Karnataka Arts Sci. & Com. College BIDAR 585401

Date: 15/02/21

To,
The Principal
Karnatak Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bidar

Sub: Request to grant permission to start add-on course on VERMICOMPOSTING for the academic year 2020-2021 Reg.

Respected Sir,

As per the guidelines issued by IQAC, we would like to start the add-on course on "Course Name" from the academic year 2020-2021 with intake of 20 students. Please permit us to start the add-on course and do the needful.

Thanking You,

Head
Department of Zoology

HEAD
Department of Zoology
Karnatak Arts Sci. & Commerce Colle
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Permitted

15/2/21

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Department of ZOOLOGY

Date: 29/01/2021

BOARD OF STUDIES MEETING

Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Zoology was conducted on 29-01-2021at 12.00 pm in the UG and PG Course, Department of Zoology Karnataka College, Bidar.

AGENDA:

Innovations in the course:

Certificate courses can be started, appreciations courses to enhance student participation.

1. **Interested students should be select.**
2. **Discussion about Title of certificate course.**
3. **Syllabus setting about theory and practical of add on course.**
4. **Credits/Evaluation.**

External Member Board of Studies Zoology:

Dr. S.C.PATIL, Associate Professor and H.O.D. Dept.Of Zoology, C.B. College, BHALKI.

Members Present:

1. Dr. S.C.PATIL

2. Dr. M.S.Reddy

3. . Dr.Ranibai M

4. Miss.Renuka Swamy

4RESOLUTIONS:

The common Board consisting of the above members have met in the UG and PG Course, Department of Zoology, Karnataka College Bidar, and considered the enclosed agenda. After deliberations and discussions, the Board members have resolved the following:

1. For.M.Sc.Post Graduate Zoology students have one of the add on course, those who have interested this course they should apply for admission in "VERMICOMPOSTING" Certificate course.
2. The members formulated the syllabus for Certificate Course "VERMICOMPOSTING', this is about 2- Months program.
3. The syllabus for practicals of the above certificate course was formulated on par with syllabus model of Animal husbandry subject.
4. There should be 2 hours per week for theory paper and 2 hrs. For each practical.
5. Marks and credits are allotted to theory and practical papers in each semester.

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K.R.E. Society's
KARNATAK ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE COLLEGE, BIDAR
Department of Zoology

Certificate course: Vermicompost Technology

(Scheme of teaching & examination)
(Effective from the Academic year: 2020-2021)

Theory course VT-1

THEORY: **30h**

UNIT-I **06h**

1. General: Introduction to vermiculture, definition, meaning, economic importance, and their values in maintenance of soil structure role as four's of recycling, redeem, recycled & restore.

2. Choosing the right worm, Useful species of earthworms. Local species of earthworms. Exotic species of earthworms.

UNIT-II **10h**

3. Small scale earthworm farming for home gardens.

   a) Earthworm compost for home gardens.

4. Conventional commercial composting.

   a) earthworm composting in larger scale.

5. Earthworm farming (vermiculture), extraction(harvest), vermicomposting harvest & processing

6. Nutritional composition of vermicompost for plants, comparison with other fertilizers.

7. Vermiwash collection, composition & use.

UNIT-III **10h**

8. Key to identify the species of earthworms.

9. Biology of Endrilus engeniae.

10. Biology of Eisenia fetida.

a) Taxonomy anatomy, physiology and reproduction of Endrilidae

a) Taxonomy, Anatomy, Physiology & Reproduction of Lumbricidae.

b) Vital cycle of Eisenia festida: alimentation, fecundity, annual reproducer potential & limit factors(gases, diet, humidity, temperature,pH, light & climatic factors).

04h

UNIT-IV

11. Considerations about economical aspects of this activity: Research & ratability according to different exploitation orientations. Complementary activities of anti evalution.

