

7.1.1 Specific facilities provided for women in terms of:

- a. Safety and security**
- b. Counseling**
- c. Common Rooms**
- d. Day care center for young children**
- e. Any other relevant information**

Safety and Security

1. The college is located in a residential area which in itself ensures the security and safety of the students. CCTV cameras are installed in and out of the college premises. College Dress Code and Identity Cards are compulsory for all the students in the college premises. Various committees like Anti Ragging Committee, Women's Grievance Redressal Cell, Discipline Committee, University Representative and Class Representatives are elected through Students' Council.
2. Ladies Toilet and Washrooms are separate for the students and the Staff in the college.
3. Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine is installed in the college. First Aid Box is also available.
4. Student Support Center with computers (internet facility), printer and Xerox copy is available in the college premises. Security Guards are appointed in shifts for 24 hours. There is a huge Compound Wall surrounding the college.
5. There are 02 Police Stations and 02 hospitals within a distance of 1.5 km from the college.


Counseling

1. An independent Counselling Center is established and run by the college for the students where counselling is provided to the needy students on daily basis during college hours.
2. Guest Lectures and Guidance talks are organised for the students on Career Opportunities, Health, Laws for Women, Sexual Harassment, Pre- Marital and Post Marital Counseling, etc.
3. Various Workshops are organized for the students for preparation of Competitive Examination, Disaster Management, Civil Defence, Nirbhay Kanya Abhiyan (which includes Trekking, Karate Training, Valley Crossing, Mountaineering, etc.)
4. College also conducts Medical and Health checkup camps for the students.

Common Room

There is a separate Staff room for the Ladies Staff. There is a Ladies/ Rest Room for the students in the college (which has a bed and a dressing table).

The Principal of the college is a lady. Hence, there is a good rapport among the students, lady teachers and the Principal.


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N.S.P.M's Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh
Arts & Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Jati Road, Nasik Road - 422 101

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ
संलग्नित व
नाशिक शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळाचे
कें. विंदू रामराव देशमुख कला व वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय, नाशिकरोड

 RAGGING 'रिंग करणे' गुन्हा आहे	 EVE TEASING 'मुलींची छेडछाड करणे' गुन्हा आहे	 MOBILE & COSTLY ARTICLES मोबाईल, किमती वस्तू व दामिने आणण्यास सक्त मनाई आहे	 SMOKING GUTKHA TOBACCO धुम्रपान करण्यास तसेच गुटखा, तंबाखू, अमली पदार्थ सेवनास मनाई आहे
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विद्यार्थिनी व महिलांच्या बाबत छेडछाड केल्याचे प्रकरण या संस्थेत/महाविद्यालयात खपवून घेतले जाणार नाही महिला तक्रार निवारण समिती

डॉ. लीना पांडरे
भ्रमणध्वनी : ९८२२४२६५७६

डॉ. सौ. बर्वे एम. पी. समन्वयक
भ्रमणध्वनी : ९४२३१६८१८९

उपनगर पोलीस स्टेशन, नाशिकरोड - दुरध्वनी क्रमांक : (०२५३) २४१५६४१

Banners Regarding Ragging & Eve Teasing are displayed in college Campus for creating awareness regarding "Security" of students.


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CCTV Cameras have been installed
in various places in college campus
for safety and security.

