



Gandhi Education Society's  
**Krantiagrani G. D. Bapu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal**

Tal Palus, Dist. Sangli 416309 (Maharashtra)

Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Recognised under Section 2(f) & 12 (B) by University Grants Commission, New Delhi

**NAAC REACCREDITED 'B' GRADE**

Ph. No (02346) 271720

Website – [www.kgdbapuladcollege.in](http://www.kgdbapuladcollege.in)

Email:- [kgdblm@gmail.com](mailto:kgdblm@gmail.com)



Establishment: -1998

President

**Hon. Arun Ganpati Lad**

Incharge Principal

**Dr. P.B.Lad**

M.A B.Ed, Ph.D.

Ref. No.: 34/2022-23

Date: 17/05/2022

To,

Director,

Tech ASP Solutions,

Islampur, Maharashtra

Subject: To Allow IT Visit..

Respected Sir/Madam,

The Department of Computer Science, Krantiagrani G. D. Bapu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal, as a part of curriculum IT Visit is compulsory for final year students. A group of final year students of B.Sc. III Computer Science and BCA-II with staff members wish to visit your esteemed company on date 17/05/2022 at 2:00 pm.

We request you to grant permission for the visit to your company and provide basic knowledge about Software Development Process and Information Flow. Kindly reply us as early as possible.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely,

Principal



*[Signature]*  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani G.D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal  
Tal-Palus, Dist-Sangli

*[Handwritten signature]*



Ref. No. 2021/1193

Date: 17/05/2022

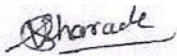
To,  
The Principal,  
Krantiagrani G. D. Babu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal

Subject: Visited to Tech ASP Solutions, Islampur, Maharashtra

Respected Sir,

This is to certify that the B. Sc-III and BCA-II year students of Gandhi Education Society's Krantiagrani G. D. Babu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal from Computer Science Department have visited to Tech ASP Solutions, Islampur, Maharashtra on dated Tuesday, 17/05/2022 at 2:00 pm.