PRACTICAL COURSE- VT-02

UNIT-V PRACTICAL **18h**

1. Key to identify different types of earthworms **1h**
2. Field trip collection of native earthworm & their identification. **2h**
3. Study of systematic position, habits, habitat & external character of Eisenia fetida **2h**
4. Study of life stages & development of Eisenia fetida **1h**
5. Study of life stages & development of Eudrilus eugeniae **1h**
6. Study of vrmiculture, vermiwash & vermicompost equipments, devices. **1h**
7. Preparation Vermibeds, maintenance of vermicompost & climatic conditions **2h**
8. Harvesting, packaging, transport & storage of vermicomposting & separation of life stages. **2h**
9. Study of verms diseases & enemies. **2h**
10. Study the effects of vermicompost & vermiwash on any two short duration crop plants. **2h**
11. Study the effect of sewage water on development of worms. **2h**

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Academic Year – 2020-21

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Department of Zoology:

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN VERMICOMPOST TECHNOLOGY:

PREAMBLE

Vermicomposting truly is nature's great disappearing act! Aristotle once said, "Worms are the Intestines of the Earth". Using worms to convert decomposing food waste into nutrient-rich fertilizer is simple, inexpensive, energy efficient, and a great way to teach students to become life-long recyclers.

Vermicomposting technology is known throughout the world, albeit in limited areas. It may be considered a widely spread, though not necessarily popular technology. As a process for handling organic residuals, it represents an alternative approach in waste management, in as much as the material is neither land filled nor burned but is considered a resource that may be recycled. In this sense, vermicomposting is compatible with sound environmental principles that value conservation of resources and sustainable practices.

Vermicomposting is akin to composting in that similar feedstock-organic residuals -are used. Both systems utilize microbial activity to break down organic matter in the moist, aerobic environment. Vermicomposting is however faster, produces fewer odors and produces a superior product. But vermicomposting requires greater surface area, more moisture, and is susceptible to heat, high salt levels, high ammonia levels, and substances that may be toxic to earthworms. Of the 4400 identified earthworm species, specific species of litter dwelling earthworms are required for this purpose.

Vermicomposting in developing countries could prove to be useful in many instances. Where accumulation of food wastes, paper, cardboard, agriculture waste, manures and biosolids is problematic, composting and vermicomposting offer potential to turn waste material into a valuable soil amendment. In the past ten years an organization in India has promoted over 3,000 farmers and institutions to switch from conventional chemicals to the organic fertilizer, vermicompost. Vermiculture enables any scale or size of operation.

Vermicompost is being used in over 1, 00,000 hectare cultivated area in almost all agro-climatic zones in India. Noted for its ability to increase organic matter and trace minerals in soil, vermiculture has been the primary focus at Maharashtra Agricultural Bioteks in India, an organization that has initiated both commercial and educational ventures to promote vermiculture. In 1985, Maharashtra Agricultural Bioteks was formed and established a small

plant to manufacture vermicompost from agricultural waste. Those involved believed that a successful commercial venture based on regenerative principles might convince others to V 2 adapt sustainable practices.The organization currently produces 5,000 tons of vermicompost annually. Its real achievement, however, has been in raising awareness among farmers, researchers and policy makers in India about regenerative food production methods. The group is directly responsible for 2,000 farmers and horticulturalists adopting vermicomposting. These converts have begun secondary dissemination of the principles they were taught. In 1991-1992, Maharashtra Bioteks and the India Department of Science And Technology promoted the adoption of vermicompost technology in 13 states in India.

The duration of courses ranges from 10 days to 03 months. The Department of Zoology running this course.

Aims& Objective:

Students will be able to compost in a limited space and describe the decomposing process.

- The interested students will get the knowledge of composting, Students will get the employment, they can generate employments,.
- They will also turn towards organic farming, Will help to maintain the environment pollution free and will get the knowledge of biodiversity of local earthworms.
- The detail of the course is as follows: Focus: To convert unwanted, organic matter, particularly food scraps and paper into fertile soil.

Advantage of the Course & Future Prospects:

- Students can construct their own compost farm & thereby can get monthly income of Rs. 7000-8000.
- Students/ farmers by using vermicompost in their field can increase the crop yield. Students residing in cities can produce vermicompost in small scale for garden/household plants.
- They can get the jobs in educational institutes as vermicompost/vermiculture technician.
-
- The candidate can generate income by supplying verms & vermicompost.
- .By developing & propagating vermicompost technology he/she will directly or indirectly help to prevent environmental pollution, by using vermicompost in the field & thereby increasing crop yield he will help to solve food problems.
- . It will lead towards organic farming & healthy food.
- . In today's world, recycling of garbage has become necessary in order to sustain our health and environment. **So let's join for Four R's of Recycling Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Restore i.e. certificate course in Vermicompost.**

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Department of ZOOLOGY

Date: 11/11/2020

NOTICE

All the students are hereby informed that, the Department of **ZOOLOGY** is starting the add-on course on Vermicomposting from **the Date: 11/11/2020,** interested students can enrol their names on or before **26/11/2020,** in the Department of Zoology.