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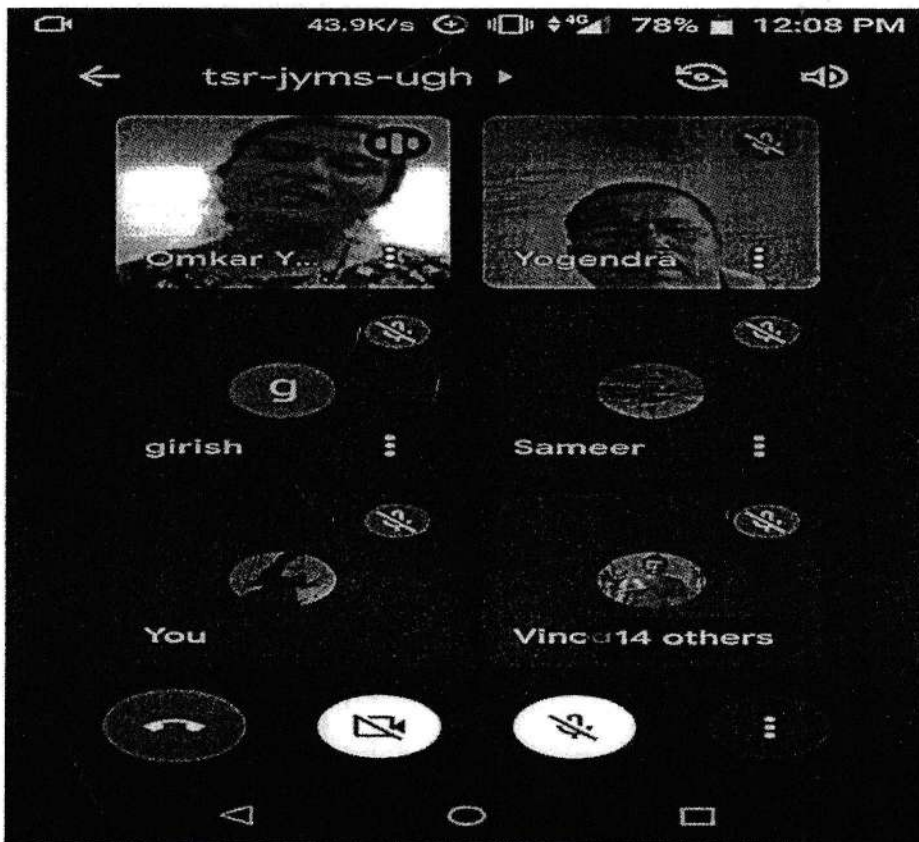
Common Ladies Room for students

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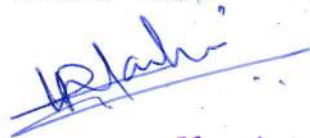
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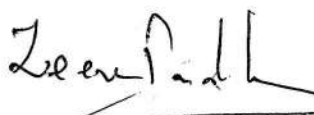
Lecture on Balanced Diet on 16th Sept 2021

The NSS department of LBRD Arts and Commerce MahilaMahavidyalaya organised a lecture on balanced diet of Sunita Gawande she said with the students the importance of balanced diet. Emotions of the person preparing do effect on the taste of food. Having food at lest two times in day. Time interval between two diets should be at least two hours. To drink water one hour before food and one hour after food. She also advised to take juices instead of tea or coffee. She also told that in every day diet pudina, dal, rice & chapati. To avoid potato in diet. Drink mild hot water in the early morning after getting up. The introduction of the program was done by Prof. Yogendra Patil and what of thanks by Dr. Sameer Limbare the chairman of the function where Prin. Dr. Leena Pandhare.




Programme Officer
N. S. S Unit.




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Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, And
 Nashik ShikshanPrasarakMandal, Nashik
 Late. BinduRamraoDeshmukh Arts And Commerce
 MahilaMahavidyalaya, Nashik Road,
 Short Term Gender Sensitivity Credit Course
 8th To 14th February 2022
Gender Sensitization Credit Course Report 8th feb.2022

Savitribai Phule Pune University and Nashik ShikshanPrasarakMandal Late. BinduRamraoDeshmukh Arts and Commerce MahilaMahavidyalaya, Nashik Road, Nashik collaboration with KTHM College, Dep. of Sociology the seven days short term Gender Sensitivity Credit Course was conducted online from February 8th to 14th, 2022 for the TYBA class under the Department of Sociology. On Tuesday, February 8, 2022, In the first session, Transgender Hon. Sonali Dalvi Pune introduced the topic of Trans Gender Law and Policy. "We have to face social distances from birth," she said. During the Corona period, transgender people suffered greatly. Dr. They don't touch us. We should be seen as human beings. There are many misconceptions among people about LGBT. Children born with two sexes should be given food, clothing and shelter if they are rejected by the family. There should be a shelter home for transgender people as once the family is out of the house all their relationships are broken. When it comes time to go to school and get education, people always look at such children with the same eyes. Sonali Dalvi opined that gender sensitivity should be read and listened to and society should be sensitive as there is no job and no money. Separate toilets should be built for transgender people. Crying doesn't solve life's problems so I have always raised my voice for them. The Karnataka government has reserved two per cent seats in government jobs. The Kerala government has implemented a number of policies. As the Odisha government has issued BPL card, transgender people should get Aadhar card, ration card, voting card, police should have gender sensitivity course. Schools should have vocational courses. Sonali Dalvi said that now we get transgender certificate from the collector. Sonali Dalvi answered many questions asked by the students. Prof. Dr. Sanjay Savale KTHM College, Nashik, expressed his positive opinion and supported the transgender movement. Principal Dr. LeenaPandhare expressed her Presidential sentiments and we share your grief. We are connected with your movement and students will also participate in this


