Shramajivi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
ADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA, OMERGA
NAAC Reaccredited – 'B' Grade with 2.92 CGPA
ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE
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Reg. A.C.C./2022-2023 **Date: / /**

Dr. Dilip P. Garud
(M. Sc. Ph.D.)
Principal

1.3.2: Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work/ internships (Data for the latest completed academic year)

1.3.2.1: Number of students undertaking project work/field work / internships

Dept of Botany,

Adarsh College Omerga.

M.Sc.II, Project Allotment 2021- 2022

Sr. No.	Student Name	Name of the Project
1.	Birajdar jaymala	Disease Management by Fungicides
2.	Chinchole Tanuja	Diseases of Potato
3.	Jadhav Anant	Diseases of Sugarcane
4.	Kulkarni Neha	Rhizospehere Mycoflora of Soybean
5.	Lobhe Sumati	Rhizospehere Mycoflora of Jowar
6.	Lohar Bandusha	Diseases of Soybean
7.	Mane Chetan	Diseases of Rice
8.	Mote Ashwni	Diseases of Wheat
9.	Mule Priyanka	Use of Bio-pesticides in Disease Management
10.	Shaikh Parveen	Use of Botanicals as Bio-pesticides
11.	Shinde Vaishnavi	Diseases of Cotton
12.	Ku. Tolnure Pratikshya	Role of Bio-pesticides in disease Management
13.	Ku. Kambale Pornima	Rhizospehere Mycoflora of Sorghum
14.	Ku. Shital Mangrulkar	Diseases of chili

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AADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA, OMERGA,
OSMANABAD 413606 MAHARASHTRA

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN BOTANY

BY

MISS. PRATIKSHA PRAKASH THOLNURE

(M.SC.. II BOTANY)

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

SHRAMJIVI SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL'S

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Professor Dr. Kesare U.T.

(Head of the Department Botany)

Professor and Head
Dept. of Botany
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Omerga

"Different Types Of Sprayers In The Pest Management"

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to

Dr. Kesare U.T.
Head Of Department Of Botany
AADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA, OMERGA

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

BOTANY

Submitted by :-
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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty whose blessings have enabled me to accomplish my dissertation work successfully. The success of the project would have been incomplete without the support of my beloved parents.

I expree my sincere thanks to prof. Dr Umesh Kesare , Head of Botany Department, of Adarsh college Omerga, for her encouragement to do my dissertation work & his cooperation in correcting and commenting on my project. It was her benevolent guidance & directions extended throughout the project . I gained a lot of knowledge under her guidance.

My heartfelt thanks to all my colleagues and friends, who directly or indirectly helped and inspired me during my dissertation.

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THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
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"ROLE OF FUNGICIDES INTHE DISEASE MANAGEMENT OF CROP PLANTS"

PROJECT REPORT
ON
PLANT PATHOLOGY

★ Submitted to ★

DR. KESARE U.T.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY ADARSH

MAHAVIDYALAYA,OMERGA

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN BOTANY

★ SUBMITTED BY ★

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MAHARASHTRA

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Miss. Pratiksha Prakash Tolnure

"DISEASES OF POTATO, ITs USE IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT

A

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to

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MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

BOTANY

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"DISEASES OF POTATO, ITs USE IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT"

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BY

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DECLARATION

I the undersigned, hereby declare that the project entitled **"DISEASES OF POTATO, ITs USE IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT** is written by me and submitted to Department of Botany, Adarsh Senior College, Omerga, for the award of M.Sc Degree in Science of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marthwada university, Aurangabad (as a part of syllabus). The present research work is of original nature and has not been submitted for the award of any degree of any University.

Professor Dr Kesare U.T

Date :

Place :Omerga

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The present study entitled **"DISEASES OF POTATO, ITs USE IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT** is undertaken under the guidance of Professor Dr.Kesare U.T Head of Botany. While completing and finalizing this work I am very much thankful to him has guided me. I am grateful to the Professor Dr Kesare U.T and their staff that provide us the valuable information. I gratefully acknowledge the whole hearted support of Maharashtra bio-fertilizer India pvt. Latur and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Latur who support me for performing the task,

Professor Dr Kesare U.T
M.Sc – II Year

Date –

Place : Omerga

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I the undersigned, hereby declare that the project entitled **"DISEASES OF POTATO, ITs USE IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT** is written by me and submitted to Department of Botany, Adarsh Senior College, Omerga, for the award of M.Sc Degree in Science of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marthwada university, Aurangabad (as a part of syllabus). The present research work is of original nature and has not been submitted for the award of any degree of any University.

Professor Dr Kesare U.T

Date :

Place :Omerga

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Department of Microbiology

Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Omerga

M.Sc.II Sem IV

2021-22

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2	Bachke Kisan Martand	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Lysozyme**
3	Balwade Aishwarya Somnath	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Catalase**
4	Bansode Tanaji Babruvan	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Catalase**
5	Bhujbal Shubham Dattatray	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Oxidase**
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7	Birajdar Vishal Dattatrya	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Caseinase**
8	Dhole Vishnu Rajkumar	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Caseinase**
9	Fulari Nasrin Dastagir	Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes **Gelatinase**
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33	Thombare Uday Pratap	Use of 16S rRNA sequence for the Identification of bacterial species by using BLAST of **Sequence 8**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,

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Department of Microbiology

Project for M.Sc. degree in
Microbiology

Bio-molecular modelling utilizing
RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes

Submitted by

Kum. ADIBA FATIMA IQBAL

Under the supervision of

Dr. Mali S. B.

2021-22

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Department of Microbiology

Certificate

Project work for paper – XV and XVI

Certified that Kum. ADIBA FATIMA IQBAL have satisfactorily completed the course of project work in M. Sc. II YEAR (SEMESTER IV) prescribed by Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad under my supervision in the Microbiology Laboratory during the Academic Year 2021-22

Staff Member I/C

Head of the department

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Signature of the Examiner

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Bio-molecular modelling utilizing RasMol and PDB resources for various enzymes

==========

Abstract

The availability of an excellent and freely available molecular visualisation package authored by Roger Sayle RasMol, coupled to the protein data bank (PDB) resource of molecular structure data makes the visualization and manipulation of molecular data accessible to the Internet community. Tutorials based on almost any protein deposited in the PDB can be utilized as an aid to understand bio-molecular modelling. The utility of these resources is illustrated for modelling and visualization of enzymes lysozyme, catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease and hyluronidase.

Keywords: RasMol, PDB, Lysozyme, catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease, hyluronidase.

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1. Introduction

The detailed molecular diagrams and illustrations available in some of the excellent biochemistry textbooks currently available can be accessible to anyone with internet capability through the use of molecular information and good visualization and manipulation software packages which are freely available over the web. Individual students can utilize the visualization programmes to investigate the 3D structure of proteins, zoom in on the active site of enzymes, observe groups at the active site or involved in binding or look at the molecular dimensions between groups on a protein. Primary data on 3D structure of proteins are available at the protein data bank (PDB), the single international repository for the processing and distribution of 3D macromolecular structure data, mostly obtained by X-ray crystallography or solution nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). The empirical results of these experimental methods accurately describe the 3D structure of a protein molecule in the state in which measurements were made. To illustrate the modelling capabilities of available programmes data on the 3D

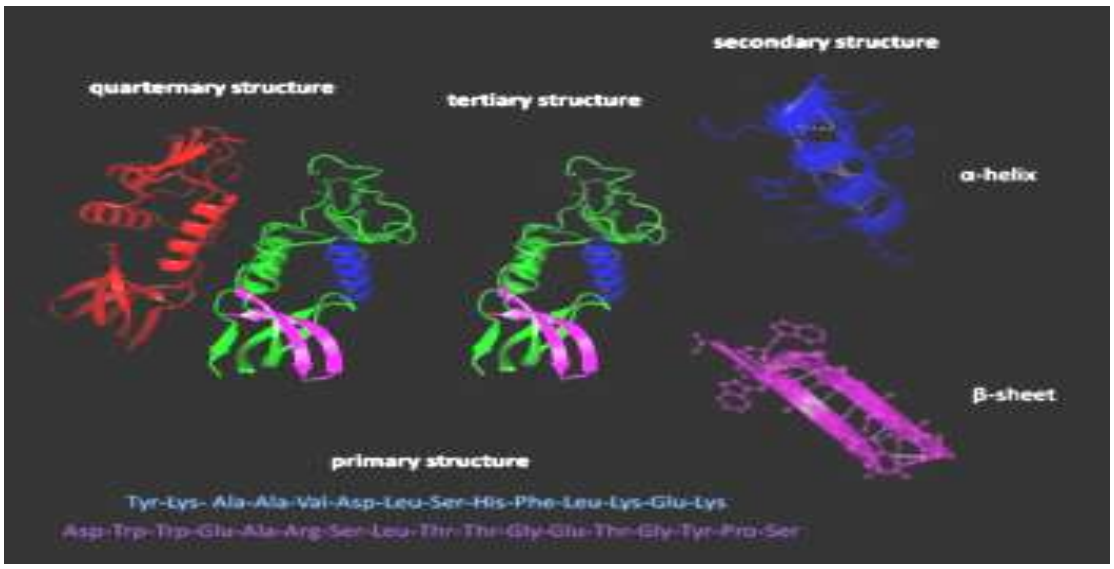
structure of the enzymes lysozyme, catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease and hyluronidase will be used. Even rather small proteins contain very complex 3D structures which are difficult to imagine from 2D representations. To determine the 3D structure of proteins such as enzymes the location of each atom in the macromolecule must be positioned, a process generally carried out via X-ray diffraction or solution NMR analysis. The data representing the 3D structure in its raw form is a set of coordinates representing the atomic co-ordinates of each atom of the protein with respect to a set of axes. These co-ordinates are given with respect to the Cartesian axes X, Y, and Z. Generally, because there are atoms of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sulphur in proteins the structure can become quite complicated even for small proteins. It is often the practice to draw only the α-carbon atom of each amino acid with the position of each carbon atom linked together giving a representation of the protein backbone. The PDB database contains files of such atomic co-ordinates which can be represented and manipulated via molecular visualization software.

For this project some background on the composition, structure and function of the macromolecule is useful. Such details on lysozyme, catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease and hyluronidase can be obtained.

Protein structure is the biomolecular structure of a protein molecule. Proteins are polymers – specifically polypeptides -sequences formed from various L-α-amino acids. Each unit of a protein is called an amino acid residue because it is the residue of every amino acid that forms the protein by losing a water molecule. By convention, a chain under 40 residues is often identified as a peptide, rather than a protein. To be able to perform their biological function, proteins fold into one or more specific spatial conformations, driven by a number of non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bonding, ionic interactions, Van der Waals forces, and hydrophobic packing. To understand the functions of proteins at a molecular level, it is often necessary to determine their three-dimensional structure. This is the topic of the scientific field of structural biology, which employs techniques such as X-ray crystallography, NMR spectroscopy, and dual polarization interferometry to determine the structure of proteins.

Protein structures range in size from tens to several thousand residues. By physical size, proteins are classified as nanoparticles, between 1–100 nm. Very large aggregates can be formed from protein subunits.

A protein may undergo reversible structural changes in performing its biological function. The alternative structures of the same protein are referred to as different conformations, and transitions between them are called conformational changes.



Primary structure

The primary structure of a protein refers to the linear sequence of amino acids in the polypeptide chain. The primary structure is held together by covalent bonds such as peptide bonds, which are made during the process of protein biosynthesis or translation. The two ends of the polypeptide chain are referred to as the carboxyl terminus (C-terminus) and the amino terminus (N-terminus) based on the nature of the free group on each extremity. Counting of residues always starts at the N-terminal end (NH_2-group), which is the end where the amino group is not involved in a peptide bond. The primary structure of a protein is determined by the gene corresponding to the protein. A specific sequence of nucleotides in DNA is transcribed into mRNA, which is read by the ribosome in a process called translation. The sequence of amino acids was discovered by Frederick Sanger. The sequence of a protein is unique to that protein, and defines the structure and function of the protein. The sequence of a protein can be determined by methods such as Edman degradation or tandem mass spectrometry. Often, however, it is read directly from the sequence of the gene using the genetic code. We know that there are over 10,000 proteins in the human body which are composed of different arrangements of 20 types of amino acid residues. It is strictly recommended to use the words "amino acid residues" when discussing proteins because when a peptide bond is formed, a water molecule is lost, so proteins are made up of amino acid residues. Post-translational modification such as disulfide bond formation, phosphorylations and glycosylations are usually also considered a part of the primary structure, and cannot be

read from the gene. For example, insulin is composed of 51 amino acids in 2 chains. One chain has 31 amino acids, and the other has 20 amino acids

Secondary structure

Secondary structure refers to highly regular local sub-structures. Two main types of secondary structure, the alpha helix and the beta strand or beta sheets, were suggested in 1951 by Linus Pauling and coworkers. These secondary structures are defined by patterns of hydrogen bonds between the main-chain peptide groups. They have a regular geometry, being constrained to specific values of the dihedral angles ψ and φ on the Ramachandran plot. Both the alpha helix and the beta sheet represent a way of saturating all the hydrogen bond donors and acceptors in the peptide backbone. Some parts of the protein are ordered but do not form any regular structures. They should not be confused with random coil, an unfolded polypeptide chain lacking any fixed three-dimensional structure. Several sequential secondary structures may form a "supersecondary unit".

Tertiary structure

Tertiary structure refers to the three-dimensional structure of a single, double, or triple bonded protein molecule. The alpha-helixes and beta pleated-sheets are folded into a compact globular structure. The folding is driven by the *non-specific* hydrophobic interactions, the burial of hydrophobic residues from water, but the structure is stable only when the parts of a protein domain are locked into place by *specific* tertiary interactions, such as salt bridges, hydrogen bonds, and the tight packing of side chains and disulfide bonds. The disulfide bonds are extremely rare in cytosolic proteins, since the cytosol (intracellular fluid) is generally a reducing environment.

