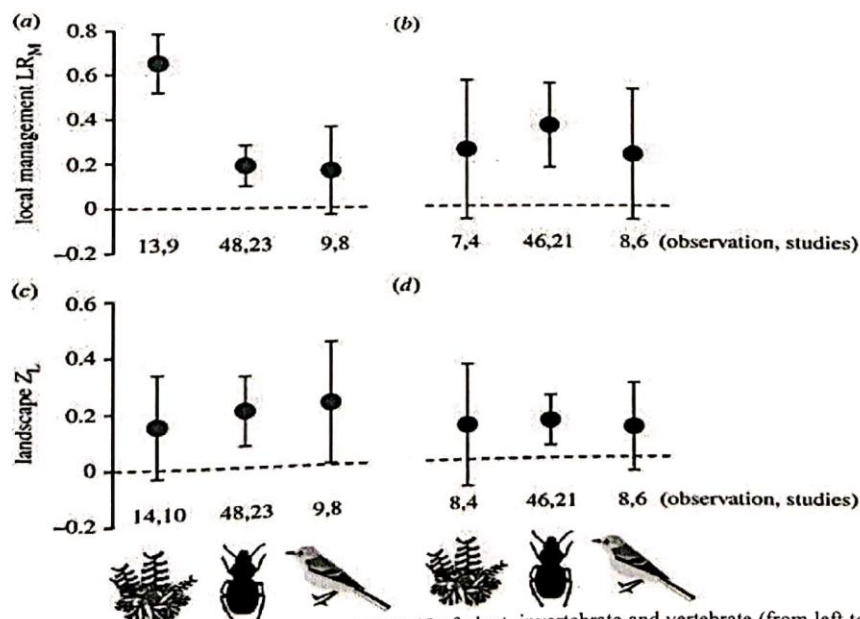


Figure 2. Estimated marginal means and 95% CI of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate (from left to right) effect sizes for local management (LRM) for richness (a) and abundance (b), and landscape complexity (ZL) effect sizes for richness (c) and abundance (d). Summary statistics of the GLMM used to estimate

marginal means and 95% CIs are available in table 1 for richness and table 2 for abundance. Another goal of intensification is to eliminate arthropod pests. Intentional spraying for arthropod pests might help explain lower species richness and abundance of invertebrates in more intensive farms, as pesticides have both intentional and non-intentional consequences on biological communities. Our results appear to reflect largely non-intentional negative consequences of intensification. Roughly, 77% (37 out of 44) of the observations of invertebrate biodiversity included in our analyses consisted of groups, such as bees, spiders and carabid beetles, all of which are not generally considered crop pests. In fact, these groups are often associated with important pollination and natural pest control services [10,26,28]. Thus, our results suggest that the losses of species in agricultural plots owing to local management and landscape-level intensification are very often associated with the loss of beneficial invertebrate diversity. The pattern of vertebrate biodiversity is more difficult to explain. The lack of a response of vertebrate biodiversity to local management, coupled with the significant response to landscape complexity, is potentially explained by the high mobility of these taxa (e.g. mammals and birds).

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A
Seminar
On
“Respiratory personal protective equipments ”

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science

submitted by
Ku. Rashmi C. Dalal

Under the Guidance of
Prof. S. B. Sonone



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Academic Session: 2018 - 2019

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ku. Rashmi C. Dalal** is a student of B.Sc-IIIrd year / Semester Vth has satisfactorily completed the given Seminar on “**Respiratory personal protective equipments**” Since during session 2018 - 2019 as prescribed by Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Date of Submission :- 27/09/2018


27-9-18
Subject Teacher

Head of Department
Prof. D. L. Bhade

Acknowledgement

Department of Environmental Science give me opportunity to performing such activity. This activity helps me to improve my subject views . I have deepest sense of gratitude towards my honorable guest **Prof. D. L. Bhade** for valuable guidens , keen interest constructive criticism and cinstant inspresion throughout the course of Seminar work .

I feel equally indebted towards respected principal **Dr. R. E. Khadsan**, Shri Dnyaneshwar .Maskuji .Burungale. Science and Arts College Shegaon for his significant support and co-operated to success of this Seminar

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I also thank to my colleagues and friends for their supportive help to completion of this Seminar

My words fail to express my feeling in respect of my beloved parent who are providing constantan couragement and blessing.

Place:- Shegaon

Date:- 27/09/2018.