Yours Sincerely,



Tech ASP Solutions,

Director

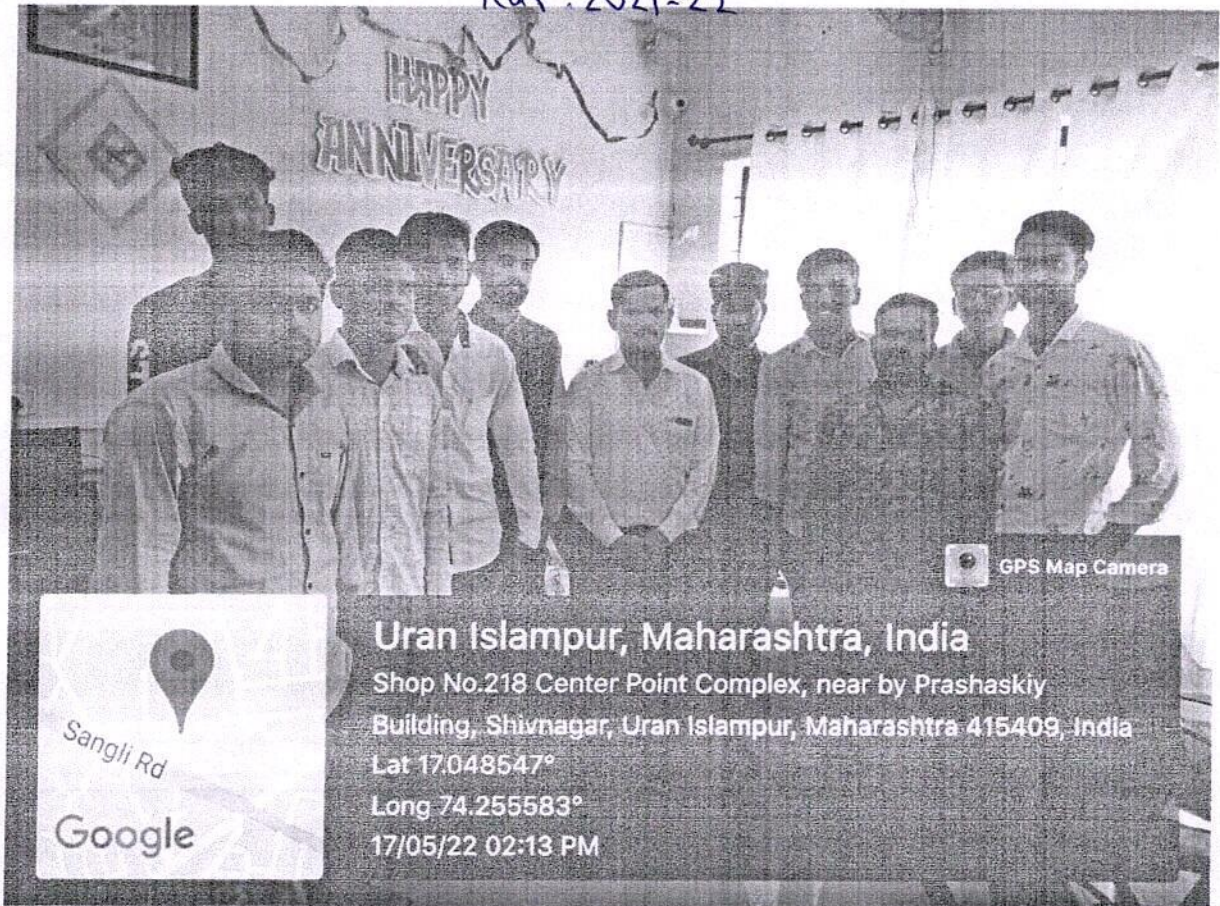
Islampur, Maharashtra






**IT Industrial Visit**  
**To**  
**Tech ASP Solution, Islampur**

Year: 2021-22



  
**Incharge Principal**  
**Krantiarani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad**  
**Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.**  
**Tal. Palus. Dist. Sangli.**



Year : 2021-22



GPS Map Camera




Uran Islampur, Maharashtra, India

Shop No.218 Center Point Complex, near by Prashaskiy Building, Shivnagar, Uran Islampur, Maharashtra 415409, India

Lat 17.048533°

Long 74.255578°

17/05/22 02:08 PM

  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



**Gandhi Education Society's**  
**Krantiagrani G. D. Babu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal**  
**Department of chemistry**  
**B.Sc – III Year -2021-22**  
**Study Tour Report**

On 04/01/2022 study Tour by Department of chemistry, Krantiagrani G.D. Babu Lad mahavidyalaya kundal, visited Marine Biological Research centre, zadgaon, Ratnagiri,

Maharashtra About 29 students along with 08 professors 02 lab assistants participated in This study tour were conducted by the help of siddhnath Travels, palus.


In this tour students study about different types of fishes in seas and marine life experiences.

recieved, help and Guidance get from the Assistant Research officer, Mr. S.B. Satam. Marine Biological Research station Zadgren, Ratnagiri - 415612

This one day study tour was Completed in such a way that the work was done successfully.

HOD

Principal

  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.





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President

Hon. Arun Ganpati Lad



Incharge Principal

Dr. P.B.Lad

M.A B.Ed, Ph.D.

Ref. No.:

Date:

सांगली जीवशास्त्रीय संशोधन केंद्र, सांगली  
रसायनी यादवकाणी क्रांतीग्रणी डॉ. जी.डी.  
बापू लाड महाविद्यालय कुंडल, जि. सांगली  
श्रीमती विद्याचलिसक्कर 4/1/2022 रोजी  
ब्रेट कंप्युटर प्रामुखी

भावक/जावक लिपिक,  
सांगली जीवशास्त्रीय संशोधन केंद्र,  
पेठविनायक, सांगली - ४१५ ६१२

Incharge Principal  
Krantiagrani G.D Bapu Lao  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal  
Tal-Palus, Dist-Sangli





Gandhi Education Society's  
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Establishment: -1998

President

Hon. Arun Ganpati Lad

Incharge Principal

Dr. P.B.Lad

M.A B.Ed, Ph.D.