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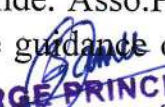
Shriya could not manage the farm so houses, cars, land were less in the name of women, land prices in the city were higher than gold. Land is a natural component. Power comes to those who have land through financial institutions. Land is a measure of women's rights. 18 to 15 per cent of women own lands. In Nashik, the proportion is nine percent. Women belong to this group. Women got the right to vote. In Parliament, the number of women in the Legislative Assembly does not exceed 15 per cent.

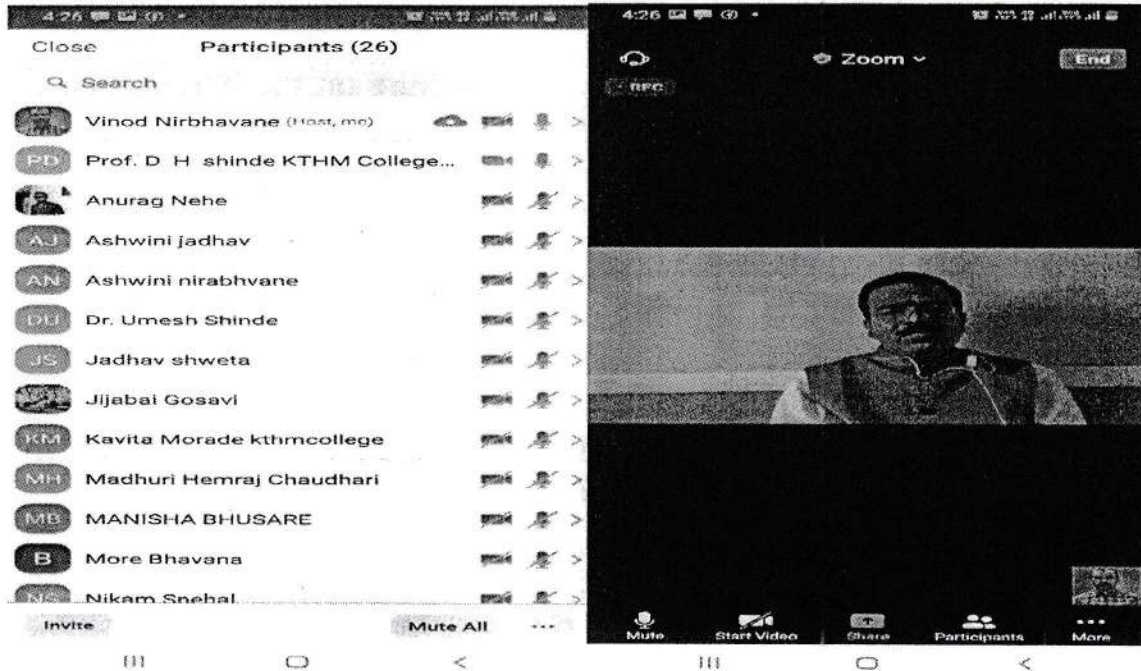
For the first time since independence, the Hindu Code Bill was rejected in the Lok Sabha. The 1976 Equal Pay Act was enacted. In 1965, the Maximum Land Retention Act was enacted. Guyran had to try to get the land to the women. Dadasaheb Gaikwad has done a great job in allocating land in Nashik. The Maximum Land Ceiling Act came and feudalism was undermined. The wages of women in rural areas are low. The 74th Amendment gave 33 per cent reservation to women in local bodies. Although laws are being made, there are many loopholes. Women who have land in their name get more rights. Research has shown that it reduces the incidence of domestic violence. In 2006, a law was passed to free women from domestic violence. Women have been pushed into the field of seasonal forms.