Ku. Rashmi C. Dalal

CONTENT:

- Introduction
- Definition Respiratory personal protective equipments
- Types of RPPE
- Use of RPPE
- Maintenance of RPPE
- Storage of RPPE
- Reference

Introduction

Many workers wear respirator or breathing apparatus to protect their health in the workplace. These devices are collectively known as respiratory personal protective equipments. Respirators filter the air to remove harmful substances and breathing apparatus (BA) provides clean air for workers to breathe. Work activities may result in harmful substances contaminating the air in the form of dust, mist, vapour, gas or fume .e.g., when:

- Cutting a material such as stone or wood;
- Using a product containing volatile solvents;
- Handling a dusty powder;
- Welding stainless steel;
- Confined space ,such as a trench, silo or tank ;workers may also need to work in areas where O₂

Types of RPPE

- There are many different RPPE types designed to:
- Protect the wearer from a variety of hazards;
- Suit a variety of work situations;
- Match the specific requirement of the wearer;

RPPE are available in different sizes to allow for the facial differences of workers. Gender ethnicity, build and many other factors, mean that one size of facepiece will not fit everyone.

RPPE must be adequate and suitable

Adequate:-It is right for the hazard and reduce exposure to the level required to protect the wearer's health.

Suitable:-It is right for the wearer, task and environment, such that the wearer can work violently and without additional risks due to the RPPE.

The two main types of RPPE are respirators and breathing apparatus(BA).

1.Respirators(filtering devices)

key component of any respirator is filter. Filters are available for solid or liquid particle vapours and gases. They can be an intrinsic part of the device or come separately so they can be changed on a reusable respirators. Use of filters to remove contaminants from air being breathed in. They can be either powered and non powered respirators _relying on the wearers breathing to draw air through the filter.

2.Tight fitting facepieces (often referred to as masks)

Rely on having a good seal with the wearers face. These are available as both powered and non-powered respirators and BA .A face fit test should be carried out to ensure the RPPE can protect the wearers.

3.Breathing apparatus

It needs a supply of breathing quality air from an independent source e .g. air cylinder or compressor.

4.Lose-fittingfacepieces

It rely on enough clean air being provided to the wearer to prevent contaminant leaking in.(Only available as powered respirators or BA) e. g .hoods, helmets, visors and suit

Use of RPPE

RPPE at work should:

- Adequately control in halation exposure to provide the wearer with effective protection;
- Be suitable for the intended use;
- Be used by properly trained people who are supervised;
- Be properly stored, cleaned and checked regularly to ensure it remains effective;
- Employees should make sure the selected RPPE is of the right size and can correctly fit the wearer. For tight-fitting facepieces the initial selection should include a fittest

Maintenance of RPPE

Maintenance is a requirement for all RPPE ,except for disposable (single use) RPPE and should be carried out by properly trained personnel. Through maintenance ,examination and test should be carried out at least once a month. However, if the RPPE is used only occasionally, an examination and test should be carried out before use and , in any event, the interval should not exceed three months .Emergency escape_ type RPPE should be examined and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

There are five key points you should follow

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions
- A competent person should carry out the work
- To keep records
- Ensures the intervals for maintenance are appropriate
- The maintenance programme should reflect the complexity of maintaining the RPPE

Key maintenance task include:

- Changing any replaceable filters
- Cleaning the devices
- Valve maintenance and replacement
- Checking the straps for damage
- checking the battery charge and flow rate for powered devices

Filters only have a limited capacity, or can become clogged, making breathing difficult, replaceable filters should be changed when necessary to make sure the RPPE device can remain effective. Cleaning a reusable facepiece is required to remove contamination, moisture build-up and microbes. The manufacturer should provide necessary a dvices on cleaning and inspection of RPPE. Cleaning and drying should be carried out in a clean area to avert contamination of the RPPE.

Storage of RPPE

Remember that all RPPE requires clean storage facilities. The following is a genera lguide.

- 1.RPPE should stored in accordance with the manufacturer's user instructions in order to prevent contamination ,damage and deterioration.
- 2.RPPE should be cleaned before being stored to prevent the storage area becoming

Reference:

Industrial safety management by L. K. Deshmukh

Guest Lecture Photos







Sports and Cultural Activity

TheHitavada

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Nisha wins prize in youth festival



Nisha Sonone receiving the award at the hands of guests.

■ **Our Correspondent**
SHEGAON, Apr 29

NISHA Sanjay Sonone, B Sc III student of local Shri Dnyaneshwar Maskuji Burungale Science and Arts College, won the first place in the mimicry art form in the youth festival-2021organised

by the Student Welfare Department of Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University (SGBAU) at Amravati the other day.