Ref. No.:

Date:

To,  
Sarani Jeevshastriya Sanshodhan Kendra,  
Zadgaon, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

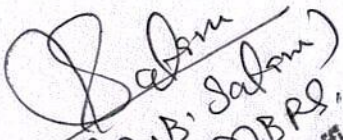
Sub. Permission for visit

Respected Sir/Madam,

we are requesting to grant permission  
for visit to Sarani Jeevshastriya Sanshodhan  
Kendra. Plz give us permission.

Regarding -

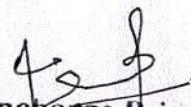
Visited on  
08/01/2022  
at Matsyalaya,  
Zadgaon, Ratnagiri

  
CS. B. Salun  
ARB, MBRP,

Assistant Research Officer  
Marine Biological Research Station  
Zadgaon, Ratnagiri - 415 612

Ph. 955 2875067

Yours faithfully

  
Incharge Principal  
Krantiagrani G.D. Bapu Lao  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal  
Tal-Palus, Dist-Sangli



**Gandhi Education Society's  
Krantiagrani G.D. Bapu Lad Mahavidyalaya Kundal**

Sr. No.	NAME	Gender	Contact No.	Dept. Name
1	Raviraj Bharat Deshmukh	M	7028269123	CHEM
2	Akash Sanbhaji Mali	M	9156489192	CHEM
3	Shubham Shankar Mohite	M	9764588974	CHEM
4	Sunny Sanjay Patil	M	8177975329	CHEM
5	Vishwajeet Namdev Bakare	M	9370265226	CS
6	Dinesh Rajendra Lipare	M	8600925212	CS
7	Nikhil Rajendra Lad	M	9730721634	CHEM
8	Pranav Dhanaji Honmane	M	8625972837	CHEM
9	Omkar Ananda Patil	M	9673810659	CHEM
10	Irfan Sikandar Shikalgar	M	7719860986	CS
11	Shubham Anandrao Patil	M	9511997064	CHEM
12	Digvijay Arjun Chavan	M	9307337606	CHEM
13	Abhishek Rajendra Dupate	M	8766947637	CHEM
14	Swapanil Chandrakant Kumbhar	M	9623238214	CHEM
15	Aniket Shankar Mohite	M	9067217510	CHEM
16	Shubham Pandit Desai	M	9604387850	CHEM
17	Pranav Subhash Jadhav	M	7038262048	CHEM
18	Pratik Dipak Yadav	M	9511684903	CHEM
19	Ganesh Pandurang Mahadik	M	7796741072	CHEM
20	Aditi Datta Bhagwat	F		CHEM
21	Mayuri Sanjay Nalawade	F		CHEM
22	Rasika Shivaji Lad	F		CHEM
23	Rutuja Chandrakant Ghorpade	F		CHEM
24	Varsha Lalaso Jadhav	F		CHEM
25	Pranita Jagannath Patole	F		CHEM
26	Saloni Bhaskar Patole	F		CHEM
27	Pallavi Shivaji Avagade	F		CHEM
28	Arati Gajanan Mali	F		CHEM
29	Raturaj Shanakr jadhav	M		CHEM
30				
31				


1	Mr. Aute K. S.			
2	Miss. Bandagar U. V.			
3	Mr. Kambale P.D			
4	Miss. Pawar A.D.			
5	Miss. Patil A.S			
6	Mr. Salunkhe S. S			
7	Miss. Jadhav T.S			
8	Mr. Shinde K. R.			
9	Mr. Joshi A.M			
10	Mr. Patil S.U.			
11	Mr. Gaikwad P.N			