Zero budget is seen in many offices after globalization. The government's withdrawal from education and health is a result of globalization. Women can also earn money. It is true that land is a separate property. Whoever owns more land automatically gets power. The five talukas studied in Nashik are Nashik taluka, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Niphad. Brothers and sisters struggle to own land. In the agricultural sector, land census is done. Land ownership is only 10 to 20 per cent for women. The lowest land ownership is in Niphad taluka. Nandgaon is a drought prone district where 20% of the land is owned by women. How about 20 per cent in Trimbakeshwar, 22 per cent in Malegaon and 22 per cent in Deolataluka. Land holding, possession of land, land ownership and occupation is the seventeenth verse. This seventeen transcript, which is always useful, is unique. The names of father, mother, sons and daughters are mentioned on Satbara Utara. The rights of the daughter are denied after the death of the father. The provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 apply. But women are excluded from ancestral lands. Indian women's property law states that after the Inheritance Rights Act 1974, a girl child is entitled to the same birthright as a boy. On the issue of gender and land allotment, Assit. Prof. Guided by Deepak Shinde. Asso. Prof. Dr. Vinod Nirbhavane organized the program. Performed under the guidance of Lina



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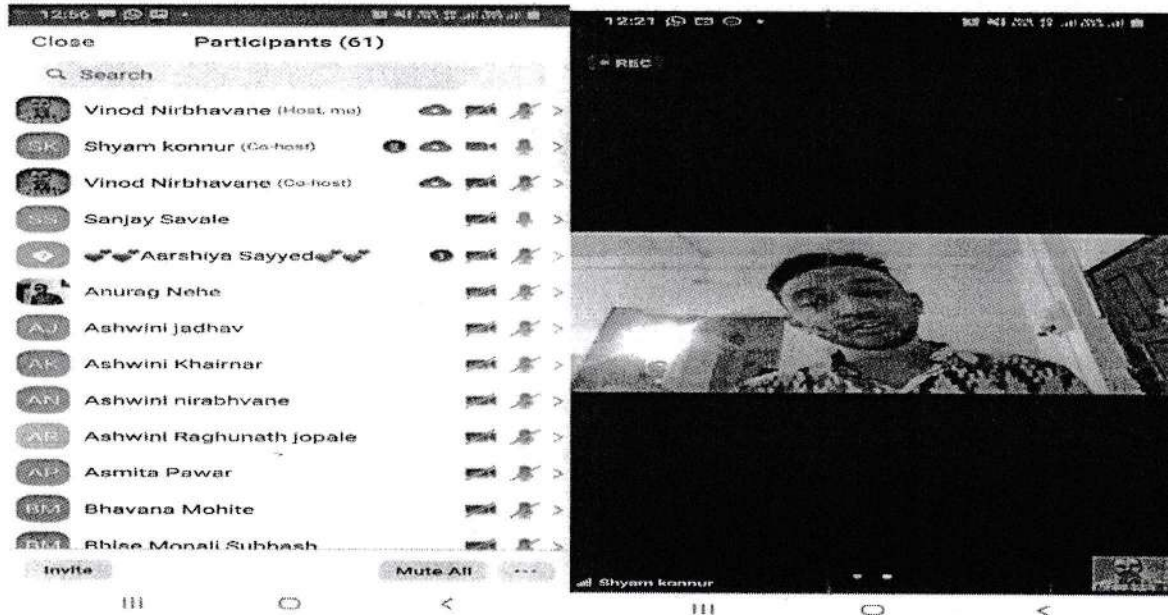

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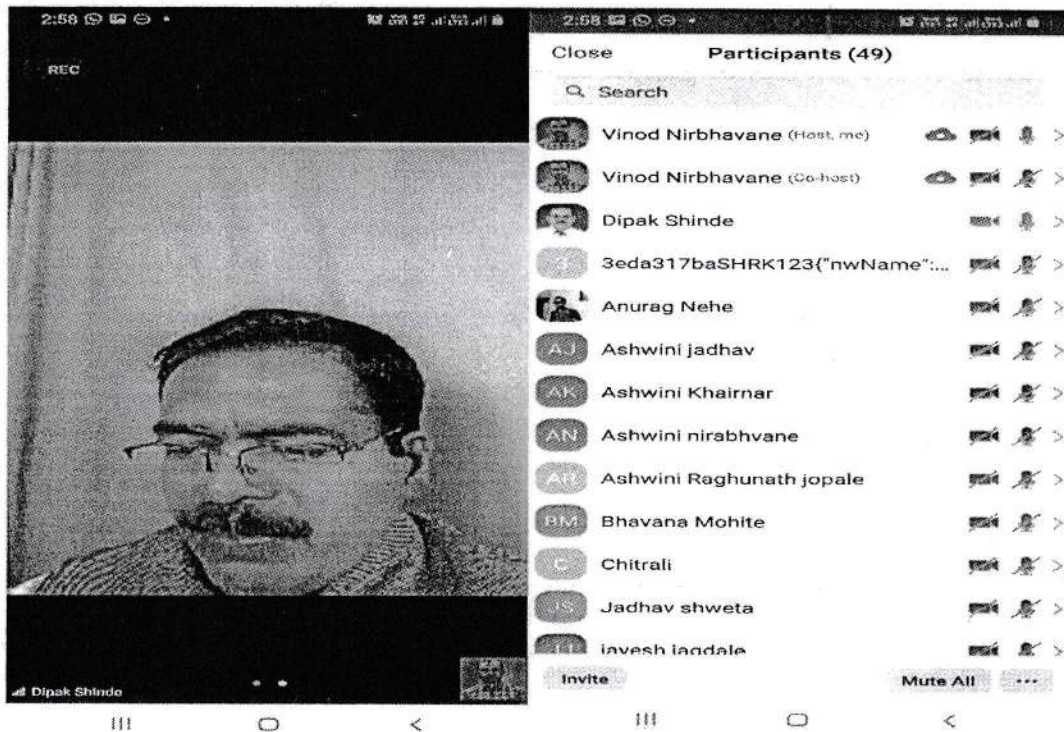
Assit.Prof. Deepak Shinde Department of Sociology, KTHM College, Nashik presented the topic of Gender and Land Allocation and Disputes.