The youth festival was organised at Brijlal Biyani College, Amravati.

Nisha Sanjay Sonone, a student, Shri Dnyaneshwar Maskuji Burungale Science and

Arts College, participated in the mimicry the art form and won first place.

She was presented the award in the presence of Bacchu Kadu, Minister of State for Water Resources and School Education, former MLA Sulbha Khodke, President of the institution Ashok Rathi, SGBAU Vice Chancellor Dileep Malkhede, Registrar Dr Tushar Deshmukh, Director Raju Borkar, Principal Dr Deepak Dhote, Youth Festival Coordinator Sanjay Ishwarkar, Shiv Thakre, Prafulla Gavai and others. Nisha Sonone was congratulated by the Burungale College staff, principal, lecturers and others.

Nisha Sonone is the daughter of Sanjay Sonone, a journalist. All the journalists in the city have congratulated Nisha and appreciated her performance.

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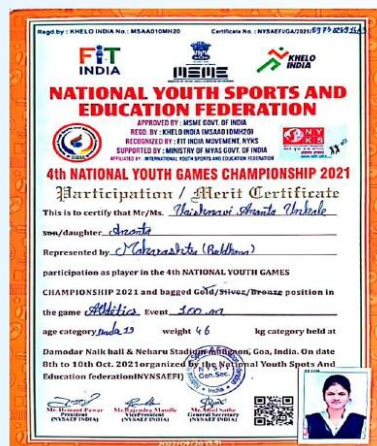
Colour coat in Kho-Kho



I) **Ms. Sushmita Vasantrao Pote** was awarded the Colour in Kho-Kho for representing team in the West Zone Inter-University tournament held at Veer Narmada South Gujarat University, Surat during the year 2021-22.

Gold Medal Athletics

Department of physical education of our college always motivated to student for participation in sport on various levels such as college level, university level,



students of our college has actively participated 4th National Youth Game Championship-2021 organized by National Youth Sport and Education Federation India during 8th October 2021 to 10th October 2021. She got Gold medal

in Athletic event 100 meter held at Damodar Naik Hall and Neharu Stadium Madgaon Goa, India.

2) In session 2021-22

Ms. Vaishnavi Ananta Unhale B.A.-II students of our college has actively participated Nepal in 7th Nepal International Hero's Games Championship-2021-22 organized by youth Sport development forum, Nepal on 1st may 2022 to 5th may 2022 and she bagged Gold Medal in Athletics event 100 meter which is held at Rangshala Stadium Pokhara,



Kho-Kho Tournament



Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati allotted Kho-Kho zone to our college for arranging inter-collegiate Kho-Kho tournament for women's. Two days inter-collegiate kho-kho tournament conducted by Department of Physical Education of our college in our college ground on 30-31th December

2021. Hon. President Shri. Ramvijay Dnyaneshwar Burungale President of Late reverend father Shri. Maskuji Biruji Burungale Science and Arts College Shegaon and Dr. R.E.Khadsan inaugurated this tournament. Total 27 teams were participated for this tournament. In this tournament

Participation in Intercollegiate Game



Girl Kho-Kho team of our college participated in intercollegiate Kho-Kho tournament arranged by Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati at HVPM College Amravati. During this tournament

our college Kho-Kho team reaches to final match and at the end our team beat the HVPM college Kho-Kho team and we won runner up prize in same.

Library and Information Technology



Program on Right to Information Act-2005

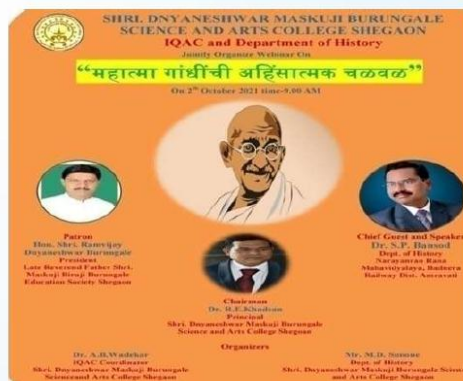


IQAC and NSS jointly organized one day webinar on right to information act-2005 on 13th October 2021. This program was started with introductory speech by Dr. G.D.Tambatkar. Mr. Y.P.Vayal introduced to resource person. Dr. J. J. Jadhav, HOD of Political Science Department Shri. Shivaji Science and Art's College, Chikhli was resource person for this webinar. Sir delivered his nice lecture on RTI Act 2005. In which sir has explained various dimension and clauses of this act. After interaction with participants lecture was end. Dr. R.E. Khadsan, Principal of our college was chairperson for this webinar and he delivered his presidential speech during webinar and program end with vote of thanks proposed by Dr. A.B. Wadekar, IQAC coordinator. 82 participants were attended this program.

Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti

IQAC and department of history jointly celebrated birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahdur Shastri jointly on 2nd October 2021. On this occasion organized webinar on "महात्मा गांधीची अहिंसात्मक चळवळ". This program started with introduction of guest. Mr. M.D. Sonone HOD of history introduced guest. Introductory speech delivered by IQAC coordinator Dr. A.B. Wadekar. Dr. S.P.Bansod,

H.O.D. History, NRM College Amravati was chief guest and speaker for this webinar. Sir has delivered his outstanding speech on given topic. In which he explained various campaign run by Mahatma Gandhi corresponding to nation freedom. Also he was focuses on various aspects related to the life of Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shashtri. Specially he took attention of all participants toward the freedom fighters belonging to Buldana district and nearby area during British India. Dr. R.E.Khadsan was chairperson for thus function and he was concluded webinar through his presidential speech. Finally program end with Vote of thanks. 95 participants were attended this program.



Voter Awareness Program



IQAC and Electoral Literacy Club and NSS jointly organized seminar on Voter awareness program on 29th November 2021. This program started with introductory speech by IQAC coordinator Dr. A.B.Wadekar then introduction of guest and dignitaries on dice by Dr. G.D. Tambatkar. Mr. Samadhan G. Sonone, youngest Hehsildar of Shegaon taluka was a speaker of this program.

He was explained importance and values of your constitutional rights. What are the constitutional rights and duties of Indian citizen regarding to our nation. He inculcated the value of single vote in the nation development. Dr. R.E. Khadsan chairperson of this program concluded this program in his presidential speech and program end with vote of thanks by Dr. P.V.Pingle. 92 participants were attended this program.

Participated In AISHE and Management Information System (MIS) Portal of MHRD, Government of India,

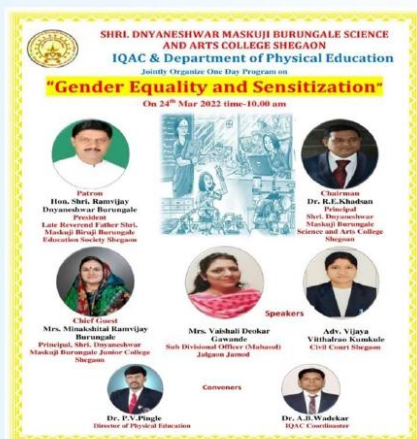
Time to time IQAC provided called information to higher Authorities of Maharashtra state Government and Central government of India. IQAC had participated in MIS system and uploaded details college information included teaching, non-teaching staff, students and other related information to MHRD Government of India. UGC, RUSA, NIRF, AISHE, MIS committee uploaded all India Survey on higher education on AISHE portal for the session 2020-21 on 29 January 2022. Management information system of higher educational information was successfully uploaded on DHE MIS portal for the session 2021-22 on 24 December 2021.

Women Cell



This year Women's day was celebrated on 8th March 2022. For this event, a few of the themes were suggested by the Education Director, Higher Education, and Maharashtra State Pune-1. From the suggested themes Women's faculty of the college planted a tree on the college premises. On the same occasion **"One Act Play"** activity was conducted for the college students. Total 21 participants were shown their performance, among these three best students were selected by the jury members.

Gender Equality and Sensitization



IQAC and department of physical education jointly organized one day program on Gender equality and sensitization on 24th March 2022. This program started with introduction of all dignitaries on dice. Dr. A.B. Wadekar delivered introductory speech of this program. In beginning Mrs. Vaishali Deokar Gawande S.D.O. (Mahasul), Jalgaon Jamod motivated to all girls thorough her speech and said to them to come out form your comfort zone and achieved your all goals in this life only without scaring about your problems. Then Adv. Viajay Vitthalrao Kumkule talked about various laws about gender equality and sensitization as well as Indian constitutional rights of women. Chief

Guest of this program Mrs. Minakshitai Ramvijay Burungale, Principal Shri. Dnyaneshwar Maskuji Burungale Science and Arts college Shegaon inspired to audience and give various useful suggestion to overcome all problems from your rout of success then Dr. R.E. Khadsan Principal, Chairperson of this program concluded all through his presidential speech. Program end with vote of thanks by Dr. P.V. Pingle. 108 participants were attended this program.