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ADMISSION FORM

Certificate/Value added/Skill Development/Diploma/Advance Diploma Courses
&
IAS/IPS/NET/SET Coaching Classes

Name of the Department Zoology Year 20 - 21

Name of the Student Akash. metre.

Father's/Guardian's Name Pandurang.

Date of Birth

Date	Month	Year
02	10	2000

Address for Correspondence :

Basanthpoor.
Bidar - dist.

Semester/Class : B.Sc. IIIrd Sem.

Register No : ~~S2063119~~ S2062983

Percentage of previous semester : 59.00

Contact No : 9141774363

E-Mail ID : Akashmetre2000@gmail.com

Course to be Joined: (~~IAS~~) vermicomposed training Centre.

Akash
Signature of the Student

HOD/Coordinator

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Certificate course Time Table for the academic year: 2020- 2021
Department: Zoology (UG)
(With effect from 25/02/2021)

Period/ Days	08am to 9am	09am to 10am	11am to 02pm
Sunday	Theory (Renuka Swamy)	Theory (Dr. Ranibai Patil)	Practical (Renuka Swamy/ Dr. Ranibai Patil)

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B I D A [illegible]-585 401

Student Enrollment List 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Reg.No.	Name of the Student	Sign.
1)	S2063090	Hanamanth S/o B	
2)	S2062913	vinaykumar	Vinay
3)	S-2062962	Chandu	chandu
4)	S-2062900	ISHWAR	
5)	S-2063079	Ashfaq	Ashfaq
6)	S-2063005	Rohit. Jirobe	Rohit
7)	S-2062988	Ashwini. D.H	
8)	S-20623018	G. Moksha	
9)	S-2063007	Aishwarya	
10)	S-2063124	Bhavya. K	Bhavy
11)	S-2062987	Pallavi. R	Pallavi
12)	S-2062910	Usha D/. Manjunath	Usha
13)	S-2062958	Soumya D/. Shemanna	Soumya
14)	S-2063508	Aishwarya D/. Jagadeeppa	
15)	S-2063003	Abhishek C. Jagadale	Jagadale
16)	S-206983	Akash. Pandurang	Akash
17)	S-2063119	Jagdish S/o Mahadev	Jhg
18)	S-2062905	Mohd Mahaboob Talikote	Talikote
19)	S-2063062	Sanyukta	
20)	S-2063016	Rajita.	Rajita.

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Department of Zoology Certificate Course: Student Enrollment List 2020-2021

S.no.	Reg. No.	Name of the Student	Sign.
1)	S2063090	Hanamanth S/o B	
2)	S2062913	Vinaykumar	
03)	S-2062962	chandu	
04)	S-2062900	ISHWAR	
05)	S-2063079	Ashfaq	
06)	S-2063005	Rohit · Jirobe	
07)	S-2063019	Ashwini. D.H	
08)	S-2062988	G. Moksha	
09)	S-2063018	Rajita	
10)	S-2063007	Aishwarya.	
11)	S-2063124	Bhavya.k	
12)	S-2062987	Pallavi. R	
13)	S-2062910	Usha D/· Manjunath	
14)	S-2062958	Soumya D/· Shamanna	
15)	S-2063508	Aishwalya D/· Jagadeeppa	
16)	S-2063003	Abhishek. C. Jagadale	
17)	S-2063083	Akash · Pandurang	
18)	S-2063119	Jagadish S/o Mahadev	
19)	S-2062905	Mohd Maheboob Talikoti	
20.	S-2063062	Sanyukta	

Principal

HOD
Dr. Ravibajpatel

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Department of ZOOLOGY

Date: 22/02/2021

NOTICE

All the students enrolled in add-on course on **Vermicomposting,** are hereby informed that, the course examination is scheduled on **25/02/2021** at **10.0 am to 11.0 am, without fail.**

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2021 :→

s – 25.

Department of Zoology Certificate Course

Question Paper

Answer the following questions.

1) What is Vermicomposting?
2) What are the steps of Vermicomposting?
3) What are the types of Vermicomposting?
4) What are the advantages of Vermicomposting?
5) How can we make vermicompost at home?