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On February 9, 2022, Hon. Sham Konur gave a lecture on the introduction of LGBTQ



Dipak Shinde
IQAC Co-ordinator

Sham Konur
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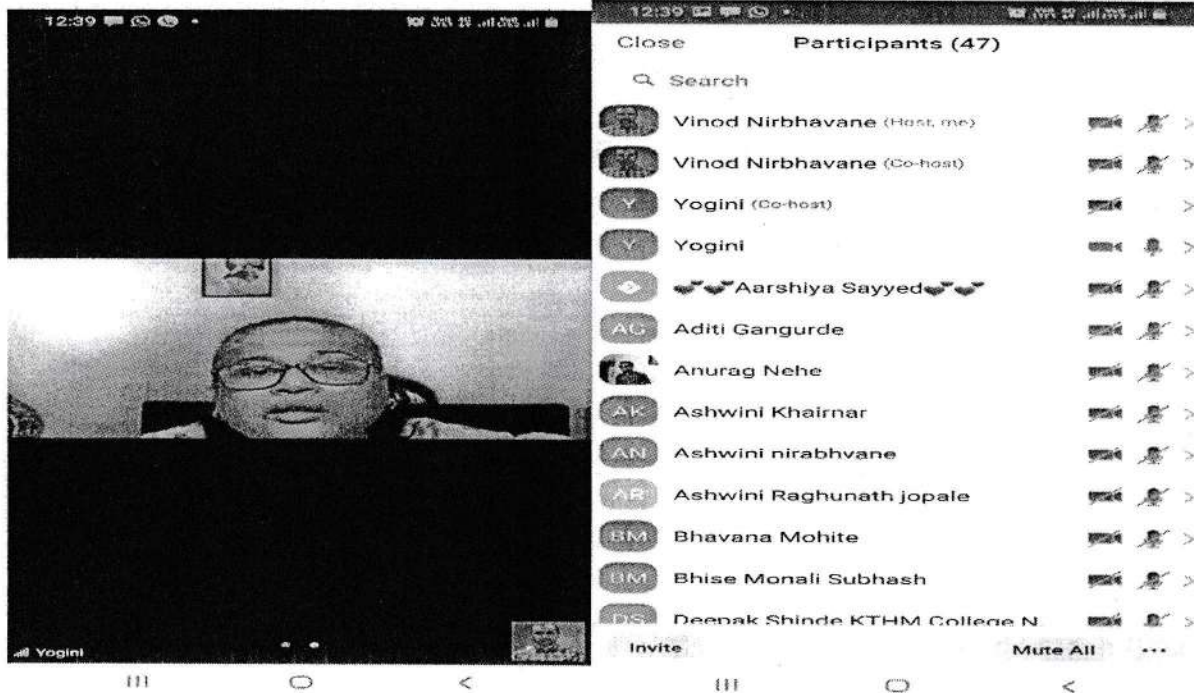
Gender Sensitization Credit Course Report 10 feb.2022

In the first session in the Gender Sensitivity Credit Course dated 10th February, 2022 Hon. Yogini Raul, Mumbai, shared her thoughts on the subject from the root to the fruit of gender equality. He said that women invented agriculture and due to this various restrictions were imposed on women. This was because after the invention of agriculture, there was a need to store grain and inheritance rights for how to protect it. From that came the institution of marriage. The woman was transformed into a wife and the children born from that woman are ex-husbands and from that came the patriarchal system.