Department of Chemistry

Career Opportunities in Chemistry



Department of Chemistry organized webinar on "Career Opportunities in Chemistry" for B.Sc. chemistry students on 21th October 2021. A.B.Wadekar gave introductory speech and introduced to guest. Dr. Dinesh N. Sawant, Scientist, Organic Chemistry Division, CSIR, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune gives Information of various carrier

oriented Opportunities in Chemistry after Completion of B.Sc. in different Industries, Chemical Labs and research area etc, Also Sawant Sir shared fruitful knowledge to the students. All Students were so intentionally & enthusiastically attend this program. Dr.R.E.Khadsan, principal and Chairman of this program concluded this webinar in his presidential speech. Prof. Y.P.Wayal expressed vote of thanks

Educational Study Tour at Lonar Lake



Department of Chemistry organized educational study tour at Lonar Lake Lonar dist. Buldana on 19th December 2021. Aim of this tour to make aware students with historical and world level heritage of our area and introduced them about research field belonging to our own area. Many

researchers from various countries visited to this lake due to their uniqueness. Total 75 students along four departmental faculties were participated in this education study tour.

Department of Microbiology

Blood Group Detection Camp for Village People Held At Nagzari)



This year NSS camp was held at Nagzari village. On 2nd April 2022 Department of Microbiology contributed this camp by providing extension activity Blood group detection for village people. Very good response was given by the residential people. A total of 200 individuals were tested during this event. Faculty members of the Microbiology department and students made this event successful.

Our Planet Our Health

World Health Day (7th April 2022) celebrated by Microbiology Department. The theme of the event was "Our Planet Our Health". On occasion of this event Microbiology Department organizes health camp for entire students and staff of the college. This camp includes Blood



Group Detection, Hb% Detection, Blood sugar and B.P. measurement. A huge response was shown to the event a total of 214 students (other than Microbiology Department) and staff members got benefited from this event. All the teaching faculty of the department and a group of final year students organized it in very good manner by maintaining strict hygienic practices. This event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Principal Dr. R.E. Khadsan and chief Guest Sau. Minakshitai Burungale (Principal shri. Dnyaneshwar Maskuji Burungale Jr. College, Shegaon)

Value Added Course on Cyber Security

To lay a strong foundation to understand and deal with the cyber operations, a thirty hours value added course in Cyber Security was conducted for students in online mode. The course was conducted from 27 October 2021 to 09 December 2021. A total 74 students were registered for the course, out of which 69 students completed the course.

Mr. V. V. Agarkar was the coordinator of the course. Miss V. V. Sharma was the faculty and worked hard for the syllabus. Certificates were given to all the students who completed the course.

Value Added Course on Cyber Security

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course gives you an introduction into the cyber world. Everyone must have an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of being on the internet.
- This course aims to lay a strong foundation to understand and deal with the cyber operations in personal as well as professional front.

COURSE PERSPECTIVE:

Value added course is generally provides the specialized professional knowledge and skills, which enhance professional adequacy for the trainee.

Every human kind using digital technologies such as apps, emails, social media, smart phones, online banking, online shopping etc. The increased access of internet has also made it vulnerable to crimes like phishing, hacking, cyber terrorism etc. Modern life depends on online services, so having a better understanding of cyber security threats is vital.

On this course, student shall learn how to recognize online security threats that could harm them and explore the steps that can take to minimize the risk. The course will improve student's online safety in the context of the Malware, Mobile protection, social network security etc.

COURSE DURATION:

The duration of value added course is 30 hours with a combination 23 hours (77%) of theory and 07 hours (23%) of practical demonstration. However, the combination of theory and practical shall be decided by the Head of the Department.

METHOD OF LEARNING:

This is course would be taught via online mode through Google Meet/Zoom platform.

REGISTRATION:

The details of the course is displayed on the college website along with the syllabus. A student shall register for the course by filling online application (Google Form) form.

Link is shared in WhatsApp group.

TIME SLOT:

The time for this course will be decided keeping in view the time of online classes and college time table.

CERTIFICATE:

Learners can get an E-Certificate duly signed by the authorized signatories after they have registered for, written the exam and successfully passed.