**Incharge Principal**  
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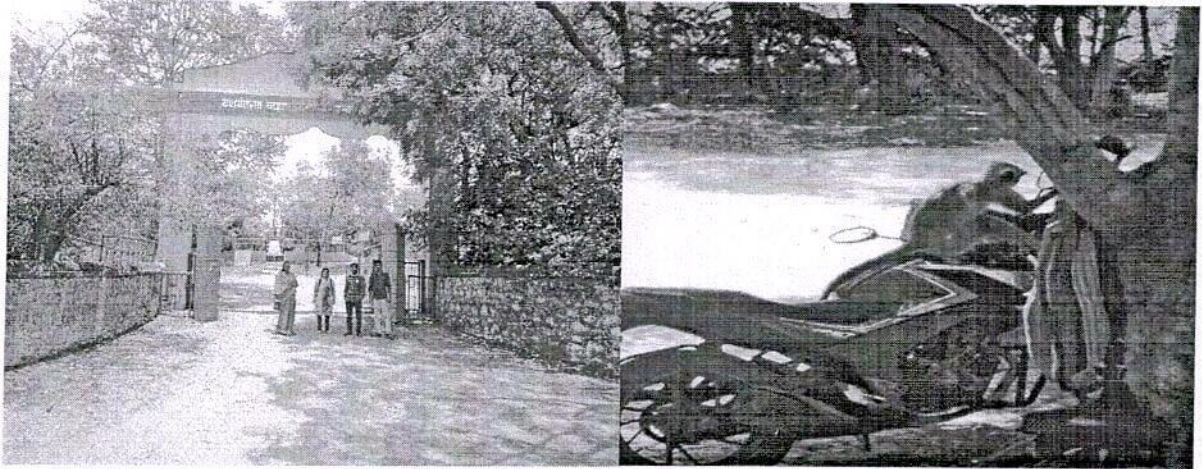
# Industrial Visit


  
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Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



ZOOLOGY STUDY  
TOUR REPORT  
2021-2022





  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiarani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.




## Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is located at the meeting of three Tehsils of Sangli district: Kadegaon, Walva and Palus. The wildlife sanctuary is man-made; it is an artificially cultivated forest without a perennial supply of water, and most of the wildlife species were artificially introduced. It has an area of 10.87 km<sup>2</sup>. The Sagareshwar sanctuary has much religious, cultural and archaeological significance. The sanctuary derives its name from an ancient famous Shiva temple that attracts a large number of devotees. It actually consists of one large temple and a complex of 51 small temples, all from the Satvahana period.

### Flora and fauna

The sanctuary is forested, but with grassy hill slopes. The forests are southern dry mixed deciduous and southern thorn forest. Protection from grazing and forest fire has resulted in good regeneration of dry deciduous species. The forest department introduced many plants in the area, including Tamarind, Neem, Nilgiri, Acacia, Agave, and Khair.

Large animals found in the sanctuary include several types of deer (Sambar Deer, Blackbucks, Muntjac, Chital) as well as wild boar and peacocks. Small carnivores like hyena, fox and porcupines are also found in the area. A large number of insects, birds and reptiles such as pythons and other snakes are also present.

  
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## How to reach Sagareshwar

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- Sangli - 30 km
- Mumbai - 380 km
- Pune - 220 km
- Bangalore - 710 km

### Nearest Railway Stations

- Sangli - 30 km
- Miraj rail junction - 34 km
- Kirloskarvadi - 15 km
- Takari - 2 km

  
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(4)