Practical question paper Marks – 25

I) Answer the following questions?
1) What type of vermicompost we use?
2) How do we maintain the worms in the winter?
3) What type of container should be use for Vermicomposting?
4) How do we set up a Vermicomposting container.
5) What should we feed the worms? what should we avoid adding to the Vermicomposting?

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Name- Bhavya.K
Reg No- 52063124

1. Vermicompost (vermi-compost) is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms, usually red wiggler's white worms, acid other earthworms. to create a mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials & vermicast, this process is called vermicomposting is called vermiculture.
vermicast (also called, worm castings, worm burns, worm manure, or worm faeces) is the end product of the breakdown of organic matter by earthworms. these castings have been shown to contain reduced levels of contaminants & a higher saturation of nutrients than the organic material before vermicomposting. vermi-compost contains water-soluble nutrients & is an excellent, nutrient rich organic fertilizer & soil conditioner, it is used in farming & small scale sustainable, organic farming.
vermicomposting can also be applied for treatment of sewage. A variation of the process is vermifiltration (or) vermidigestion, which is used

black water of flush toilets. Worm-
-mpost is a composting worms as
available to order online, from
nursery mail-order suppliers or
angling shops where they sold as
bait.

Q. Earthworms are cold blooded i.e they can not regulate their body temperature, when the temperature is affected by their environment. as the surrounding temp^{re} drops, so will their body processes will start processing at a slower rate, which makes the more reactes down to near freezing point things can get so slow that it this is when they hibernate to conserve energy & to stay alive some species of earthworms can get so slow that it seems the worms do not move at all. this is when they hibernate to conserve energy & to stay alive. some species of earthworms can tolerate some degree of freezing (0°C & under) which is called the freezing point tolerance. however most of the earthworm used for compost

do not have a freezing point tolerance & will die once their environment has reached 0°C. In nature most Earthworms hibernate by creating a small burrow packed.

3. Large-Scale worm farmers using worm beds generally use harvesting equipment to separate worms & castings In-vessel "continuous flow" systems are generally designed to produce vermicompost. They rely on the surface-feeding of feed worms to incorporate a casting harvest mechanism to continue feedings upwards. Smaller Scale down worm bins are harvested in a variety of ways. In all cases, harvesting should begin when the bedding & consumed food has turned rich one commonly used method of harvesting is to dump the bin onto a tarp in bright light, allowing the worms to burrow down to escape the light. castings can then be separated by slowly scraping them away, pausing periodically to let the the worms burrow further, eventually you are left with a pile

14. Nutrient element — vermicompost (

organic carbon	9.8 - 13.4
Nitrogen	0.51 - 1.61
phosphorus	0.19 - 1.02
potassium	0.15 - 0.73
magnesium	0.093 - 0.568
calcium	1.18 - 7.61
Sodium	0.058 - 0.158
zinc	0.0042 - 0.110
copper	0.0026 - 0.0048
Iron	0.2050 - 1.3313
manganese	0.0105 - 0.2038

15. Is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms, usually red wigglers, white worms, & other Earthworms, to create a mixture of decomposing vegetable, food waste, bedding materials, & vermicast. this process is worms for this purpose is called vermiculture. vermicast also called worm castings, worm humus, worm manure or worm faces) is the end-product of the breakdown of have been shown to contain reduced levels of contaminants & a higher saturation of

contaminants & a higher saturation of nutrients than the organic materials before vermicomposting. nutrient rich organic fertilizer & soil conditioner it is used in farming & small scale. pathogens & oxygen demand from waste water or directly from black water of flush toilets.

practical

1. Types of earth worms.

There are three categories that earthworms fall into. & these can be described by that part of the environment the worm predominately inhabits. these three main types of earthworms are epigeic world which live below ground & anecic worms, which live below soil level but important to note & understand the difference that these type of worms have in order. soil & grade. these are also sometimes called compost Earthworms. or surface dwelling amongest piles of leaves or compost heaps. they feed on decaying

they feed on decaying plant matter leaf litter, and dung. They are weak burrowers.

2. Endogeic Earthworms :-
This are most commonly found in the uppermost layears of soil where they create - semi - permeable layears of soil - where they burrow & or under rocks & logs, through some will burrows deep in soil, they typically only make on the ground surface in heavy rain.

3. Anecic Earthworms :-
This are comes up to soil level for their food. burrow vertically in the mineral layears of soil. permanent burrows at as 6 feet below surface level.
- they are also known to eat soil & some litter.