SYLLABUS:

- Cyber security Fundamentals
- Cyber Security Breaches
- Types of Cyber Attacks
- Prevention Tips
- Mobile Protection
- Social Network Security
- Prevention Software
- Critical Cyber Threats
- Defense Against Hackers

CONTACT:

PROF. V. V. AGARKAR
Course Coordinator
Assistant Professor & Head
Department of Computer Science
Mobile No. 942518555

Seminar on "Employability Skills Required For IT Sector"

Late Reverend Father Shri. Maskuji Biruji Burungale Shikshan Sanstha's (R.No. F-422)

SHRI DNYANESHWAR MASKUJI BURUNGALE SCIENCE & ARTS COLLEGE, SHEGAON
(NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade, C.G.P.A. - 2.65)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
organizes

A Seminar on "Employability Skills Required For IT sectors"

06 December 2021
Time : 11.30 AM

Dr. R. E. Khadsan
Chairman

Mr. P. S. Patil
Chief Guest & Speaker

Computer and information technology jobs are among the fastest-growing occupations, aiming to provide intense information and guidance on this topic for the final year students a seminar on "Employability Skills Required for IT Sector" was organized on 06 December, 2021. Mr. V. V. Agarkar,

Head Department of Computer Science was stated the purpose of this seminar and also introduced the chairperson and the speaker. Dr. R. E. Khadsan, Principal was the Chairperson, he inaugurated the seminar and guided that it was important to pursue various skills keeping in view the available job and employment opportunities. Mr. P. S. Patil, Director, Shonarya Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Pune was the chief guest and speaker. He emphasized on the various technical skills require, the scope of available jobs and various certification such as Microsoft, Google etc. All teaching and non teaching staff of Computer Science department was the members of organizing committee.

was held on 13 April 2022. 15 students from electronics departments were participated in the activity as a referee A. P. Nagarale from Microbiology department and Mr. M.J.Thakare from Microbiology department were present. during the competition they discuss many issue with the student and enhance the curiosity of the student by raising questions related to the e waste issue and its solution. it was nice experience for the student as they mentioned in their feedback session. first prize of competition was given to gayatri tathod from BSc II ,priya thosar from BSC III got Second prize and third prize goes to Hariom Gavande from from Bsc III.

E waste Poster Competition



E waste Poster competition was held on 13 April 2022. 26 students from electronics departments were participated in the activity as a referee Dr. P.M. Deshmukh from Microbiology department and Mr. Y.P. Wayal from Chemistry were present and guide the students. first prize goes to Miss Vaibhavi Senger from Bsc I year. Second prize goes to Rohan Chaurasiya from BSc I year and third prize goes to Gayatri Tathod from Bsc III are the winners of the activity.

E -Waste Survey In Nearby Villages of Shegaon

Department of Electronics has organized the series of E waste awareness program as part of this last week of April 2022 was dedicated to the activity in this activity 200 forms of E waste management's questionnaires were distributed among the students of B.Sc Electronics. They were visited different people of society and gives the information regarding to the E waste management and fill up the survey forms.



Library

National Level "Workshop on E-Content Development"

Now a day education systems become more advance due to technology touch. Used of various technical tools is a need of current scenario. IQAC knew values of technology and their uses and tried to motivate for the used technical tools in traditional teaching methods as per current situation. Bearing this all we organized one day online workshop on th E-content Development on dated 9th August 2021. Dr. Ku. Reena Deshmukh introduced to all dignitaries. Dr. Rahul K. Deshmukh, Librarian, SGRG Shinde Mahavidyalay Parandaa, Dist. Osmanabad. Dr. Deshmukh delivered his lecture on E-content development as a resource person, during lecture Sir was explained various terminologies regarding to same. Dr. R.E. Khadsan was chairman for this program. Beyond the vote of thanks feedback link along with certificate was sent to all participants. This program conveyed by IQAC Coordinator and Librarian of our college. 150 participants responded this workshop.