**STUDY PERIOD STUDY TOUR:**

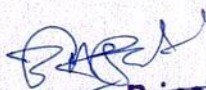
**ROUTE OF STUDY TOUR**

**Kundal- Kumbhargoan- Devrashtre- Sagreshwar**

**Place visiting-** Z point, Kirloskar point, shiva temple, forest, nisragmahiti Kendra, lingeshwar.

**Date:** 7 May, 2022.

**Observed animals:** Monkey, Garden lizard, butterfly, sparrow.

  
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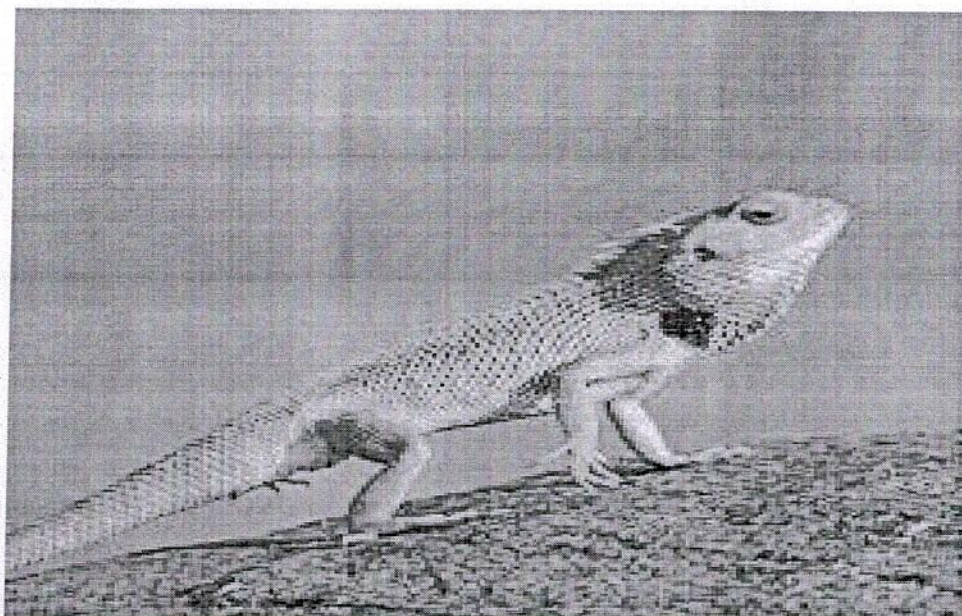



# OBSERVED ANIMALS DURING STUDY TOUR

## 1. Monkey



## 2. Garden Lizard



  
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# 1. MONKEY

Monkeys are **tree-dwelling (arboreal) simians**. They are in the primate order. Monkeys are intelligent, social animals. Monkeys have a tail, even if it is a short one.

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Primates

- Some monkeys live almost entirely in trees.
- Others live partly on the ground.
- Monkeys are mainly vegetarian, with a strong preference for fruit. However, they may eat a wide range of other food, including insects.
- Monkeys can live in forests and savannahs, but not in deserts. Some can live in snowy mountains, but more live in rainforests.
- Some monkeys are small, about 15 centimetres (6 in) long and 120 grams (4.2 oz) in weight.
- Other monkeys are much larger, about 1 metre (3 ft 3 in) long and 35 kilograms (77 lb) in weight. A group of monkeys is called a "troop" of monkeys or a "tribe" of monkeys.

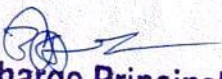
  
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## 2. GARDEN LIZARD

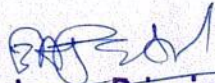
The oriental garden lizard, eastern garden lizard, Indian garden lizard, common garden lizard, bloodsucker, or changeable lizard (*Calotes versicolor*) is an agamid lizard found widely distributed in indo-Malaya. It has also been introduced in many other parts of the world.

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Reptilia
Order:	Squamata
Suborder:	Iguania
Family:	Agamidae
Genus:	<i>Calotes</i>
Species:	<b><i>C. versicolor</i></b>

  
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Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.