Quaternary structure

Quaternary structure is the three-dimensional structure of a multi-subunit protein and how the subunits fit together. In this context, the quaternary structure is stabilized by the same non-covalent interactions and disulfide bonds as the tertiary structure. Complexes of two or more polypeptides (i.e. multiple subunits) are called multimers. Specifically it would be called a dimer if it contains two subunits, a trimer if it contains three subunits, a tetramer if it contains four subunits, and a pentamer if it contains five subunits. The subunits are frequently related to one another by symmetry operations,

such as a 2-fold axis in a dimer. Multimers made up of identical subunits are referred to with a prefix of "homo-" (e.g. a homotetramer) and those made up of different subunits are referred to with a prefix of "hetero-", for example, a heterotetramer, such as the two alpha and two beta chains of hemoglobin.

Protein structure determination

Around 90% of the protein structures available in the Protein Data Bank have been determined by X-ray crystallography. This method allows one to measure the three-dimensional (3-D) density distribution of electrons in the protein, in the crystallized state, and thereby infer the 3-D coordinates of all the atoms to be determined to a certain resolution. Roughly 9% of the known protein structures have been obtained by nuclear magnetic resonance techniques. The secondary structure composition can be determined via circular dichroism. Vibrational spectroscopy can also be used to characterize the conformation of peptides, polypeptides, and proteins. Cryo-electron microscopy has recently become a means of determining protein structures to high resolution, less than 5 angstroms or 0.5 nanometer, and is anticipated to increase in power as a tool for high resolution work in the next decade. This technique is still a valuable resource for researchers working with very large protein complexes such as virus coat proteins and amyloid fibers. A more qualitative picture of protein structure is often obtained by proteolysis, which is also useful to screen for more crystallizable protein samples. Novel implementations of this approach, including fast parallel proteolysis (FASTpp), can probe the structured fraction and its stability without the need for purification

RasMol Features

RasMol is a program for molecular graphics visualization originally developed by Roger Sayle. This site is provided for the convenience of users of RasMol and developers of open source versions of RasMol. The site itself is provided courtesy of Bernstein + Sons. Maintenance of RasMol, much of the development, and integration of modifications provided by the community is done at the ARCiB laboratory at Dowling College.

RasMol is a molecular graphics program intended for the visualisation of proteins, nucleic acids and small molecules. The program is aimed at display, teaching and generation of publication quality images. RasMol runs on wide range of architectures and operating systems including Microsoft Windows, Apple Macintosh, UNIX and VMS

systems. UNIX and VMS versions require an 8, 24 or 32 bit colour X Windows display (X11R4 or later). The X Windows version of RasMol provides optional support for a hardware dials box and accelerated shared memory communication (via the XInput and MIT-SHM extensions) if available on the current X Server.

The program reads in a molecule coordinate file and interactively displays the molecule on the screen in a variety of colour schemes and molecule representations. Currently available representations include depth-cued wireframes, 'Dreiding' sticks, spacefilling (CPK) spheres, ball and stick, solid and strand biomolecular ribbons, atom labels and dot surfaces.

The X Windows version of RasMol provides optional support for a hardware dials box and accelerated shared memory communication (via the XInput and MIT-SHM extensions) if available on the current X Server.

The program reads in molecular coordinate files and interactively displays the molecule on the screen in a variety of representations and colour schemes. Supported input file formats include Protein Data Bank (PDB),

2. Methods

2.1. Obtaining molecular data from the PDB

The PDB resource can be accessed at http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/. At the home page one can interrogate the database using the PDB ID of the molecule (if known) or utilising the Search Lite facility using simple keywords. In this example click on Search Lite. This opens a window which requires search input. One can type in catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease and hyluronidase, click search and the search returns with possibilities. If one clicks on explore one reaches the structure explore window for enzymes.

This gives details on the structure, the authors, the unit cell, number of residues, the atoms and the resolution. One can view the structure at the PDBs utilizing the View menus but for this exercise, we wish to download. Click on download/display. Here one has an option of looking at the display, the structure or clicking on text under the PDB heading. This will display a text edition of the data in the PDB which contains the atomic co-ordinates. In the section, download the structure choose the uncompressed "pdb" by selecting it with the mouse, right click and select save target as. It should default to .pdb

any name can be chosen and indeed any location, however, it must be saved as a .pdb ". RasMol only reads .pdb " and therefore it is necessary to save all from the PDB as .pdb .

2.2. Obtaining RasMol

RasMol is a powerful educational tool for showing the structure of DNA, proteins and smaller molecules. The program reads in molecular co-ordinate and interactively displays the molecule on the screen in a variety of representations and colour schemes. The programme was initially written by Roger Sayle and E. J. Milnerwhite and developed at the University of Edinburgh's Biocom- puting Research Unit and the Biomolecular Structure Department at Glaxo Research and Development, Greenford, UK. Information for getting and installing RasMol can be obtained at http://www.umass.edu/microbio/rasmol/getras.htm.

Various versions of RasMol can be downloaded for various operating systems including PC/windows, MAC, VAX, Unix, Acorn RISC OS. For example if downloading version 2.6 for PC or Windows one has the option of downloading a 32 bit version for Windows 95 or NT or higher or indeed a 16 bit version for windows 3.1 for those with less powerful machines. If one clicks on the download hypertext link one will be asked which option one requires. Upon clicking Get 32 bit RAS Win one will be asked whether one wishes to save to disk. The 32 bit version can be saved.

2.3. Working with RasMol

Quick start tutorials on how to use RasMol can be viewed at http://www.umass.edu/microbio/rasmol/rasquick.htm. To start RasMol under Microsoft Windows, double click on the RasMol icon in the program manager (or form the saved #oppy). When RasMol starts, the program displays a single main window (the display window) with a black background on the screen and provides the command line window minimised as a small icon at the bottom of the screen. The command line or terminal window may be opened by double clicking on this RasMol icon. The Command Line allows the user to denote various parts of the bio-molecular structure one wants to interact with and will be used in some of the examples described later. To open a .pdb " within RasMol go to the "le menu, click open. One can now open any of the PDB " one wishes having saved them from the PDB database. For the purpose of this example this will be the 1AZF.pdb " we saved earlier. The molecular structure should now be displayed within Ras-Mol. You will notice, if you use the PC version, that the two

RasMol icons are at the bottom one of these is the display, the other is the RasMol command line.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Using and exploring the display options

Many different kinds of display options are available to model the .pdb some examples are outlined below

1. Holding down the left mouse button rotate the molecule in any and all directions to visualize different parts of the molecule.

2. In the Display Menu alter the molecular display by selecting Space Ribbons, Cartoons, Wireframe or Ball and Stick.

3. Selecting the Display, Cartoons options select different colouring modes such as structure to view an outline of the macromolecule with a-helical regions and b-sheet regions

4. Using the options menu select stereo to get a stereo view of the molecule.

5. Holding down the right mouse bottom allows one to move the molecule to different parts of the screen.

6. Holding down the shift key and moving the mouse forward miniaturizes the display while moving it back blows up the display allowing the viewer to zoom in on the molecule. This can be particularly useful if one selects wire-frame within the Display option and set- ting Labels On within the Options menu. The positions of particular amino acids are clearly labelled and one can zoom into the molecule at these positions

Any of the molecular representations can be saved and exported using the export menu and selecting the option that best suits, such as a gif or graphic interface for future display in a presentation format such as Micro- soft's Power Point. In the menu if one selects information one gets a brief description of the molecule which can be useful if looking at lots of structures. From the "le menu one can also print the display

3.2. Using the command line options

Now for some of the really interesting things RasMol can do. Upon activating the RasMol command Line icon at the bottom of the desktop one enters the command line interface. At the RasMol icon (RasMol') one can enter specific commands RasMol ZAP clears display of a molecule if one wishes to load another. There are a number of commands which will allow better visualisation of the bio-molecule.

RasMol Colour blue or red or other colours will colour the molecule RasMol' Set background yellow (or other colours allow one to set coloured backgrounds)

RasMol' Restrict 34-55 command restricts the display to just that part of the molecule between the specified amino acids. One can zoom in on this section and use the options to label or vary the display options to visualise this part of the molecule more closely. In the case of lysozyme the active site and catalytic groups are contained here. By selecting wireframe display, label within options, and moving the fragment by holding down the right mouse button and rotating the catalytic groups within enzyme structure can be visualised and their orientation relative to each other observed. Using shift and pulling back the mouse one can zoom in to this part of the molecule.

RasMol' Set picking distance allows the distance between two crosshair points chosen to be calculated.

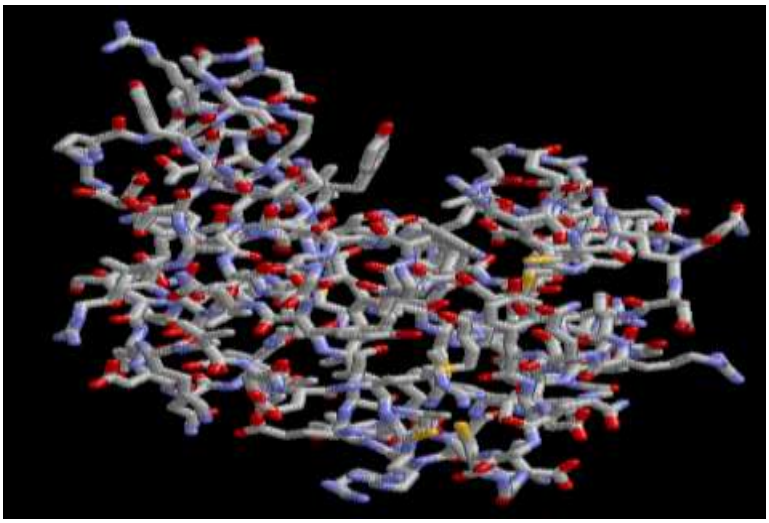
RasMol' Set picking monitor and using the mouse to point to two points on the display allows calculation of the atomic distances between these groups or residues. At any stage particular views of a molecule utilising the commands outlined above can be saved and viewed later

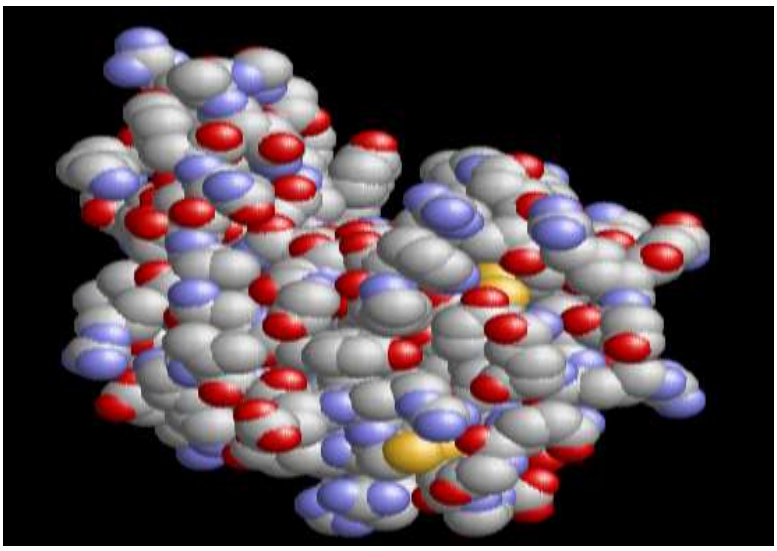
RasMol is a powerful visualisation and manipulation package for display of a range of macromolecules including drugs, DNA and proteins. Using a tutorial such as outlined for enzyme coupled with a detailed knowledge of its structure and catalytic mechanism available in biochemistry textbooks, the details of the groups involved in binding substrate and catalysis can be explored by individual students. In principle any macromolecule in the PDB or other macromolecular structural database could be investigated in a similar manner

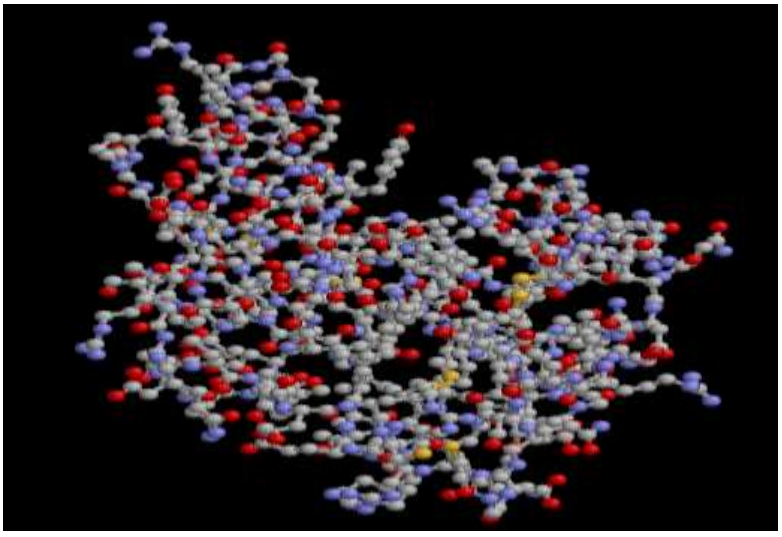
Result

Following are the different 3D structures of enzymes Lysozyme, catalase, oxidase, caseinase, gelatinase, trypsin, pepsin, α-amylase, urease, hyluronidase.