9. large small scale wormi compost
small scale wormi compost.

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Department of ZOOLOGY

Add-on Course on:-VERMICOMPOSTING

Marks List

(2020-2021)

SL.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	Assignment	Examination	Total	Sign.
1	Hanmanth	14	08	22.	Hanmanth
2	Vinaykumar	16	09	25	
3	Chandu	22	8	30	
4	Bheem	24	10	34	Tushi V
5	Ashfar	22	8	30	
6	Rohit Jadhav	19	12	31	Rohit.
7	Ashwini D.H	20	12	32	
8	G. Moksha	22	9	31	
9	Rageya	22	10	32	Ragejya
10	Aishwarya	17	08	25	
11	Bhavya.K	20	10	30	
12	Pallavi.R	23	13	36	
13	Usha.M	16	10	26	
14	Soumya	20	12	32	
15	Aishwarya J	17	08	25	
16	Abhishek.J	16	08	24	Abhishek
17	Akash Pandurang	17	09	26	
18	Jagdish M.	19	12	31	
19	Mohd Mabeboob.T	16	08	24	
20	Sanyukta	19	10	29.	Sanyukta
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

Course Co-ordinator

HEAD
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BIDAR-585401

Principal

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Department of Zoology 2020-2021

Pic:- Conducted Vermicompost Practical activity by the UG Students.

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Department of Zoology 2020-21

ಇಂದು ನಗರದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ. ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎರೆಹೂಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದ ಡಾ: ರಾಣಿಬಾಯಿ ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರೇಣುಕಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕು. ಚಂದ್ರಿಕಾ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ಸಾಗರ ದೇವಪ್ಪಾ, ಸಂಗಮೇಶ, ಅನುಜ್, ಶೇಷಾಂಕ, ಈಶ್ವರ, ವಿಶಾಲ, ಸಚಿನ, ಸುಧೀಶ, ಸ್ವೇತಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

: ಎರೆಹುಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ

Academic Year: 2020-2021.

K.R.E. SOCIETY'S

KARNATAK ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE COLLEGE

BIDAR - 585 401. (Karnatak)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

TRAINING COURSE IN VERMICULTURE

2020 - 2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. / ~~Miss~~ Rohit Jirobe B.Sc. IIIrd Semester

_____ has completed the course of training in Laboratory

Vermiculture conducted by the Dept. of Zoology for the year 2021- 2022

from Feb 2021 to Nov 2021

HOD Zoology

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BIDAR-585401

Academic year - 2020-21

Paper - Theory (Vermicompost technology)

Karnataka Arts, Science A

Students Attendance Regist

Admission No.	Roll Number	Names	Date												
			No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1)	Hanmanth		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	2)	Vinaykumar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	3)	Chandu		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	4)	Ishwar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	5)	Ashfaq		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6)	Rohit Jacob		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	7)	Ashwini D.H		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	8)	G. Harsha		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	9)	Rajita		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	10)	Nikhavaya		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	11)	Bhavya. K		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	12)	pallavi. R		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	13)	usha D/o manjunath		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	14)	soumya		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	15)	Nikhavaya jagadeeppa		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	16)	Abhishek c jagdale		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	17)	Akash pandurang		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	18)	jagdish mahadev		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	19)	mohd mahaboob Tahsildar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	20)	Sangeeta		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

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Karnataka Arts Sc & Com. College
Bidar-585401

Signature of Lecturer with Date

Signature of H.O.D.

Practical 2020-2021

K.R.

Karnataka Arts, Science An

Students Attendance Registe

2 Hours Practical

Admission No.	Roll Number	Names	Date													
			No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1)	Hanumanth		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	2)	Vinaykumar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	3-	Chandu		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
	4-	Ishwar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	5-	Nishfar		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	6-	Rohit Jerche		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	7-	Ashwini D.H.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	8-	G. Mokesh		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	9-	Rafia		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	10-	Aishwarya.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	11-	Bhavya. K.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	12-	Pallavi. R.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	13-	Usha D/. Manjunath.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	14-	Saumya		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	15-	Aishwarya Jagdevappa.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	16-	Abhishek c Jagdale		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	17-	Akash pandurang.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	18-	Jagdish Mahadev		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	19-	Mohd Mahaboob Talekoti		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	20	Sanyukta.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		

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Signature of H.O.D.

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