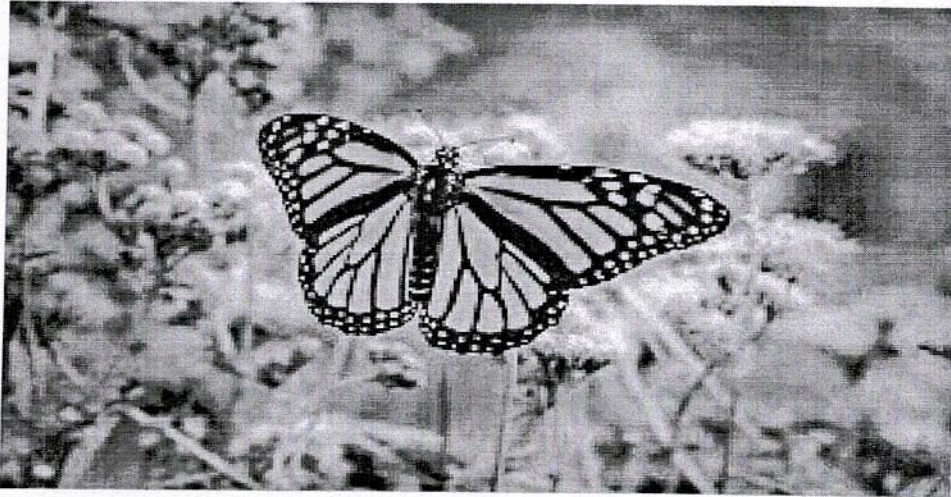


- it is an insectivore and the male gets a bright red throat in the breeding season.
- It measures over 10 cm (3.9 in) in length snout-to-vent.
- Total length including the tail is up to 37 cm (14.5 in).
- Two small groups of spines, perfectly separated from each other, above each tympanum. Dorsal crest moderately elevated on the neck and anterior part of the trunk, extending on to the root of the tail in large individuals, and gradually disappearing on the middle of the trunk in younger ones.
- No fold in front of the shoulder, but the scales behind the lower jaw are much smaller than the others; gular sac not developed.
- From thirty-nine to forty-three series of scales round the middle of the trunk. The hind foot (measured from the heel to the extremity of the fourth toe) is not much longer than the head in the adult, whilst it is considerably longer in the young. The coloration is very variable, sometimes uniform brownish or greyish-olive or yellowish.
- Generally broad brown bands across the back, interrupted by a yellowish lateral band. Black streaks radiate from the eye, and some of them are continued over the throat, running obliquely backwards, belly frequently with greyish longitudinal stripes, one along the median line being the most distinct; young and half-grown specimens have a dark, black-edged band across the inter-orbital region.
- The ground-colour is generally a light brownish olive, but the lizard can change it to bright red, to black, and to a mixture of both.

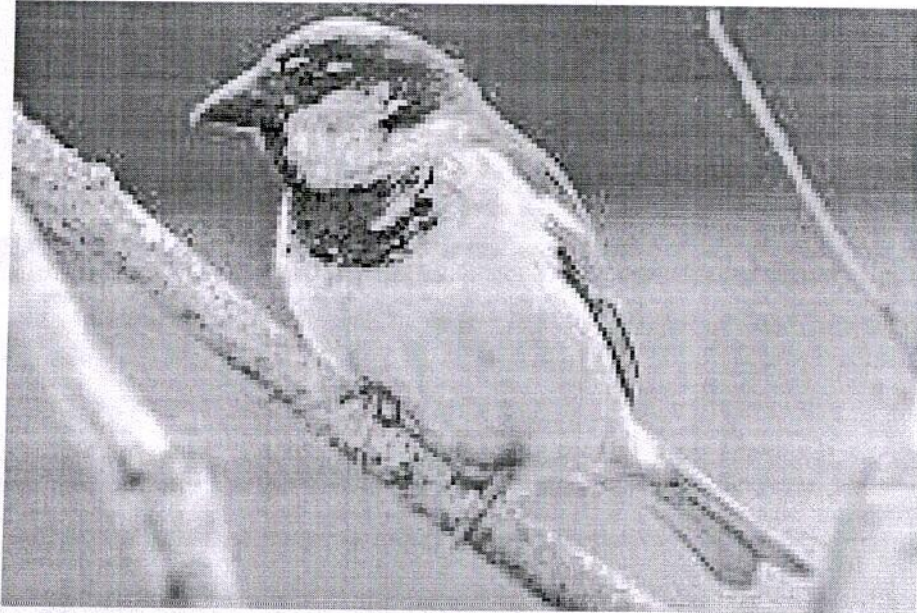
  
**Incharge Principal**  
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Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



3. Butterfly



4. House sparrow




*Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad*

**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



### 3. BUTTERFLY

- **Butterflies** are insects in the macrolepidopteran clade Rhopalocera from the order Lepidoptera, which also includes moths.
- Adult butterflies have large, often brightly coloured wings, and conspicuous, fluttering flight.
- The group comprises the large superfamily Papilionoidea, which contains at least one former group, the skippers (formerly the superfamily "Hesperioidea"), and the most recent analyses suggest it also contains the moth-butterflies (formerly the superfamily "Hedyloidea").
- Butterfly fossils date to the Paleocene, about 56 million years ago.
- Butterflies have a four-stage life cycle, as like most insects they undergo complete metamorphosis. Winged adults lay eggs on the food plant on which their larvae, known as caterpillars, will feed.
- The caterpillars grow, sometimes very rapidly, and when fully developed, pupate in a chrysalis. When metamorphosis is complete, the pupal skin splits, the adult insect climbs out, and after its wings have expanded and dried, it flies off.
- Some butterflies, especially in the tropics, have several generations in a year, while others have a single generation, and a few in cold locations may take several years to pass through their entire life cycle.
- Butterflies are often polymorphic, and many species make use of camouflage, mimicry, and aposematism to evade their predators.
- Some, like the monarch and the painted lady, migrate over long distances. Many butterflies are attacked by parasites or parasitoids, including wasps, protozoans, flies, and other invertebrates, or are preyed upon by other organisms.