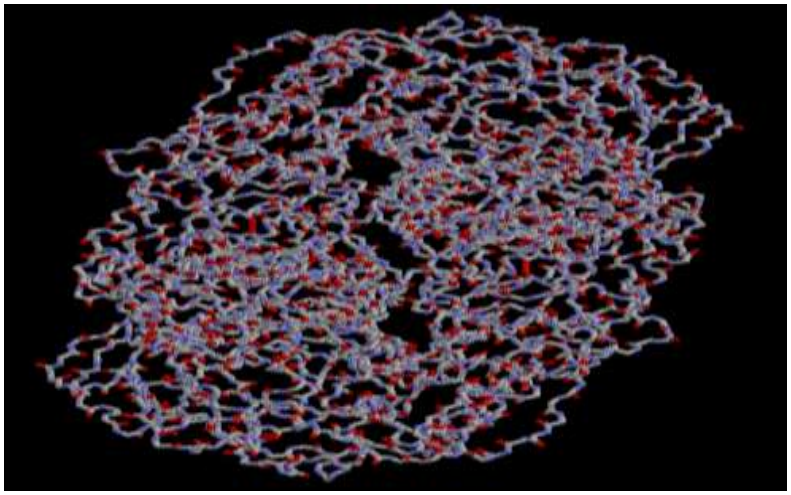
Lysozyme (Sticks, Spacefill and Ball & Stick model)

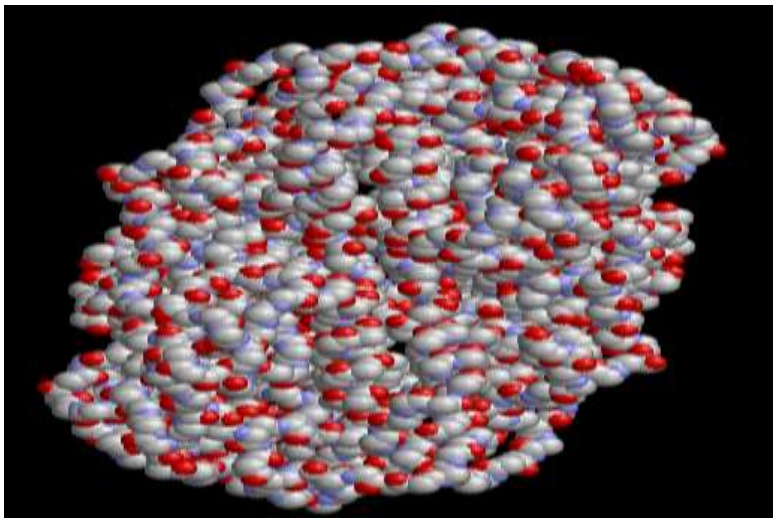


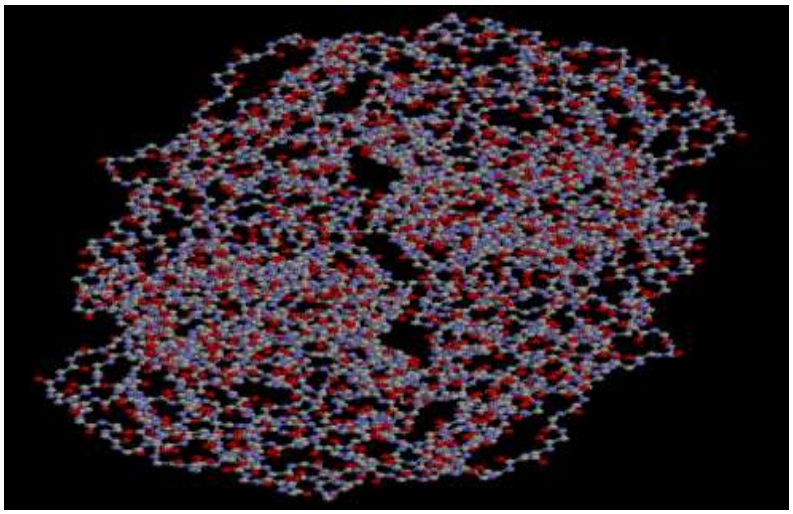




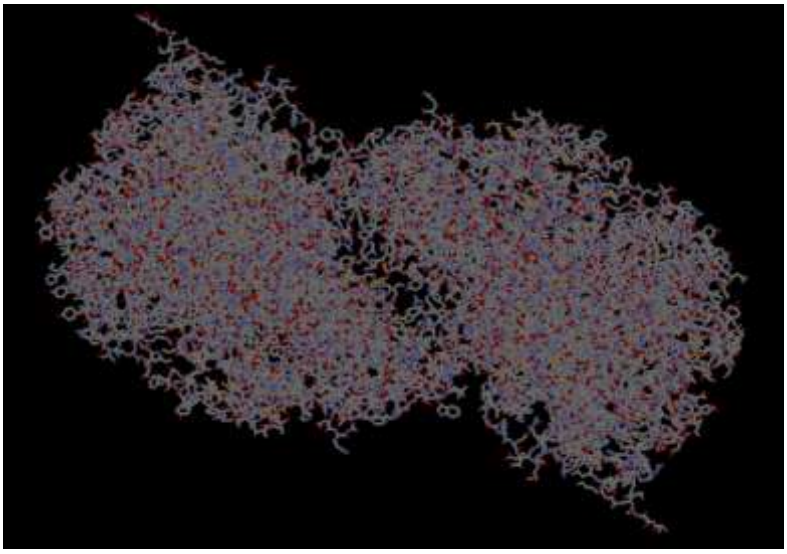
Catalase (Sticks, Spacefill and Ball & Stick model)

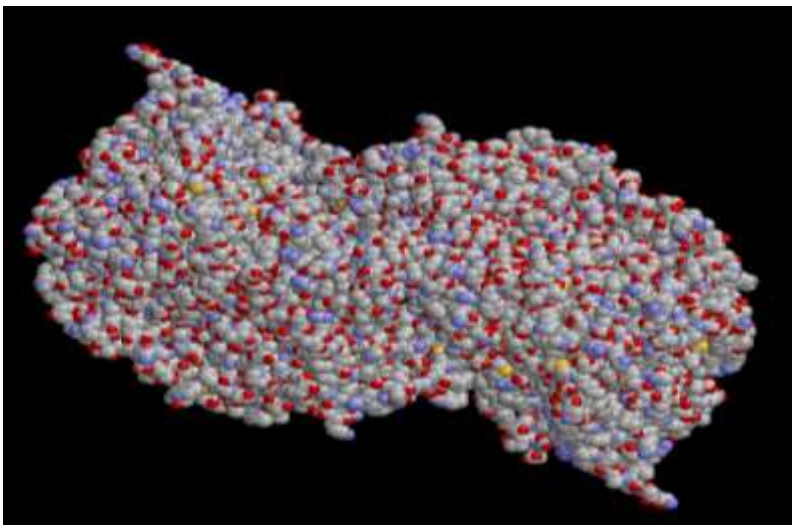


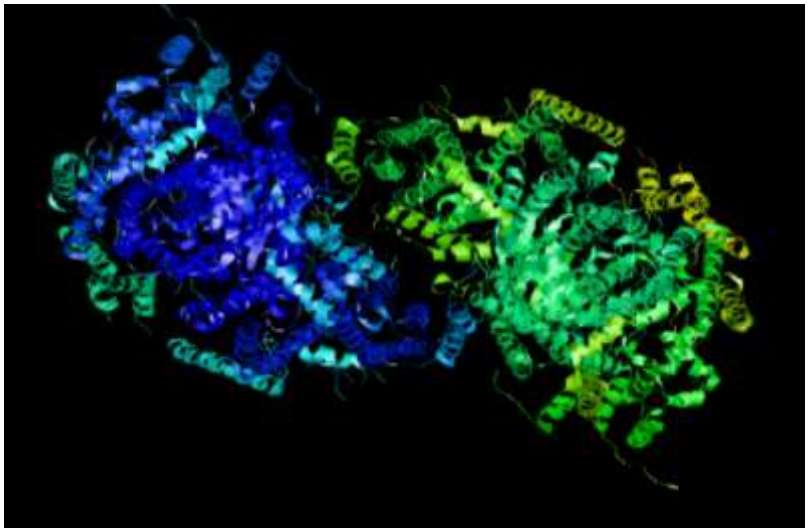




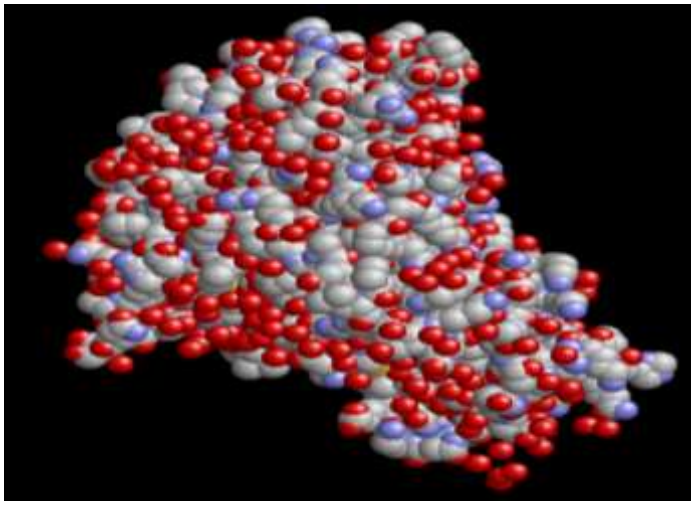
Oxidase (Spacefill, Ball &stick and ribbon model)

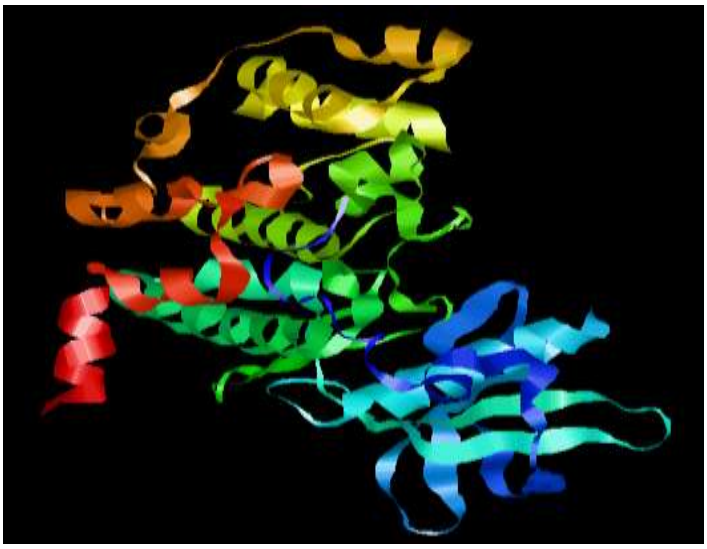


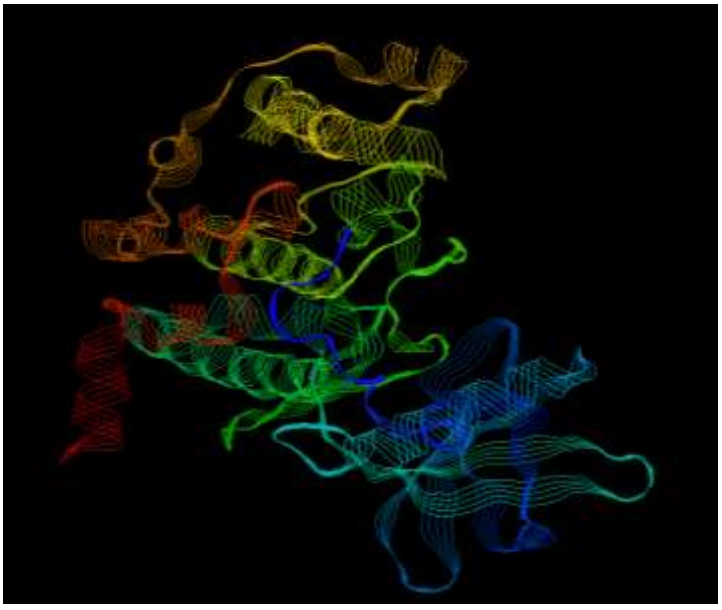




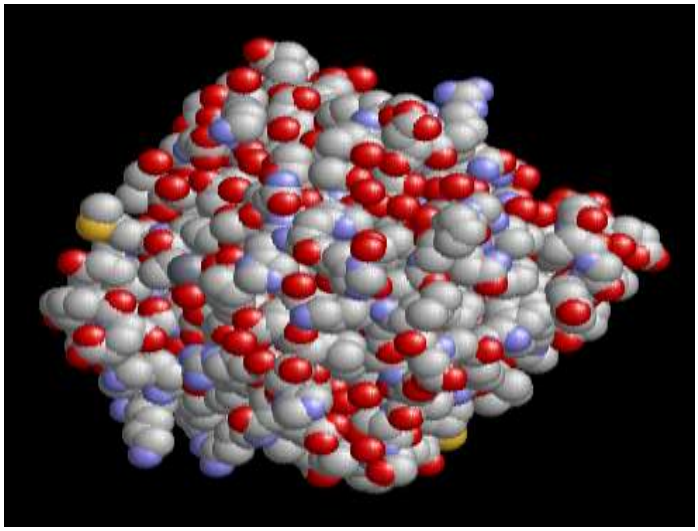
Caseinase (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

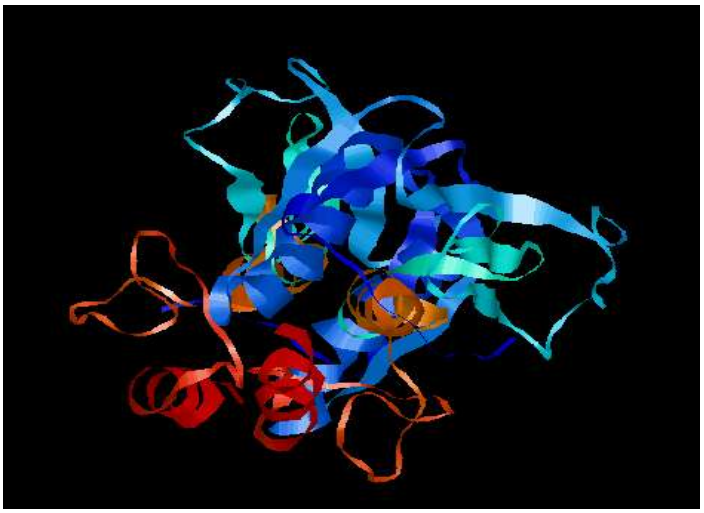


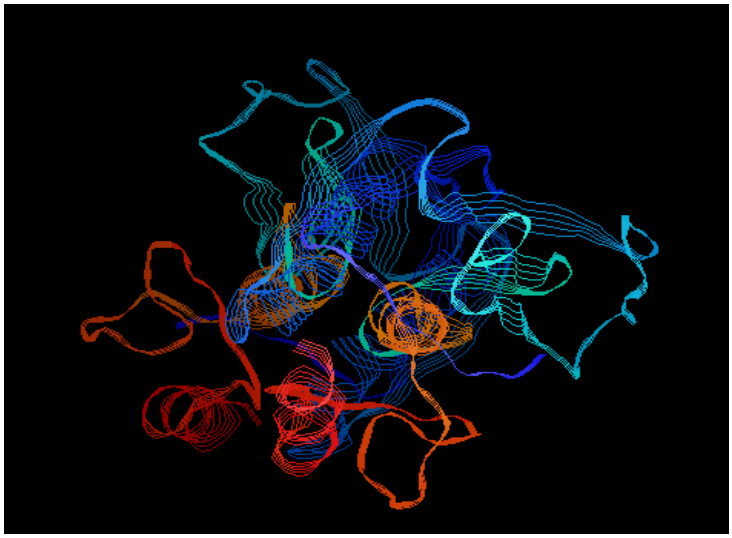




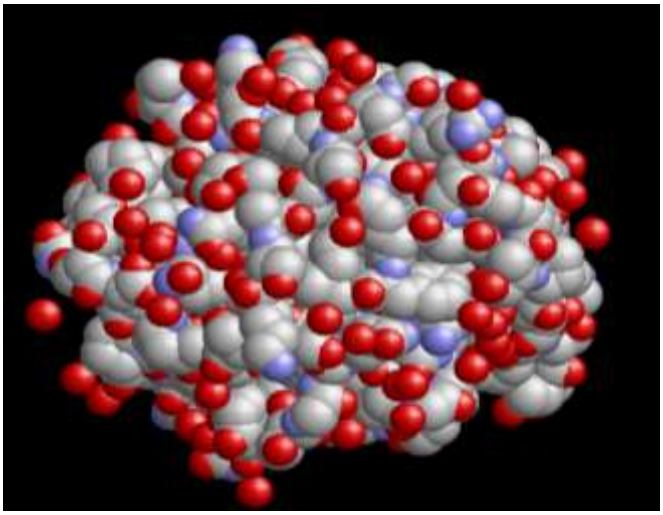
Gelatinase (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