Webinar on "Awareness about National Digital Library of India"



Department of Library in Association with National Digital Library of India Club

organized Webinar on "Awareness about National Digital Library Of India" for all UG students of the college. NDLI Club members on 23/09/2021 through Shri Dnyaneshwar M. Burungale science and Arts College. Dr. Reena Deshmukh department of chemistry delivered the welcome address and Dr. Ranjana Jawanjal (Librarian) Introductory speech. Dr. Vaishali P. Gudadhe (Chaukhande) gave a detailed presentation on Why,

वाचन प्रेरणा दिन(१५ ऑक्टोबर २०२१)

दि.१५ऑक्टोबर२०२१रोजी महाविद्यालयाच्या ग्रंथालय विभागा अंतर्गत भारताचे माजी राष्ट्रपती डॉ.ए. पी.जे अब्दुल कलामयांचा जन्म दिवस वाचन प्रेरणा दिन म्हणून साजरा करण्यात आला. सदर कार्यक्रम कोविड-१९ या संसर्गजन्य रोगाच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे शासनाने ठरवून दिलेल्या नियमावलीनुसार दि.१२/१०/२०२१ते१५/१०/२०२१पर्यंत ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने घेण्यात आला.कार्यक्रमा दरम्यान

१) दि. १२ऑक्टोबर २०२१रोजी सोशल मिडियाद्वारे विद्यार्थीवाचकासोबत संवादसाधून वाचन प्रेरणादिनाचे ववाचन चळवळीचे महत्वपटवून दिले .दि. १५ऑक्टोबर २०२१ रोजी डॉ.ए.पी.जेअब्दुल कलामांचा जन्मदिवस वाचनप्रेरणा दिन साजरा करण्यासाठी कार्यक्रमाची रूपरेषा समजावून दिली व त्यासाठी सर्व सुचना दिल्या.

२) दि.१३ ऑक्टोबर २०२१ रोजी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचन संस्कृती वृद्धीगत होण्याकरिता (डॉ.ए. पी.जे अब्दुल कलामा वरील साहित्य व माहिती) महत्त्व पटवून देवून विद्यार्थी वाचकांना प्रोत्साहित करण्यात आले.

३) दि.१३ ऑक्टोबर २०२१रोजी वाचन संस्कृती जोपासतांना विद्यार्थीयासाठी ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने डॉ. ए. पी.जे अब्दुल कलामयांच्या जीवन चरित्रावर आधारित व इतर साहित्या वरआधारित विविध पुस्तकावर Book Talk Competition चे ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने आयोजन करण्यात आले. यामध्ये१००विद्यार्थीनी आपला सहभाग नोंदवला.

४) दि. १४ ऑक्टोबर २०२१ रोजी डॉ. ए. पी.जे अब्दुल कलामयांच्या साहित्याच वर आधारित निवडक , कथा, कविता, लेख यावरआधारित Book Review Competition व Books exhibition चे आयोजन करून, प्रदर्शन भरविण्यात आले .हे उपक्रम ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने घेण्यात आले, यास विद्यार्थी वाचकांनी समाधानकारक प्रतिसाद दिला. Book Talk Competition मध्ये प्रथम क्रमांक कु.अनामिका श्रीनाथ ,द्वितीय क्रमांक कु. पूनम आसोलकर ,तर तृतीय क्रमांक सपना शेगावकर यास्पर्धकांना प्रथम बक्षिस७०० रु द्वितीय बक्षिस ५०० रु तर तृतीय क्रमांकाचे बक्षिस २००रु. या स्वरूपामध्ये बक्षिस वितरण करण्यात आले. यानंतर Book Review Competition चे प्रदर्शन

Law Reverend Father Sris. Madhavi Sris. Burungale Education Society, Shiggaon Dist. Buldana-442013

SHRI DNYANESHWAR MANKUJI BURUNGALE SCIENCE AND ARTS COLLEGE SHEMAON DIST.BULDANA

Department of Library

BOOK REVIEW AND BOOKS EXHIBITION

One best book is equal to hundred good friends but one good friend is equal to a library. - Asha Bhosle

1st Prize Rs. 700
2nd Prize Rs. 500
3rd Prize Rs. 200

1. Books are for use
2. Every reader his book
3. Every book its reader
4. Save the time of the reader
5. The Library is a growing organism

Chairman Principal Dr. R.E.Khadse
Shri. D. M. Burungale Science & Arts College Shiggaon Dist. Buldana

Guest Principal Shri. D. M. Burungale Junior Shri. D. M. Burungale Science & Arts College Shiggaon Dist. Buldana

Organizing Committee Librarian Dr. Ranjana K. Jawasgi
Shri. D. M. Burungale Science & Arts College Shiggaon Dist. Buldana



National Service Scheme (NSS)

The NSS unit of our college actively carried out different activities with strong student's response. Dr. G.D. Tambatkar worked as NSS program officer. Dr. R.J. Deshmukh was a NSS women program officer along with active members Prof. Y.P. Woyal and Prof. N.J. Thakare worked for national service scheme.