  
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Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	<u>Arthropoda</u>
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Lepidoptera
Suborder:	Rhopalocera


#### 4. HOUSE SPARROW

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Passeriformes
Family:	<u>Passeridae</u>
Genus:	<i>Passer</i>
Species:	<i>P. domesticus</i>

  
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Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
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- The **house sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) is a bird of the sparrow family Passeridae, found in most parts of the world.
- It is a small bird that has a typical length of 16 cm (6.3 in) and a mass of 24–39.5 g (0.85–1.39 oz).
- Females and young birds are coloured pale brown and grey, and males have brighter black, white, and brown markings.
- The house sparrow is strongly associated with human habitation, and can live in urban or rural settings.
- Though found in widely varied habitats and climates, it typically avoids extensive woodlands, grasslands, and deserts away from human development.
- It feeds mostly on the seeds of grains and weeds, but it is an opportunistic eater and commonly eats insects and many other foods.
- Its predators include domestic cats, hawks, and many other predatory birds and mammals.

  
**Incharge Principal**  
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**Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.**  
**Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.**



Gandhi Education Society,s

**Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.**

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

Shri./Smt.....

Class ..... Exam.No.....

Has attended the ZOOLOGICAL EXCURSION to .....

Conducted by the Department of Zoology during the academic year

20 - 20


The Excursion Report submitted by him/her

Date :- .....