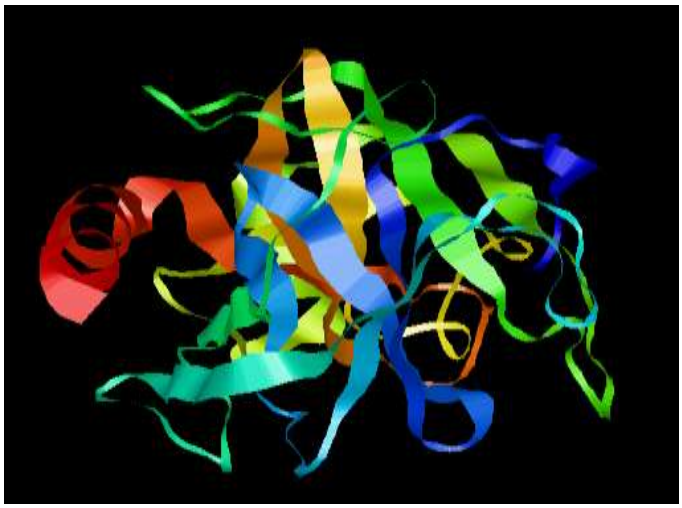


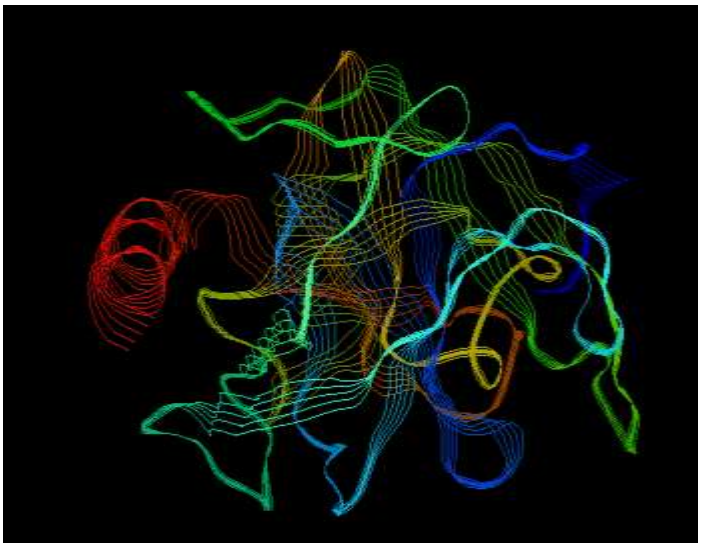




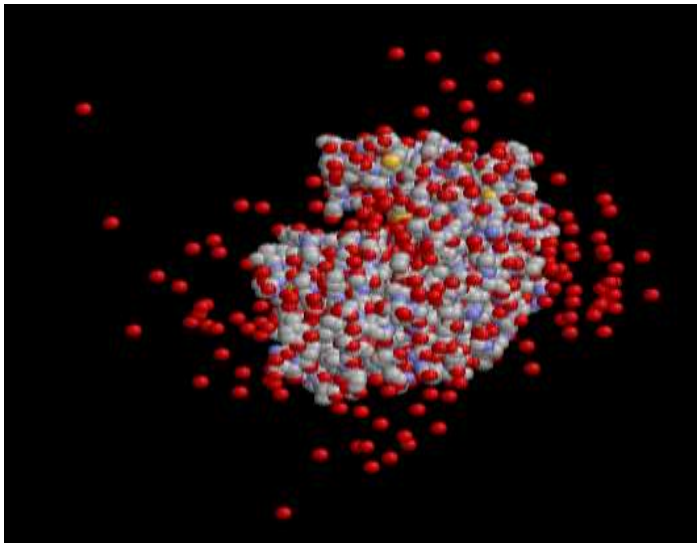
Trypsin (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

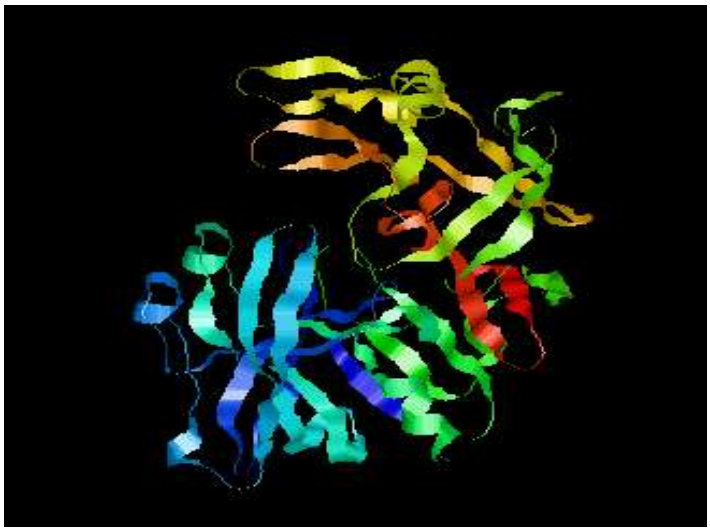


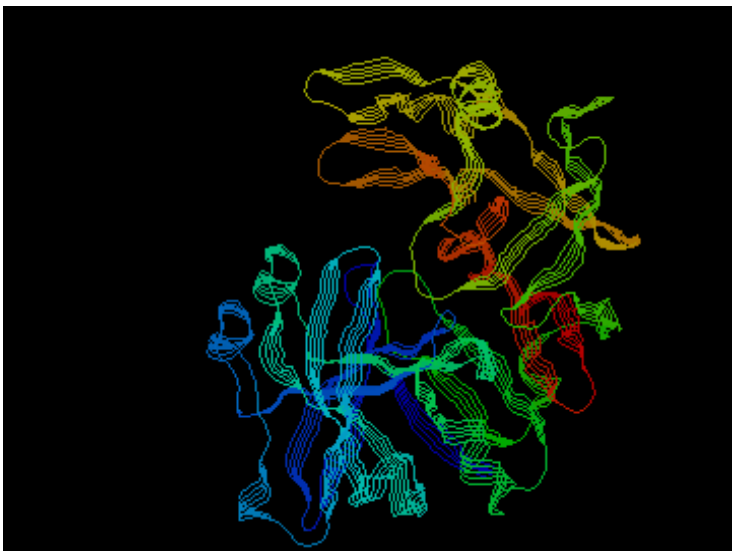




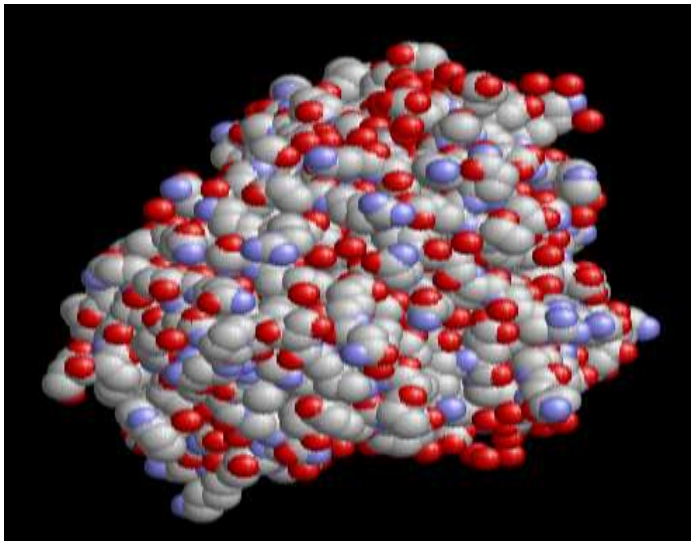
Pepsin (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

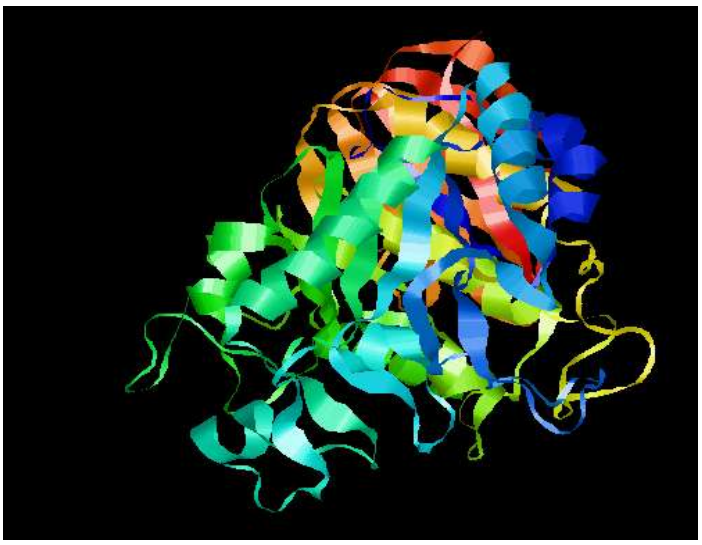


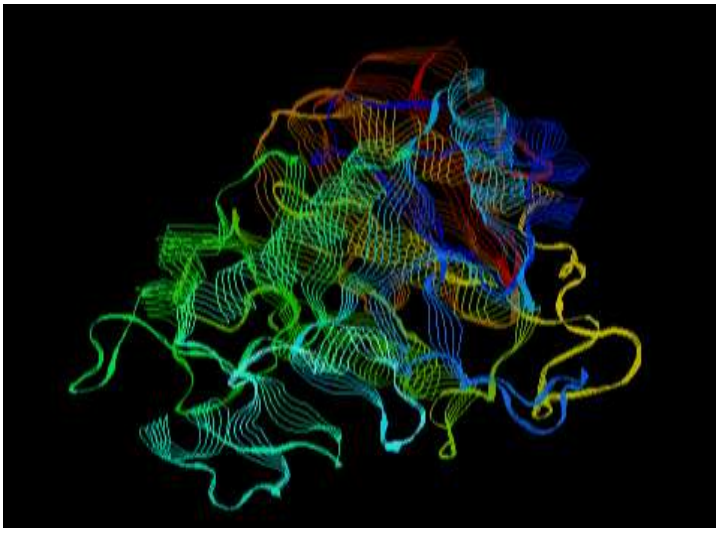




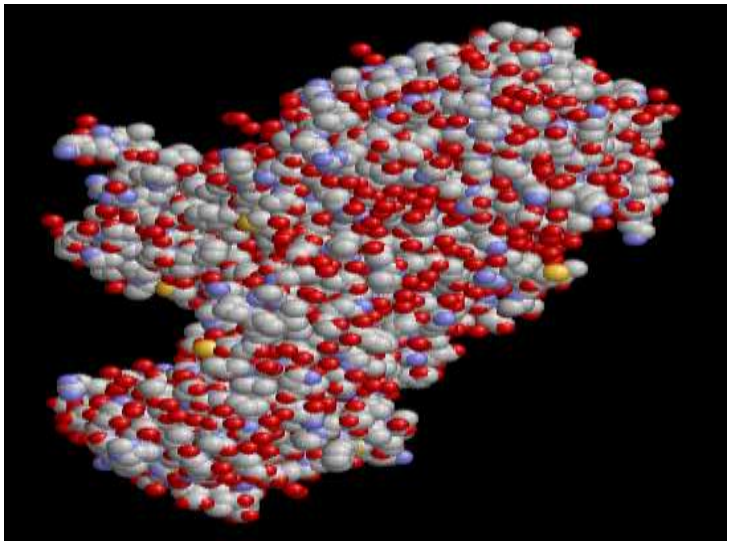
α-amylase (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