- 1) NSS started their work with Plantation program on 31st July 2021 as per the order of forest department of Maharashtra Government. Different varieties of plants planted in new college campus. Total 100 plants were planted.
- 2) "15 day of Cleanliness Program" was celebrated by College through the NSS unit during 1 August to 15 August 2021. On the occasion of inauguration function of this program Guests were explained importance of cleanliness and health.
- 3) NSS Day celebrated by NSS on 24th September 2021. During this program Dr. Padwal, NSS Buldana District Coordinator was gave their speech on Citizenship Amendment Act illusion and reality as chief guest.
- 4) Inauguration of RED Ribbon Club in collaboration with HIV-AIDS department of Saibai Mote general Hospital Shegaon.
- 5) COVID-19 Vaccination Camp, during these camp 70 students was beneficiary. They are vaccinated by CoviShield and Covaxin vaccines.
- 6) International AIDS Day Celebrated by Red Ribbon club of our college through NSS collaboration with Saibai Mote general Hospital Shegaon. On this occasion, the principal announced the office bearers of the Red Ribbon Club for the session 2021-2022 in the college and through Train to Trainer Mr. Ajay Deshmukh gave detailed information about HIV-AIDS and took an oath to spread this information to the society and spread awareness about this terrible disease.
- 7) National Voter Awareness 15 Day Celebration Program conducted by NSS.
- 8) Two students sent for Quiz competition organized by Red Ribbon Club.
- 9) Three student sent State level Essay Competition
- 10) Four students were sent for University level Disaster Management two day workshop.
- 11) Six students were sent for District level special labor camp "विशेष श्रमसंस्कार शिबीर"



- 12) Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati selected one NSS Student volunteer of or college Ms. Saloni Trivedi selected for National Integration Camp at Bhubaneswar for 10 student's team of our university representation this camp.
- 13) NSS camp of our college conducted during 28 March 2022 to 4 April 2022 at Adopted village Nagzari ta. Shegaon. Detail of this camp as follows.

Day-1- Gathering of Volunteers and Registration, preplanning of next day and clean hospitality area.

Day-2- The inauguration ceremony of the camp was held on the second day at 11 am. The program was presided over by Ramvijay Dnyaneshwar Burungale as the president and Mr. Saadhan Sonawane Tehsildar, Shegaon as the inaugurator and the District Coordinator of NSS Prof. Dr. Vishnu Padwal, Mr. Ganesh Kharap, Sarpanch Nagzari, Sevakram as the chief guests. Sardar, Deputy Sarpanch Nagzari and Principal of the college Dr. R.E.Khadsan were present during this function

Day-3- Yoga classes and prayers were conducted under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Ajay Wadekar, Yoga teacher from 5 to 6:30 in the morning. In the intellectual session today, Dr. PV Pingle gave a lecture on the need of physical education in life. At the same time, Prof. Dr. VK Gaikwad gave a lecture on the state and direction of the constitution. He asserted that a positive perspective should be created in the NSS volunteers.

Day-4- In the afternoon session, Prof. Shivaji College Chikhali. Dr. J. J. In his speech, Jadhav expressed his opinion on the subject of Citizenship Amendment Act illusion and reality. At the same time, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj and



Sant Gadge Baba, who were born in Vidarbha land, reviewed the social and educational work of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj and Sant Gadge Baba, adding spirituality to science. Ganesh Tambatkar, Cooperation Program Officer Prof. Yogesh Vial, Prof. Mayur Thackeray, Women Program Officer Dr. Reena Deshmukh were present. In the second lecture, Dr. Ramesh Rathod gave a





Disaster Management, Prof. Shankesh Zayte Snake Bite and Management while Prof. Shailendra Madavi gave guidance on First Aid and Bandage. Shekoti Geet and Kavi Samelan were presented by Volunteers.

Day-8- The closing ceremony was held today at 12:00 PM. Dr. R. E. Khadsan, the principal of the college, presided over the program. Chief guest on this occasion Prof. Dr. Deepak Nagar, Mr. Ganesh Kharap, Sarpanch Nagzari, Sevakram Sardar, Upasarpanch Nagzari and Principal Mr. Prabhakar Avakale were also present in the main presence. The students narrated their experience of seven days while the program officer Dr. G. D. Tambatkar read the report and all dignitaries expressed their views. Conducting the program Prof. Yogesh Vial and Prof. Mayur Thackeray expressed thanks.