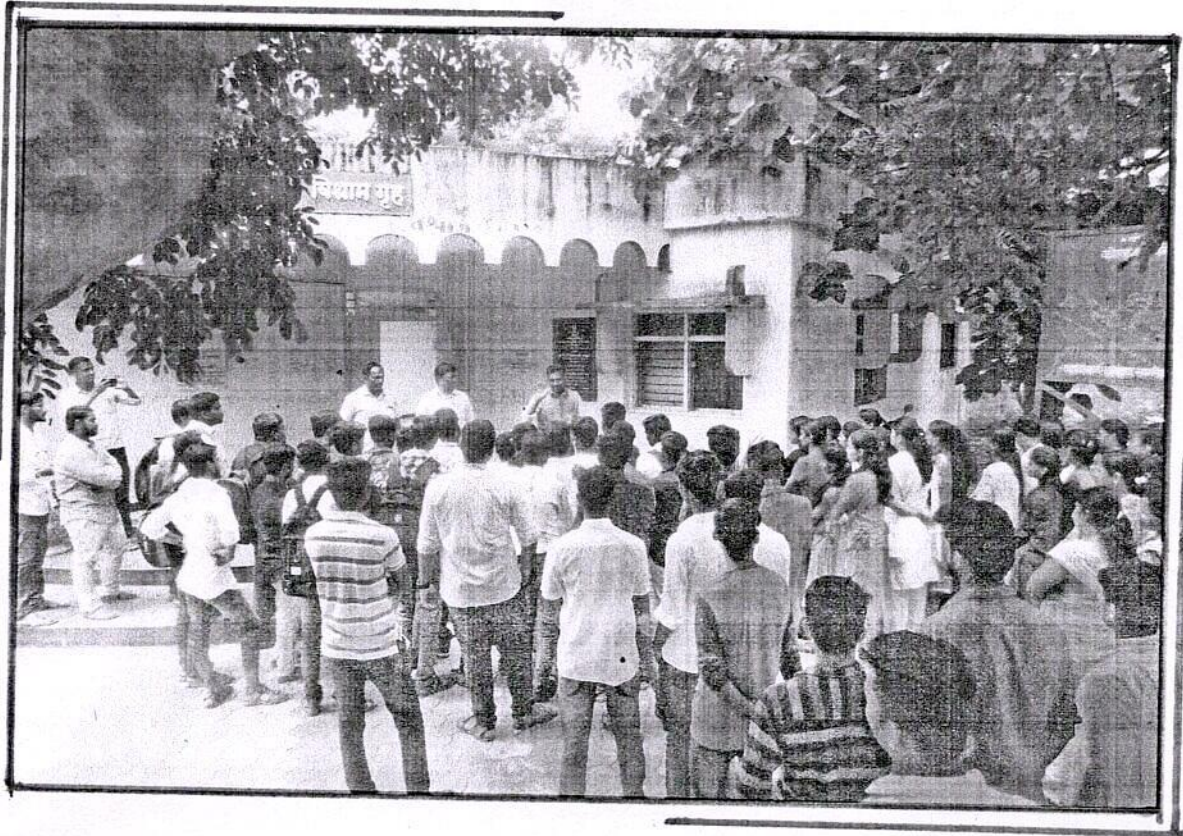
Teacher-In-charge


Examiner

Head of the Department

  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal.Patus, Dist.Sangli.





  
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Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
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**Incharge Principal**  
**Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad**  
**Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.**  
**Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.**





GANDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY KUNDAL  
KRANTIAGRNI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA KUNDAL  
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

***CERTIFICATE***

**Field Report**

*This is to certify that Miss/Mr.*

*B.Sc. Part-III, Examination Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_ has anticipated in the field report entitled as per the partial fulfillment of practical work. The work done is her bonafied work in the Academic year 2021-2022.*

Teacher in Charge

Head of Department

Examiners :-

1)


2)



## GOAT FARMING

Goats are among the main meat-producing animals in India, whose meat is one of the choicest meats and has huge domestic demand. Due to its good economic prospects, goat rearing under intensive and semi-intensive system for commercial production has been gaining momentum for the past couple of years. High demand for goat and its products with potential of good economic returns have been deriving many progressive farmers, businessmen, professionals, ex-servicemen and educated youths to take up the goat enterprise on a commercial scale.

The emerging favorable market conditions and easy accessibility to improved goat technologies are also catching the attention of entrepreneurs. A number of commercial goat farms have been established in different regions of the country.

  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantigrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Palus, Dist. Sangli.



## VISIT TO SISAL GOAT FARM

**Address:** GondilWadi, Palus, Sangli

Sisal Goat Farms - We are the Best and Leading Goat provider in Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P., Tamilnadu and Rest of India. We have been raising goats now since 1998. We are Supplied pure goats of African Bore, Sangamneri, Sirohi, Usmanabadi, Sanen, Bital breads. [African Bore Goats]


We are engaged in breeding and research on Boer goats for the past 14 years. Our mission is to produce high quality, fast growing, genetically superior Boer breeding stock and supply to the up and coming goat .

Address:

Gat No - 111, A/p. GondilWadi,

Palus. Tal - Palus

Dist - Sangli. (Maharashtra)

  
**Incharge Principal**  
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad  
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.  
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.




Breed	African Boer
Color	White & Brown
Gender	Male
Brand	15-18 Years
Weight	135 kg To 240 kg

INFORMATION: The **African Boer Goat** has white body & have a distinctive brown heads. Apart from this they possess long, pendulous ears. They are known for their docile, fast growth, & high fertility rates. Apart from this they have superior mothering skills. They weight from 135 kg to 240 kg & are available at a reasonable price. The Boer Goat have increased nutrition. They have high feed conversion ratio as they are capable to have twins and triples kidding, these goats have higher milk yield & have higher meat. Further the fast weight gain makes them best breed.

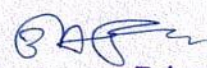
They have been selected for growth rate and may gain in excess of 0.4 pounds per day under feedlot conditions. The Boer goat is a popular breed for showing and is probably one of the most common goat breeds in the US today.

That's a lot of mohair production! Boer goats often have a longer life due to their natural resistance to disease. Bucks have an expected life span of eight to 12 years and does have a surprising expected life span of 12 to 20 years.

  
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