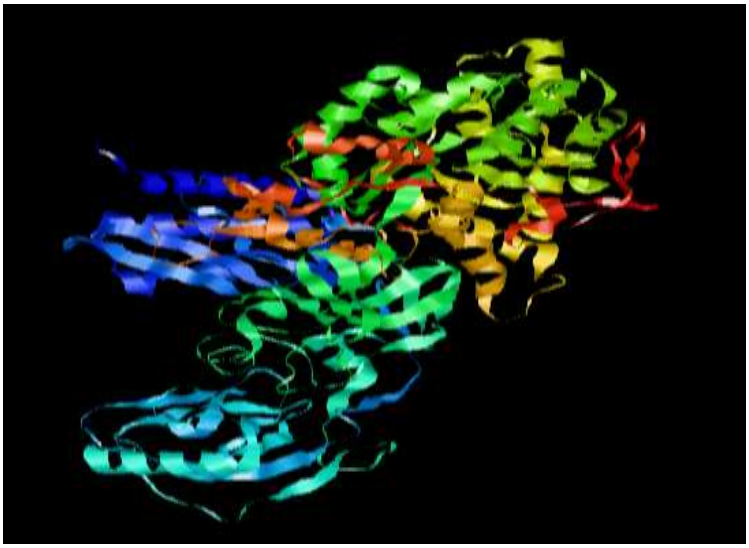


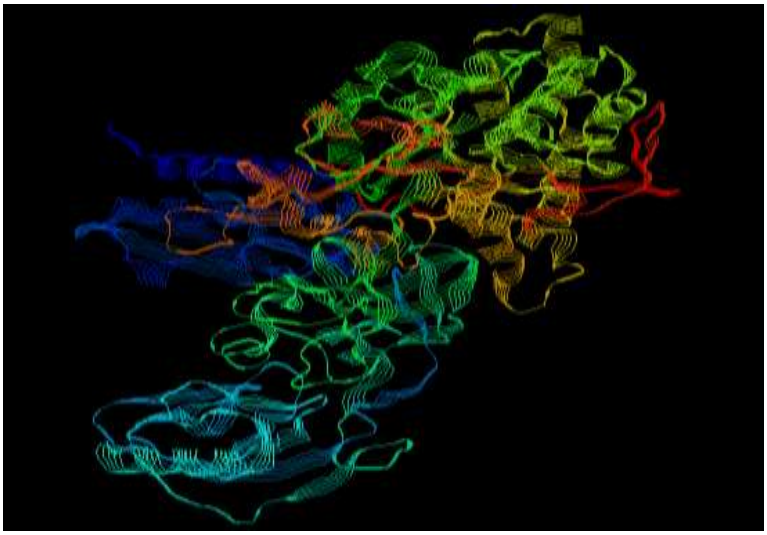




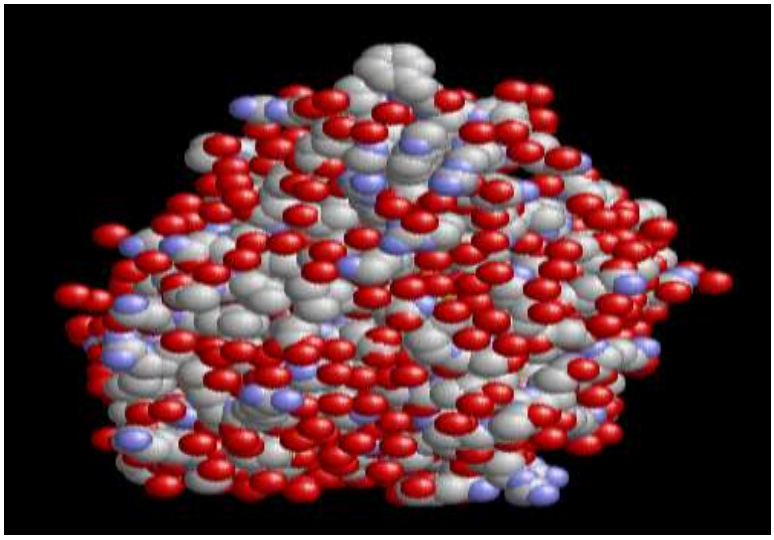
Urease (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)

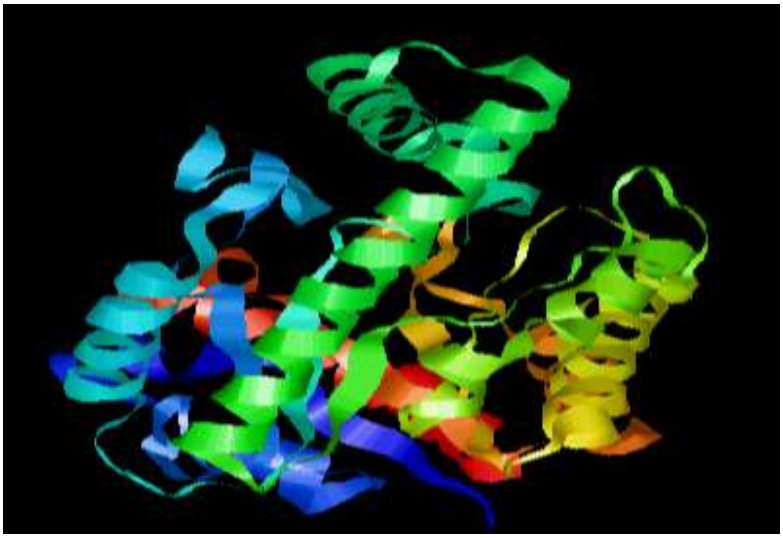


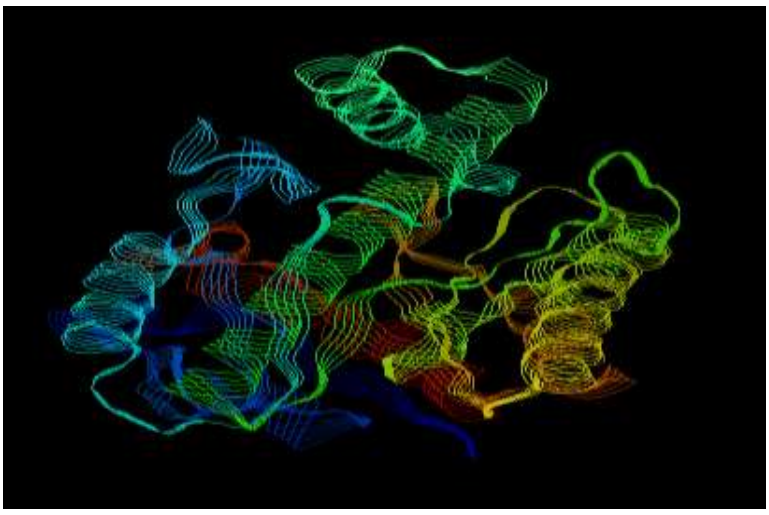




Hyluronidase (Spacefill, ribbons & strands model)







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HOTEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT

Subimmited to

Mr. Mulajkar A.R.

Mrs. Gund B.B.

Mr. Reddy Sanath

Mr. Takale Sir

ADARSH MAHVIDYALAYA , OMERGA.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

Computer Science

SUBMITTED BY :

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Jadhav Vikas Nandkumar
Kamble Vikas Sanjay
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Department of computer Science

M.Sc II Year Project Report 2021-22

Sr.No.	Name of Student	Project Name
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2	BONDGE SUDHARANI SUBHASH	
3	GAIKWAD NIKITA ROHIDAS	
4	JAGADE VISHAL PARMESHWAR	Hospital Management
5	JAMADAR ABOLI HANMANT	
6	KAMBLE AMOL SUBHASHRAO	online book shop
7	KILLARE GANESH DAYANAND	
8	KULKARNI SHRADDHA RAJENDRA	Online Lottery Management
9	MUGLE VIJAYKUMAR SUDHAKAR	
10	MANE PANKAJ TANAJI	E-Billing
11	SURYAWANSHI SHITAL VASANT	
12	PANCHAL DIPALI DHONDIRAM	
13	MULLA AFREEN RABBANI	RTO Management
14	MULLA AMREEN RABBANI	
15	PATIL NISHIGNADHA BASWARAJ	Crack tracking
16	MATOLE RANDHIR VYANKAT	
17	SWAMI KEDARNATH KASHINATH	Railway reservation System
18	KAMBLE SAILESHKUMAR BALAJI	
19	JADHAV VIKAS NANDKUMAR	Hotel information management System
20	SHINDE GANESH RAM	
21	KAMBLE VIKAS SANJAY	
22	CHILVANT AVDHUT BALAJI	Online Auction System
23	DHANURE GITA VYANKAT	
24	KAMBLE PRIYA SANJAY	Online E-book Maker
25	KAMBLE RAJAT SHIRISH	
26	JAGDALE GAJANAN SUDHAKAR	
27	JADHAV VAIBHAV JAIVANT	E-Authentation System
28	GAIKWAD PRATIKSHA VINAYAK	
29	HIREMATH ABHISHEK RAVIKIRAN	PG-CET system
30	BOLSHETTE GAURAV VAIJINATH	

Dept. Of Computer Sci
Adarsh Sc.College Omerga

ShramjiviShikshanPrasarkMendel's

AdarshSenior College Omerga

Department of Computer Science

Project Report On

HOTEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This is to certify that ***Mr. Shinde Ganesh Ram, Jadhav Vikas Nandkumar, Kamble Vikas Sanjay*** *Students of M.Sc. 2nd Year Completed Project Report on* ***Hotel Information Management System*** *successfully in year 2021-2022 Under Dr.B.A.M. University, Aurangabad.*

Guide

Examiner

Head of Dept.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This project examines the aspect of the hospitality industry which is Hotel management. In the 21st century the use of the internet, computers and other electronic devices have made handling different jobs and aspects of management very easy. This project is the design and implementation of an electronic hotel management system that provides proper management of data and transactions in a centralized and organized manner and also provides a user friendly interface with which the user can interact easily with the just little or elementary knowledge of operating computers.

This project is designed to create a platform that allows booth the user and administrator to keep track of transactions like room reservations, room booking, financial administration of the hotel, staff record keeping, online reservation and other day to day activities involved in the running and management of a hotel. The implementation is based on the requirements for a hotel management system. The project work is divided into five major categories which are; Front Desk, Accommodation, Catering, Finance & Account and Personnel Staff Record (Human resource management).

This project accomplished the task of building a system that ensures accurate record maintenance which was done through proper identification of customers and the proper designation of user functions with most of the processes being done automatically. An electronic hotel management information system is required to assist management of data in the hospitality industry and also to make the entire hotel management process easier.

The project was designed with the use of Microsoft visual Studio which is an integrated development environment made by Microsoft. It can be used to develop console and graphical user interface applications along with windows form application websites. The database system was created using Microsoft SQL server (MSSQL).

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER FIVE (5) SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

Nitrobenzene is a chemical material use in the manufacture of various plastic monomers and polymers, rubber chemicals, drugs, pesticides, soaps, and as a solvent in petroleum refining and manufacture of cellulose ethers and cellulose acetate…etc.

Nitrobenzene is manufacture commercially by the direct nitration of benzene using a mixture of nitric acid and sulfuric acid, many processes for this manufacture but the more safety, economic and lower capital cost is the continuous isothermal nitration process.

This report is so limited to academic use .most of data are available from internet, so the authenticity of data has to been checked by the reader himself.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I also thank full to Dr.S. M. Salunke, Dr .B. S. More Shri. D.B. Suryawanshi, Dr.S.P.Jadhav and Mashalkar for time help and useful guidance for completing this thesis.

I express my thanks to Principal Dr.D.P.Garud, and allowed me to visit it shri, Vithal Sai Shakaru Sugar Factory, Murum and Who Assistant for help. Lastly I am very much thank full to my friends and classmates who encouraged me to complete thesis.

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ShramjiviShikshanPrasarakMandal

ADARSH SENIOR COLLEGE ,OMERGA

CERTIFICATE

Department of Industrial Chemistry

Production of Technical

"Nitro Benzen"

Design Thesis Submitted By

BIRAJDAR VAIBHAV RAM

In Partial fulfiment of the requirement for the degree of bacheler of science in industrial Chemistry confirmed by the Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar University Aurangabad.

Exam Seat No-NAF668151

PRN.: 2018015200530954

ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-2021

Guide & Lect.Incharge 27/12/

Examiner

Head of Dept.

Adarsh Senior College,Omerga
Dept of Industrial Chemistry
B.Sc III Year 2020-21

Sr.No	Name		
1	BHOSALE ATUL DNYANESHWAR DNYANESHWAR	nitric acid,	
2	BIRAJDAR RUSHIKESH DAYANAND	Acetic Acid.	
3	BIRAJDAR VAIBHAV RAM	Nitro Benzene	
4	DIXIT AMIT RAMESH	sulfuric Acid.	
5	GABURE PRAVAL NAGESH	Suger.	
6	GAIKWAD MUKUND VAMAN	H2SO4	
7	GAVADE PRAMOD DNYANESHWAR	Sodium	
8	GIRI VAIBHAV ARUNGIR	AB.	
9	KAMBLE PRAFULLA SUNIL	Nitric Acid.	
10	KATKE SANTOSH JEEVAN	Cement	
11	NAKATE VAIBHAV SANJEEV	HCl.	
12	NAVALE VINOD VIJAYKUMAR	AB.	
13	PANCHAL PRADUMNA SURYAKANT	Ammonia	
14	PATIL AKASH UDDHAV	AB.	
15	PATIL PRAJWAL DILIP	Ammonia.	
16	PATIL SHRIKANT HEMANTRAO	Bleaching	powder
17	PATIL SOURABH JAYANT	Bleaching	Powder
18	SHAIKH SURAJ RAJAK	Urea.	
19	SHEVARE SURAJ BALAJI	AB.	
20	SOMWANSHI SUMIT VILAS	Ethyl. Alcohol	
21	SURYAWANSHI RUTVIK VASANT	Acetone	
22	TELANG VISHWAJEET GANESH	H2SO4.	
23	WAKALE VISHAL SHRAVAN	Cement	
24	YECHE MAHESH DHANAJI	Acetone	

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Revised Syllabus of B.Sc. V & VI Semester **Industrial Chemistry**
(Effective from the Academic Year 2015-2016)
i.e. Since June 2015 & onwards.

B.Sc. Industrial Chemistry
Three Year Degree Course (Semester Pattern) Year 2015-2016

Year	Paper	Course Name	Hours	Marks
B.Sc. Semester V	XIII	Unit Processes in Organic	45	50
B.Sc. Semester V	XIV	Process Equipment Design	45	50
B.Sc. Semester V	XV	Practicals	120	100
B.Sc. Semester VI	XVI	Unit Processes in Inorganic Synthesis & Industrial Safety	45	50
B.Sc. Semester VI	XVII	Process Instrumentation & Plant Utilities	45	50
B.Sc. Semester VI	XVIII	Design Thesis	120	100

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B.Sc. Semester VI- Industrial Chemistry

Paper XVIII - Design Thesis

Marks :100 Hours : 120

1. Submission of Design Thesis on Technical Product	**40** Marks
2. Writing of Synopsis on Thesis Write brief information about History, Physical & Chemical Properties, raw materials, methods of production, Manufacturing process description, Flow sheet, Material balance & Uses	**20**
3. Industrial Visit & Submission of visit report	**20**
4. Viva-voce	**20**

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List of contents

Content

ShramjiviShikshanPrasarakMandal

ADARSH SENIOR COLLEGE ,OMERGA

CERTIFICATE

Department of Industrial Chemistry

Production of Technical

Acetic Acid

Design Thesis Submitted By

GAVDE PRAMOD DNYANESHWAR

In Partial fulfiment of the requirement for the degree of bachelor of science in industrial Chemistry confirmed by the Dr. abasahebAmbedkar University Aurangabad.

Exam Seat No-NAF657317

PRN.: 2018015200530327

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere grateful thanks to my Guide Mr.Guide Dr.S.K.Patel, Mr.M.J.Mulla Head of the department of chemistry for his able valuable guidance.

I also thank full to Dr.S.K.Patel, Mr.S.M.Salunke, Jadhav And Mr.B.S.More D.B.Suryawanshi, Mr.S.P.Jadhave and Mashalkar for time help and useful guidance for completing this thesis.

I express my thanks to Principal Dr.D.P.Garud, and allowed me to visit it shri, Vithal Sai Shakaru Sugar Factory, Murum and Who Assistant for help. Lastly I am very much thank full to my friends and classmates who encouraged me to complete thesis.

Mr. GAVDE PRAMOD DNYANESHWAR

B.Sc.IIIrd Year

Department of Chemistry

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INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Acetic acid is a mono carboxylic acid having general formula ch_3 it's contain carboxyl group (c=o) & hydroxyl group (oh) in I U.P.A.C. system it is called as ethnic acid.

If is over in the fruit and which have become sour as the result of ferment action. Is the chief constituent of vinegar.

It is produced 2 ^{1}A billion punts per year in the united state.
The major use is the synthesis of vinyl I acetate, which is used in preparation of latex paints.

HISTORY

The major part of the world produce acetic acid bt synthesis ofusing following process.

1. Oxidization of acetaldehyde.
2. Direct oxidization of ethanol I.
3. Hydrocarbon oxidization.
4. Methanol I carbon monoxide process.

The acetic acid contain carbon I (c=o) & hydroxyl I(-Oh) group The production of acetic acid from air oxidization of acetaldehyde first is operated in

1911 in Germany an 1920 united state.

PROPERTIES.

1. Acetic acid is color less, corrosive liquid with vinegar dour and sour testes. I

2. It has BP 118 c and MP 16.6 c. |

3. The vapor are suffocating & cause damage to the lunge.

4. Pure acetic acid is called glacial acetic acid, because it forms on ice-like soiled.

5. If is soluble in water, either & ethanol.

i

6. The molecular weight of acetic acid is 60.

Physical properties	Value
1. Normal BP	118c
2. Critical temp	594.45
3. Critical value (cc/r)	2.85
4. Surface tension	27.6
5. Head of dilution in water	6.3
6. Normal MP	*16.6 c*

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

The chemical properties are acetic acid is as fallows.

1)When acetic acid reacts with sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate to from sodium salt.

1. Ch_3 COOH + ---------- CH_3 COONA + H_2

2. $2CH_3$ COOH+ NA_2 CO----------CH_3 COONA +H_20+CO_2

3. CH_3COOH+ N HCO_3---------- CH_3 COONA + H_2O + CO_2 &it can be regenerated by treating salt with dilute mineral acid.

4. CH_3COONA+ HCL---------- CH_3-COOH + NACL

2) When acetic acid reacted with phosphorus halides or thinly chlorideto form acid halides.

1. CH_3- COOH + PCL ---------- CH COOCL + $POCL_3$ + HCL

2. CH_3- COOH + $SOCL_2$---------- CH_3 COL + SO_2 + HCL

3) *when acetic acid reacted with NH_3 to given ace amide.*

CH_3-COOH + NH_3 C-ONA ---------- CH_3- C-ONA^{+4} ----------

CH_3 - C-NH_2 + H_2O

4).Acetic acid reacted with ethanol to form ethyl acetate

CH_3- COOH + C_2H_5OH ---------- $CH_3COOC_2H_5$ + H_2O

5)When the reaction of acetic acid takes place in presence of to from ethanol

CH_3 - COOH ---------- C_2H_5 – OH

6) *When dehydration of acetic acid in presence of phosphoruspent oxide to form acetic anhydride.*

P_20_5 $2CH_3$- COOH ——CH_3- C- OCH_3 + H_20

SELECTION OF PROCESS

The following method are used for the large scale preparation for acetic acid '

1) By air oxidization of butane.

Acetic acid is manufacture by air oxidization of butane in the presence of cobalt acetate catalyst.

But the production of this reaction has not pure product & the product yield is

80% CH_3 CH_3CH_2 - CH_3 + 0_2----------$CH_3(C0)_2$ CO

CH_3COH 200 C

2) *Acetic acid from L.P.G :-*

From this methods we can also prepare acetic acid but not get pure product co- product are from by this method are formic acid photonic acid, butyric acid.

Suneinic acid water product yield is 75% of liquid product purity is notmantain material of construction stainless steel.

3) *Acetic acid from methanol*

This also one of the good method for preparation of acetic acid from

Methanol because co-product are

fromProduct yield : 85%

Product purity :95%

Martial of construction : cooper, zirconium

4) *Acetic acid from ethanol:-*

From this method we can produce acetic acid. Corporducts are formed by

This method $C0_2$ & H20 catalyst acetate solvent glasses acetic acid at about 60-125 c

Product yield is 90% material of construction stainless steel.

5) Direct oxidization of hydro carbons.

Direct oxidization produces acetic acid it the a number of by product in the united states the major raw material is n- butane although world wide.

World wide considerable qua entities of 2PG & nuptial are used Butylenes oxidization has been piloted but no commercial operation has been accused the optimum choice of market & process economic in general it is attempted to mini miser the less marketable by product such as formic acid & to provided .

Some flexibility to satisfy market for methyl ethyl ketene ethyl

Acetate a certain & acetaldehyde plant location is largely by raw materials availability & gathering cotton is largely by raw materials availability & gathering cost.

6) *Air oxidization of acetaldehyde :-*

Air oxidization of acetaldehyde produce of acetic acid with little waste & choice of acetic anhydride as by product.

This is the good method for preparation of acetic acid.

The product of acetic acid from air oxidization of given following condition & materials

Catalyst: manganese acetate

Phase : liquid

Reactor type: tower

Temp C (maintenance): 50° c to 70°c

Pressure : 1 to 6 atm

Reaction time :12 hours

Product purity :99%

Materials of construction : stainless steel or aluminum.

USES

1) Acetic acid I used chiefly to produce acetic anhydride for cello use acetate manufacture.

2) Cellulose acetate & pharmaceuticals. Performs dyes plastic & pharmaceuticals.

3) It is also used in preparation of insecticide's photo graphics chemical food additives as vinegar natural latex coagulant oil-well acidized & in textile printing.

4) Acetic acid is used for making white lead.

5) In mordant dyeing hug's quantity of (CHSC04).

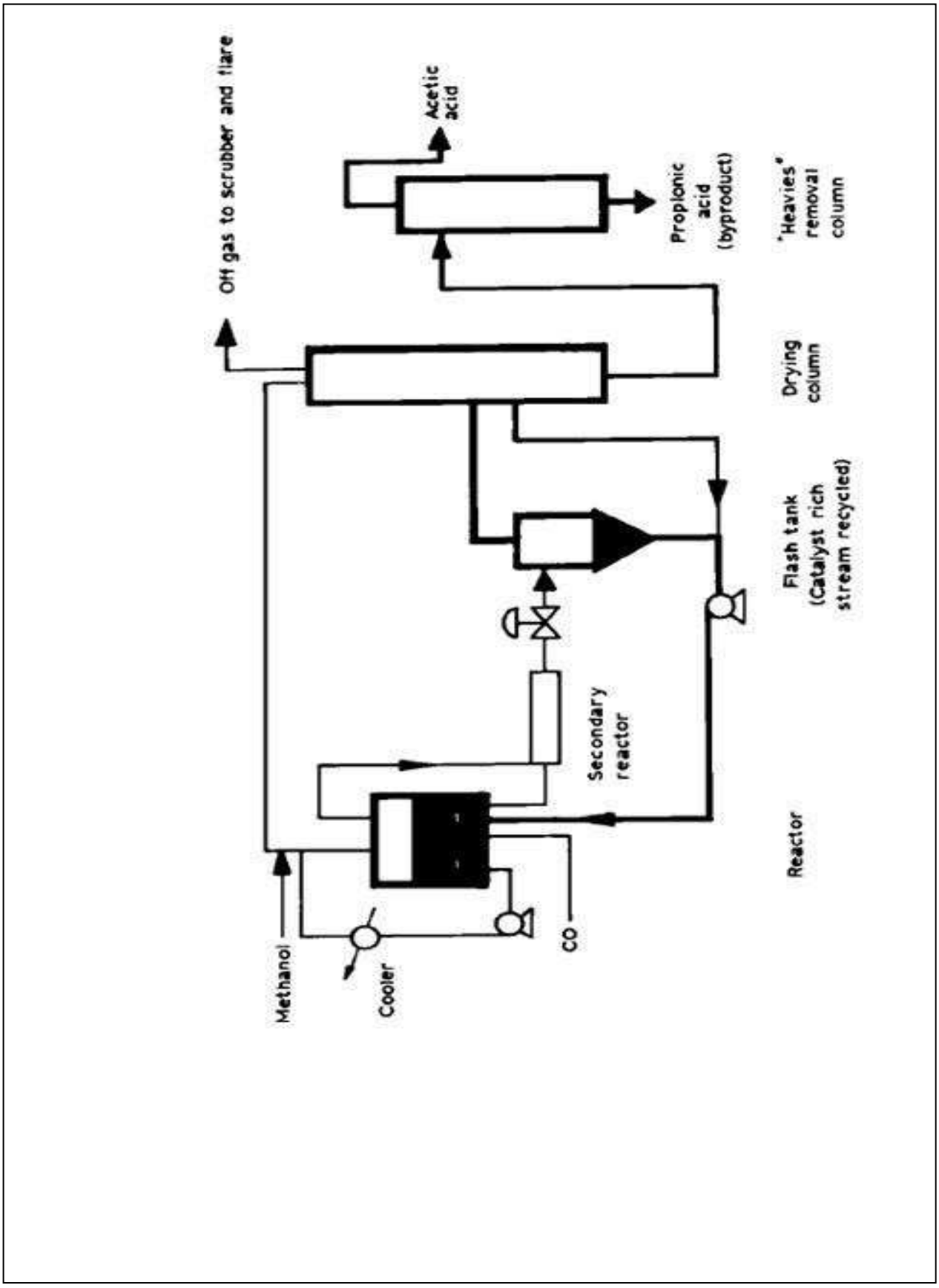
A-l (CHS CAO)2 CU & (CH3CCO) 3 Fe- used there aquatint are produced from acetic acid.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The preparation of acetic acid from acetaldehyde oxidation by oxygen or air product acetic acid with little waste & a choice of acetic of acetic hydride as a by product.

This is most good method for preparation of acetic acid preparation of acetic acid.

Catalyst	Maingandseacetate
Phase	liquid
Reactor used	tower
Solvent used	acetic acid
Temp° c	60 to 70°c
Pressure	Ito 6 atm
Reaction time	12 hours
Heat evolved	ves
Product yield	95 to 98%
Product purity	99%
Materials of construction	stainless steel or aluminum
Reactor	
Process description	


Off gas to scrubber and flare
Acetic acid
Propionic acid (byproduct)
'Heavies' removal column
Drying column
Flash tank (Catalyst rich stream recycled)
Secondary reactor
Reactor
Methanol
Cooler
CO

RAW MATERIALS

1) Aceted eyed

2) *Manganese's acetate*

Acetaldehyde oxidation by oxygen or air produces acetic acid

With little waste & choice of acetic anhydride as by product world wide.

This process has accounted for most of the synthetic aciteic acid produced & considerable amount of acetic acid anhydride on a for smaller scale.

Acetaldehyde for per acetic acid produces me by product acetic acid .

The fig. is indicate that the acetaldemude can be produces by ethylene butane.

The economical process for preparation of acetic acid process for preparation of acetic acid used of liquid phase so portion of 60 to 70 c & 1 to 6 atm catalyzed by about 0.1 manganese acetate cobalt acetate is generally used.

When by product acetic anhydride is desire at the higher tem premature of over pressure apply to the use of oxygen as lower temp a true & higher pressure utilize air the 95 to 98 % acetic acid are obtained by losses being mainly to carbon oxide in miner amount of methyl acetate.

Finally dried acetic acid is distilled from recovery catalyst solution a small boilers & corrosion products a pasteurizing section hold mead total . Refuse at the top of the acetic acid column is illustrated in flow heat for cases in which it is needed to improve quality by constructing miner imparities such as formic acid for bleed off.

Recovery of by product acid.

In the manufacturing of externs involving the use of acetic acid anhydride to reliever the hydrolysis equilibrium limitation acetic acid is produced in washing & practical hydrolysis operations.

The most common problems of acetic acid recovery involve separation from reactively large amounts of water & small quantities of by product impurities.

Five alternative acetic acid recovery process & combined are generally considered.

1) Azeotopic distillation.
2) Simple distillation.
3) Liquid extraction.
4) Chemical treatment
5) Absorption.

Particularly incase of acetic acid production of acetic acid are ethyl alcohol & air & catalyst Mno_2 silver $k_2cr_2o_7$

So during washing of a equipment of removal of excess of water which was present in alcohol has to be rejected unmoral to waste from is liquid moreover it is acidic. As we known if PH_7 is natural. PH is 0-6 acidic.

If liquid waste in the acidic form the by adding cheap have medium liquid hence we can make if into nutria & reduces in to nearby river channels etc.

MATERIAL BALANCE

Molecular weight of CH_3 CHO =44
Molecular weight of 20= 32
Molecular weight of CH_3 COOH = 60

In preparation of acetic acid from acetaldehyde the reaction$2CH_3$ CHO+ O_2----------2 CH_3 CaoH

88 + 32_____120

120 = 120

The conversion is 95 %
120x95 = 114

The basic calculation for 1 tone / day

a) 0_2 requires for 1 ton / day of acetic acid

!X/32 =1000
114

X= 1000x32 |
114

=280.70 kg of o_2

Ton of acetic acid required 280. 701 kg of 0_2
25 ton acetic acid =? 0_2

25000

=----------X 280.701

1000

= 7017.5 kg of o

25 ton acetic acid requires = 7017.5 ton of kg.

b) Acetaldehyde required for 1 ton / day acetic acid

X 1000

88 114

$$X = \frac{88}{114} X1000$$

=771.9298 of acetic acid.

1 ton of acetic acid give 771.9298 kg of acetic acid

25 ton of acetic acid =? acetaldehyde2500

----------X 771.9298 = 19298.245 kg of acetaldehyde1000

Input material = output material

7.0175 + 19 = 26. 0175 ton.

36.0175 - 2500 = 1.0175 tone is accumulationInput = accumulation + output

36.0175 = 1.0175 ton + 25 ton /dayHence

Input = output

Hence the material balanced

Input = accumulation = output

26.0175 = 1.0175 ton = 25 ton / day

Hence

Input = output

Hence the material balanced.

PLANILOCATION

The best location for a chemical plant depend on a numbers of factors the best place is where the cost of production and distribution.

(Marketing) is minimum or where the aggregate cost of row material a transportation material to plant manufacturing selling and transportation finished product will be at minimum.

Location of chemical industries is determined by analysis of following factor.

1) *Raw material*

The source of raw material is one of the most imp. Factor including the selection of a plant site. This particularly true if large volume of raw materials are capsized :necaise : pcatopm, car the raw materials sources change attention Soule be given to the purchased price of the raw material distance from the source of supply fight of transportation expense availability and reliability of supply purity of the raw material and stronger requirement.

2) *Market*

The location of markets of intermediate distribution and the timerequired for shipping proximity to themajor markets is an impconsideration in the sedation of a plant site because the byre usually finds it advantages to purchase from nearly sources. It should be noted hatmarket are needed for by product as well as for major find products.

3) Energy availability

Power and steam requirements are high in most industrial plants and fuel is ordinarily required to supply these utilities. Consequently power and fuel can combined one major factor in the choice of a plant using electorally process are after location near large hydroelectric installations. If the plant require near a source fuel supply may be essential for operation.

4) *Climate*

If the plant is located in a cold climate costs may be increased by the process for construction of protective shelters around the processeors equipment and spec cooling power of air high excessive humidity or extremes of hot or cold weather can have serious effect on the economic operation of plant an there factors should be examined when selecting plant site.

5) Transportation facilities

Water fail roads and highways are the common means of transportation used materials concerns. The kind and amount of products of products and raw material determined the most suitable type of transportation facilities. In any case careful attention should be given to local fight rates and existing railroad lines. The proxing railroad

centers and the possibility of carnal, river take or ocean transport, be considerdotor trucking facilities are widely used and can serve as auction supplement to rain water facilities.

5) *Water supply*

The process industries use large quantities of water of cooling washing steams generation and as a raw material. The plant therefore must ne located where a supply of water is available . a large river or lake is preferable although deep wells or artesian wells may be satisfactory if the amount of water required is not too great. The lively of existing water table can be checked by consulting state geological survey and information in the constancy of the water table and the yr round capacity of local river of takes should be obtained. If the water supply shoes seasonal fluctuations , is may be desirable to constrict a reserve or to drill seval stand be wells the temp mineral content but or send to content bacteriological content and cor supply and purification treatment must also be considered when choosing water supply.

6) *Waste disposal*

In recent yrs a many legal restriction have placed on the method for disposing waste materials from the process in duties. The site selected for a plant should have dequote capacity and facilities for correct wet disposal even though a given area has mineral restriction on pollution should not be assumed that his condition will continue to exist. In choosing the plant site the permissible tolerance level for

10) Flood and fire protection

Many industrial plants are located along or near large bodies of water and there are risks of flood or hurricane damage. Before choosing a plant site the regional history of natural events of this type should be examined and the consequence of such occurrence considered.

Protection from losses by fire is another imp factor in selecting a plant location . in case of major fire assistance from the out side free department should be available fore hazards in the immediate area surrounding the plant must not the overlooked.

PLANT LAYOUT

This layout can play an imp part in determining constructions and manufacturing costs. And thus must be planned carefully with attention being given to further problems that may arise. Since each plant differs in many ways and no two plant sites are exactly a like.

There is so one ideal plant layout, however proper layout in case will include arrangement of processing areas, stronger areas and handling areas in efficient coordination and with regard to such factor as.

1) New site development or addition to previously developed site.
2) Type and quantity of products control.
3) Operational convenience and accessibility.
4) Economic distribution of utilize and service.
5) Type of buildings and building code requirements.
6) Health and safety considerations.
7) Waste disposal problems.
8) Auxiliary equipment.
9) Space available and space required.

Cost estimation

Fixed capital investment 17,05,000/-

Direct cist	10,00,000/-
Purchased equipment	1,00,000/-
Purchased equipment installation	1,00,000/-
Instrumentation and control	1,00,000/-
Piping	10,000/-
Electrical equipment	25,000/-
Building	3,00,000/-
Service facilities	50,000/-
Yard improvement	25,000/-
Land	10,000/-
Andirect cost	
Engineering and supervision	10,000/-
Construction exp	50,000/-
Contractors fees	50,000/-
Contingency	30,000/-

Total product cost = manufacturing cost + general exp

3250000+ 200000 3450000/-

Manufacturing cost = direct production cost + fixed charges + plant overhead cost

2500000 + 500000 = 250000 3250000/-

General exp. = distribution and market + adm. Exp .

100000 + 100000	200000/-
t.p.c. manufacturing + general cpst	
32,50,000 + 20,00,000	34,50,000/-

1) Manufacturing + cost	
2) Direct production cost (50 -60) (T.P.C) =	25, 00 ,000/ -
1. Operating label (10-20% IPS)	2,50,000/-
2. Raw material (10-50% TPS)	2,50,000/-
3. Director supervisory and clerical labor	25,000/-
4. Utilize (10-20% of FCI)	50,000/-
5. Maintenance and repairs (2-10% of FCI)	1,70,500/-
6. Operating supplies	17,500/-
7. Liberating charges (10-20 of OL)	2,500/-
8. Attempts of rues, toes (0-6 % of TPS)	5,000/-
II. fixed charges (10-20 of PPC)	5,00,000/-
1. Depreciation (10% of FCI)	17,500/-
2. Local taxes (1-4% of FCI)	17,050/-
3. Insurance (0-4 @ of FCI)	17,050/-
4. Rent (8-12% of building charges)	13,000/-

III, plant overhead cost (5-15% **of** TPC)

1,00,000/

-1 .administrative cost (2-6 % of TPC) 1,00,000/-

2. distribution and selling cost (2-20% of TPC) 2,50,000/-

3.researchand development (O+R+D)(5%ofTPC)

2,50,000/-

5. Financial interest (0-10% of TPC) 2,50,000/-

Gross earning = total production cost

=50,00,000-34,50,000

= 15,50,000

CONCLUSION

As the cost estimation shows that the return of total investment for the setup of the plant will be obtained within a period of 22 yrs. Since them whatever profit will be obtained will be too much. This profit can be utilized for welfare of the men power working the factory. Many facilities for goodness of the employee will be provided at the lowest price according all the men will be satisfied in aspect and will devote totally for the development of the factory.

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Name of books	anther
1. Chemical engg	Dr. Kuznetsov
2. Industrial chemistry	Reigel
3. Organic chemistry	Finer I.L.
4. Chemical process Plant layout design	Willeyant Dry don
5. Outline of chemical technology	Gopalrao

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Shramjivi Shikshan Prasark Mandal's

Adarsh Senior College, Omerga.

Department of Computer Science

Project Report On

" e- Billing System "

CERTIFICATE

This is certify to that the following students of B.Sc. IIIrd year computer science satisfactory completed the practical requirements as per instructed Dr.B.A.M.U. Aurangabad during the academic year **21-22** *as an Project fulfillment .*

Seat Numbers .

Submitted By

1). NAF6647.64..... Puri Vimal Mahadev

2). NAF6646.47..... Kharose Mayuri bhimashankar

3). NAF644497.. Birajdar Arpita Suresh

4).....

Project Incharge (Mr.Mulajkar A.R.) 23/Oct/22

Examiner

Head (Mr.Mulajkar A.R.) 23/Oct/22

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Knowledge is gained by practical experience. Since knowledge is a social enterprise, assistance from a selected group of expertise become a necessary and proves encouraging in the view of the limitation of time and our quest for a better understanding of this vast project.

My heartfelt gratitude to my honorable guide **Mr. Mulajkar. A. R.** for giving us a constant support, guidance and encouragement throughout the project.

We express our sincere thanks to HOD **Mr. Mulajkar. A. R.** and Course Coordinating Staff **Mrs.Gund B.B. ,Miss. Pawar S.S., Miss. Owandkar U.B., Mr. Reddy.S.M.** of our Department as well as the nonteaching staff too for their valuable guidance and support in fulfillment of the task.

eBilling and Invoice System

OBJECTIVE

This project is made for one of the big decorator services in Mumbai, they supply decorating item to film industry for movie shooting. Presently they issue their client handwritten invoice and they enter details in manual register. And maintain MS Excel file for product rate. They want computerization of their manual invoice and bill generation process.

The client uses MS Excel, and maintains their product list, customer list, and prints the invoice, however it is not possible them to share the data from multiple system in multi user environment, there is lot of duplicate work, and chance of mistake. When the product price are changed they need to update each and every excel file. There is no option to find and print previous saved invoice.

There is no security; any body can access any report and sensitive data, also no reports to find out the sales volume, stock list, and summary report. This eBilling and invoicing system is used to overcome the entire problem which they are facing currently, and making complete atomization of manual billing and invoicing system

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B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A - Sixth Semester For Mar/Apr-2018

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), Hydrabad Road Omerga, Omerga, Omarga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name	Sociology Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (SOC-15-13)	Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40)	Count of Student: 4

Sr No	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks		Total
				80	20	100
1	NBF617240	2015015200591267	BHOSALE AMRAPALI BHARAT	55	16	71 - Seventy one
2	NBF617354	2013015200376453	KAMBLE LAKHAN MAHIBOOB	~~AB~~	~~AB~~	
3	NBF617409	2014015200061293	MADAGE PRITI VILAS	60	18	78 - Seventy eight
4	NBF617514	2015015200591066	SHINDE RADHIKA SIDRAM	60	16	76 - Seventy six

परिक्षा परिक्षक

Patil

(PATIL P.D.)

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समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

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डॉ.बा.आं.म.वि.वि./९-२०१९/१०,०००/ प्रती

फॉर्म नं.१

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हे. २०२०

परीक्षा केंद्र :- Adarsh College Omerga

परीक्षेचे नांव :- B. A III विद्याशाखा Arts

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक :- 057

विषय :- Sociology Project work पदवी

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे

पेपर क्रमांक :- ---------- पदव्युत्तर ----------

दालन क्रमांक :- ----------

दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 06

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
NQF	613340		Gaikwad	२१			
२	613344		Shaikwad	२२			
३	613349	—	AB-	२३			
४	613477			२४			
५	613502		Shinkekal	२५			
६	613512	—	AB-	२६			
७				२७			
८				२८			
९				२९			
१०				३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५	B. A. VI sem			३५			
१६	4 P. work			३६			
१७	Plu			३७			
१८	1113119			३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - 04 - एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - 02

वरिष्ठ परिरक्षक

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

प्रा. सालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

विभाग प्रमुख

प्रा. सालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

ADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA OMERGA Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

IQAC Co-Ordinator
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq.Omerga Dist.Osmanabad (MS)

2021-22

PRINCIPAL
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq. Omerga, Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

University Campus, Aurangabad 431004, Maharashtra(India), Recognized by UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Reaccredited with 'A' Grade

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Blank Mark List For

B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A. - Sixth Semester For Mar/Apr-2019

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), Hydrabad Road Omerga, Omerga, Omerga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name:	Sociology Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (SOC-15-13)	Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40)	Count of Student: 6

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks		Total
				80	20	100
1	NBF613340	2014015200061915	GAIKWAD MANISHA ISHWAR	62	14	76-Seventy Six
2	NBF613344	2016015200543732	GAIKWAD SULAKSHNA SHRAVAN	60	16	76-Seventy Six
3	NBF613349	2014015200062007	GAVALI RAGINI JAGANNATH	Ab	Ab	-
4	NBF613477	2016015200383963	RAJEGAONKAR SHIVPRASAD NARAYAN	65	16	81- Eighty one
5	NBF613502	2014015200062845	SHARMA SHANKARLAL CHHAGNLAL	65	16	79- Seventy Nine
6	NBF613512	2015015200592232	SURWASE HIRKANA NAGNATH	Ab	Ab	-

अंतर्गत परिक्षक
प्रा. बालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

बहिस्थ परिक्षक

विभाग प्रमुख
प्रा. बालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

ADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA OMERGA Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

IQAC Co-Ordinator
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq.Omerga Dist.Osmanabad (MS)

PRINCIPAL
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq. Omerga, Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

Seal

Signature of Examiner

Date

Instruction
1. While entering the marks, please ensure a clear, legible hand-writing, without any scratches or over-writing.
2. In case of scratches, over-writing or corrections, please re-write the marks separately with your signature.
3. Use English number while entering the marks.
4. Usage of whitner is strictly prohibited.

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Page 1 of 1

डॉ.बा.आं.म.वि.[illegible]/९-२०१२/१०,०००-प्रती

फॉर्म नं.१

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हे. २०२२

परीक्षा केंद्र :- Adarsh College Omerga

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक :- 057

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे

परीक्षेचे नांव :- B. A III विद्याशाखा Arts

विषय :- Sociology Project work पदवी

पेपर क्रमांक :- ---------- पदव्युत्तर ----------

दालन क्रमांक :- ----------

दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 06

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
NQF	613340		[illegible]	२१			
२	613344		[illegible]	२२			
३	613349	—	AB	२३			
४	613477		[illegible]	२४			
५	613502		[illegible]	२५			
६	613512	—	AB	२६			
७				२७			
८				२८			
९				२९			
१०				३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५	B. A. VI sem			३५			
१६	4 P. work			३६			
१७	Plus			३७			
१८	1413119			३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - 04 - एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - 02

वरिष्ठ

वरिष्ठ परीक्षक

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

सांगत परिक्षक

प्रा. [illegible] पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

विभाग प्रमुख

प्रा. [illegible] पिडगे
पर्यवेक्षक
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

डा.बा.आं.म.वि.मु.२२३/९-२०११/५०,००० प्रती

फॉर्म नं.१

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हें. २०२१

परीक्षा केंद्र :- Adarsh College Omerga

परीक्षेचे नांव : B.A III Yr. विद्याशाखा कला

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक :- 57

विषय : Project Work समाजशास्त्र पदवी

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे

पेपर क्रमांक XV आणि XVI पदव्युत्तर

दालन क्रमांक :- Dept

दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 02

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक HBF	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
१	601818			२१			
२	601835			२२			
३				२३			
४				२४			
५				२५			
६				२६			
७				२७			
८				२८			
९				२९			
१०				३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५				३५			
१६				३६			
१७				३७			
१८				३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - 02

एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी - ---

Prof. P.D. Patil
Head Dept of Sociology
S.C.S. College, Omerga
Dist. Osmanabad

प्रा. पाटीलजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

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Blank Mark List For

B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A. - Sixth Semester For Oct/Nov-2020

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), NH 65 Road Omerga, Osmanabad, Omerga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name: Sociology Project Based on (Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (SOC-15-13) | Project Work I/A (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40) | Count of Student: 2

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks		Total
				80	20	100
1	NBF601818	2017015200158577	DHANE PRITI DIGAMBAR	60	15	75
2	NBF601835	2015015200592232	SURWASE HIRKANA NAGNATH	55	15	70

Prof. P.D. Patil
Head Dept of Sociology
S.C.S. College, Omerga
Dist. Osmanabad

प्रा. बालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

ADARSH MAHAVIDYALAYA OMERGA Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

IQAC Co-Ordinator
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq.Omerga Dist.Osmanabad (MS)

PRINCIPAL
Adarsh Mahavidyalaya,Omerga
Tq. Omerga, Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.)

Received
9/3/21

Seal

Signature of Examiner

Date

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डॉ.बा.आं.म.वि.मु.२२३/९-२०११/५०,००० प्रती

फॉर्म नं.१

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हें. २०२१

परीक्षा केंद्र :- Adarsh College. Omerga

परीक्षेचे नांव : B.A III (एकत्र कला) विद्याशाखा Arts

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक : 57

विषय : समाजशास्त्र पदवी

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे

पेपर क्रमांक : XII आणि XVI पदव्युत्तर

दालन क्रमांक :

दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 06

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
NBF	612908		Soma	२१			
२	612924		Namdini	२२			
३	612970		Nikita	२३			
४	612972		Sneha	२४			
५	613011		Nawal	२५			
६	613023		Vandevi	२६			
७				२७			
८				२८			
९				२९			
१०				३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५				३५			
१६				३६			
१७				३७			
१८				३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- 06 ----- एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- Nil -----

Prof. P.D. Patil
Head Dept of Sociology
S.C.S. College, Omerga
Dist. Osmanabad

केंद्र संचालकांची सही

प्रा. बालाजी पिंडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

केंद्रसंचालकांची सही

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

University Campus, Aurangabad-431004, Maharashtra(India), Recognized by UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Reaccredited with "A" Grade

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Blank Mark List For

B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A. - Sixth Semester For Apr/May-2021

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), NH 65 Road Omerga, Osmanabad, Omarga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name:	Sociology Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (SOC-15-13)	Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40)	Count of Student: 6

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks		Total
				80	20	100
1	NBF612908	2018015200530471	JAMADAR SANA NAJIB	65	15	80
2	NBF612924	2018015200529413	KAMBLE NANDINI VIDHYASAGAR	60	15	75
3	NBF612970	2018015200529332	NARAWANE NIKITA HARIBHAU	65	15	80
4	NBF612972	2018015200529815	PALLA FIRDOSHBANU ISMAIL	60	15	75
5	NBF613011	2018015200529823	SHINDE HAVADIT SURYAKANT	65	15	80
6	NBF613023	2018015200529572	SURWASE VANDEVI MADHUKAR	65	15	80

अतिरिक्त परिरक्षक

25/08/21.

Prof. P.D. Patil
Head Dept of Sociology
S.C.S. College, Omerga
Dist. Osmanabad

प्रा. बालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

Result.

25/8/21

Seal

Signature of Examiner

Date

Instruction
1. While entering the marks, please ensure a clear, legible hand writing, without any scratches or over-writing.
2. In case of scratches, over-writing or corrections, please re-write the marks separately with your signature.
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Page 1 of 1

फॉर्म न. १

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परिक्षा - मार्च- एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हें.२०२८

केंद्र Adarsh College Omerga परीक्षेचे नांव B. A III Yr विद्याशाखा Arts

केंद्राचे क्रमांक : 57 विषय : Sociology पदवी

पहिले / दुसरे : पेपर क्रमांक : Project work पदव्युत्तर

शेरा : दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या P:XII N:XVI 04

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक NBF	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
१	617240		Anupali	२१			
२	617354		AB	२२			
३	617409		Pitas	२३			
४	617514		Radhika	२४			
५				२५			
६				२६			
७				२७			
८				२८			
९				२९			
१०				३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५				३५			
१६				३६			
१७				३७			
१८				३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी---01---------

बाह्य परिक्षक Patil

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही (Patil P.D.)

एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी---AB-------

प्रा. बालाजी पिडगे
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आदर्श महाविद्यालय, उमरगा

सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

पर्यवेक्षकाची सही

सूचना :- १ प्रत्येक वर्ग आणि विद्याशाखेकरिता स्वतंत्र फॉर्म भरावा.

२. मुळप्रत परीक्षा प्रारंभानंतर अध्यर्धातासाने केंद्र प्रमुखास द्यावी.

३. परीक्षार्थींच्या उत्तरपत्रिका मूळप्रतीतील क्रमाने लावून मुळप्रतीसह उत्तरपत्रिकांचे बंडल करावे.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

University Campus, Aurangabad-431004, Maharashtra(India). Recognized by UGC U/S 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Reaccredited with "A" Grade

https://bamu.digialuniversity.edu/

Blank Mark List For

B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A. - Sixth Semester For Apr/May-2021

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), NH 65 Road Omerga, Osmanabad, Omarga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606 | Count of Student: 6

Paper Name: Hindi Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (HIN-15-13) | Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40)

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks	Total
1	NBF612898	2018015200529533	JADHAV PRATIBHA ARUN	90	Ninety
2	NBF612912	2018015200529243	JOSHI SATYAPRAKASH SHANKARRAO	75	Seventy Five
3	NBF612918	2016015200372307	KAMBALE SHIVAJI GORAKHA	76	Seventy Six
4	NBF612933	2017015200158747	KAMLE NAGNATH RAM	80	Eighty
5	NBF612988	2018015200529131	PAWAR PRAVIN BHASKAR	Ab	Ab
6	NBF613034	2018015200530737	UMAPURE ARCHANA VYANKAT	81	Eighty One

100 Hundred

for Hindi

HEAD
Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

26/8/21

Seal

Signature of Examiner

Date

Instruction
1. While entering the marks, please ensure a clear, legible hand-writing, without any scratches or over-writing.
2. In case of scratches, over-writing or corrections, please re-write the marks separately with your signature.
3. Use English number while entering the marks.
4. Usage of whitner is strictly prohibited.

Report Generated By: Adarsh Senior College,Omerga as on Monday, July 26, 2021 11:04:26 AM

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फॉर्म नं.१

डॉ.बा.आं.म.वि.मु.२२३/९-२०११/५०,००० प्रती

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हें. २०२०

परीक्षा केंद्र : A C O परीक्षेचे नांव : MAY/APR 2020 विद्याशाखा आर्ट्स

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक : 57 विषय : Hindi पदवी --

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे पेपर क्रमांक : XVI पदव्युत्तर

बालन क्रमांक : दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 10

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
१	NBB8625		Pooja	२१			
२	627		Ab	२२			
३	656		[illegible]	२३			
४	608704		Ab	२४			
५	713		Laxmi	२५			
६	724		[illegible]	२६			
७	764		Ab	२७			
८	785		Pooja	२८			
९	608833		Pooja	२९			
१०	855		[illegible]	३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५				३५			
१६				३६			
१७				३७			
१८				३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- 07 -- एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- 03 --

HEAD
Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

पर्यवेक्षकाची सही 31/3/20

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

University Campus, Aurangabad-431004, Maharashtra(India)

with 'A' Grade

Blank Mark List For

B.A. Regular P-2013 : T.Y.B.A. Sixth Semester For March/Apr-2020

College: Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57) Hyderabad Road Omerga, Omerga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name: Hindi Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (HIN-15-13) | Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40) | Count of Student: 10

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks	Total
				100 F	Thousand
1	NBF608625	2017015200158376	AMMASHETTE POOJA SANJAY	75	Seventy five
2	NBF608627	2017015200837836	AUTI AYESHA MAJID	AB	AB
3	NBF608656	2017015200196974	BIRAJDAR MANJIRI SHIVSHANKAR	78	Seventy eight
4	NBF608704	2016015200372153	JADHAV CHHAKULI JAIPAL	AB	AB
5	NBF608713	2017015200160673	JAMADAR LAXMIBAI PRALHADRAO	70	Seventy
6	NBF608724	2017015200158554	KAMBLE PRATIKSHA SANJAY	73	Seventy three
7	NBF608764	2017015200158917	MATE YOGESH ABHIMANYU	AB	AB
8	NBF608785	2017015200158697	PATIL POOJA SHIVANAND	75	Seventy five
9	NBF608833	2017015200158821	SONPATTE SAROJA SHRISHAIL	80	eight
10	NBF608855	2016015200543867	VEDPATHAK SURAJ SUNIL	70	Seventy

Received Project Mark list 17/3/2020

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Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

Seal

Signature of Examiner

Date 14/3/2020

Instruction
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फाम न.१

डॉ.बा.आ.म.वि.मु. प्रती

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - मार्च-एप्रिल / ऑक्टो.-नोव्हें. २०17-18

परीक्षा केंद्र : Adarsh College Omerga परीक्षेचे नांव : ---------- विद्याशाखा ----------

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक : 057 ---------- विषय : ~~XII~~ Hindi पदवी BA III VI semister

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे पेपर क्रमांक : XII & XVI पदव्युत्तर ----------

दालन क्रमांक : ---------- दालनातील परीक्षार्थीची संख्या : 10

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थीचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थीची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थीची स्वाक्षरी
१	NBF 619664			२१			
२	619752			२२			
३	619856			२३			
४	619943			२४			
५	619954			२५			
६	619974			२६			
७	620017			२७			
८	620032			२८			
९	620088			२९			
१०	620089			३०			
११				३१			
१२				३२			
१३				३३			
१४				३४			
१५				३५			
१६				३६			
१७				३७			
१८				३८			
१९				३९			
२०				४०			

एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- 10 ---------- एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी -- NiL ----

HEAD
Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही पर्यवेक्षकाची सही

सूचना :- १. प्रत्येक वर्ग आणि विद्याशाखेकरिता स्वतंत्र फॉर्म भरावा. डॉ. इंगळे एस.पी.

२. परीक्षा परीक्षा परीक्षा केंद्र प्रमुखास द्यावी

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

University Campus, Aurangabad-431004, Maharashtra(India). Recognized by UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Reaccredited with 'A' Grade

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Blank Mark List For

B.A - Regular-P-2013 - T.Y.B.A. - Sixth Semester For Apr-2017-18

College : Adarsh Senior College,Omerga (57), Hydrabad Road Omerga, Omerga, Omarga, Osmanabad Pin: 413606

Paper Name: Hindi Project Based on(Paper-XII & Paper-XVI) (HIN-15-13) | Project Work UA (Max Mark: 100 Min Mark: 40) | Count of Student: 10

Sr. No.	Seat Number	PRN	Student Name	Marks	Total
1	NBF619664	2014015200062482	BANSODE SANDIPAN DHANRAJ	100	hunred.
2	NBF619752	2014015200062025	GAIKWAD RESHMA MADHAV	75	seventyfive
3	NBF619856	2014015200062586	KAMBLE VISHAL RAMESH	80	eighty
4	NBF619943	2013015200363417	MULLA AASMABI LALADESAB	80	eighty
5	NBF619954	2014015200062594	NARSURE SUJATA SHRIDHAR	76	seventysix
6	NBF619974	2014015200062644	PAWAR JAYSHRI RAMBHAU	77	seventyseven
7	NBF620017	2014015200061706	SHAIKH HEENA ABDULNABI	80	eighty
8	NBF620032	2014015200061343	SHINDE SUDHIR AMBADAS	81	eightyone
9	NBF620088	2014015200062362	WAGHMARE BHAGYASHRI SIDDJARAM	79	seventynine
10	NBF620089	2014015200062122	WAGHMARE JAYSHRI SIDDHARAM	80	eighty
				75	seventy five

HEAD
Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

Seal

Signature of Examiner

का.का.को.म.वि.मु.२२३/९-२०११/५० ००० प्रती

फॉर्म नं. १

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ

उपस्थिती अहवाल : परीक्षा - ~~मार्च~~ एप्रिल / ~~[illegible]~~ २०२१

परीक्षा केंद्र : A College Omerga. परीक्षेचे नांव : ..... विद्याशाखा Arts

परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक : 057 ..... विषय Hindi Major Project पदवी BA .....

सत्र : पहिले / दुसरे पेपर क्रमांक 16th 2013 पदव्युत्तर .....

दालन क्रमांक : 99 ..... दालनातील परीक्षार्थींची संख्या : 06

सूचना : या प्रपत्रातील परीक्षार्थींचे बैठक क्रमांक पर्यवेक्षकाने अनुपस्थिती क्रमांकासह क्रमाने लिहावेत.

अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी	अ.क्र.	बैठक क्रमांक	उत्तर पत्रिका क्रमांक	परीक्षार्थींची स्वाक्षरी
१	NBF612893		Deadibha	२१			
२	NBF612912		सत्यप्रकाश	२२			
३	NBF612918		Bamble	२३			
४	NBF612933		[illegible]	२४			
५	NBF612988		Absent	२५			
६	NBF613034		[illegible]	२६			
७				२७			
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एकूण उपस्थित परीक्षार्थी ..... 05 ..... एकूण अनुपस्थित परीक्षार्थी ..... 01 .....

केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

HEAD
Department of Hindi
Adarsh College Omerga

सह केंद्र प्रमुखाची सही

Dr. S.P. Lype

पर्यवेक्षकाची सही