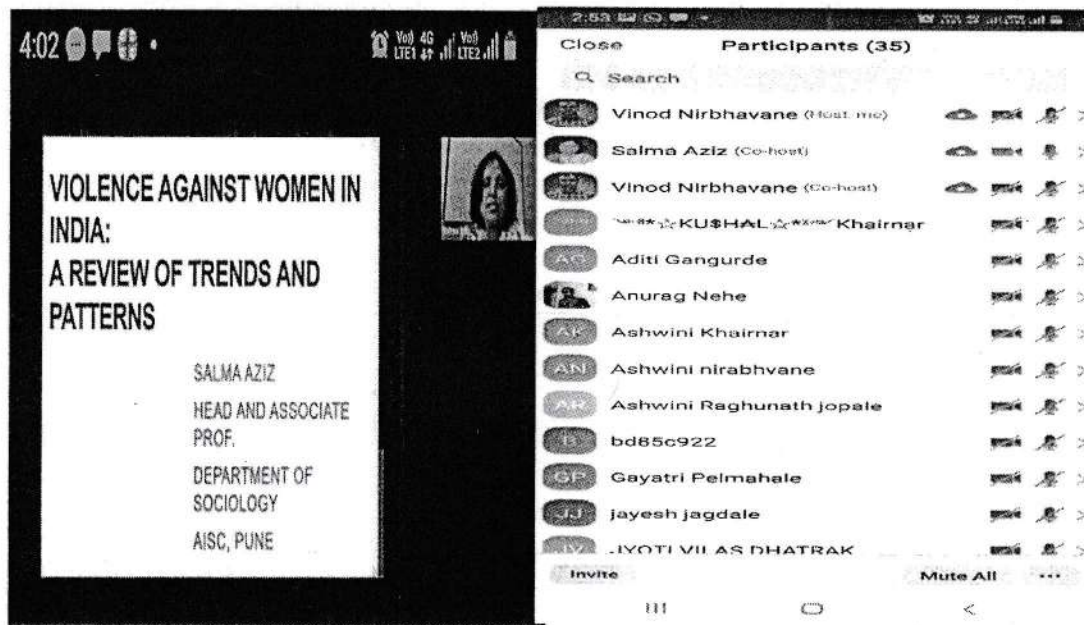
It is usually between the ages of 12 and 13 that children begin to experience sex changes. We should not only talk about girls, we should also talk about the question of third parties. Also women are lazy, women should be beautiful it is part of male power. We need to change our concept of health. A woman's body and appearance are determined by what she looks like. We have programs to show the girl that she should wear a sari, also put her neck down and be ashamed, it is said that a woman does not understand science because she does not talk much. So girls should learn science and technology without learning sewing and mehndi. There are many organizations in the women's movement that help you and you should never give up the scientific approach. Each police station has a female cell. Ask for help from teachers or various boards. Go to Buddha Vihara and see if we can talk to anyone. Look at what is going on around you, listen to what they have to say. There are counseling centers in many places. We need to think about what we can do to bring equality in all homes. Even if we keep doing it little by little, these changes happen in a few days, years. If there is any big event, only girls give bouquets and wave, so we should not do that. Girls should stop decorating themselves so that women should be treated equally in the union. You are not a showpiece. We should wear everyday uniforms. Your financial independence should be considered. Every girl should have a job. The reason behind this is financial independence. You understand financial transactions, you should start financially self-reliant now rather than move on when the situation arises. No religion has given anything to women. Pooja-archa religious program should be stopped by women. The idea of religion should be put aside by girls. We have to


Coordinator


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Bhramar Deshmukh



10th February, 2022 Hon. Yogini Raul, Mumbai, shared her thoughts on the subject from the root to the fruit of gender equality. (LingsambhavPhalapasunMulaparyant)



Prof. Dr. Salma Aziz, Head, Department of Sociology, AbedaInamdar College, Pune, spoke on Violence Against Women in India and the Changes and Patterns

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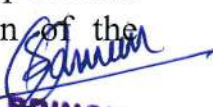
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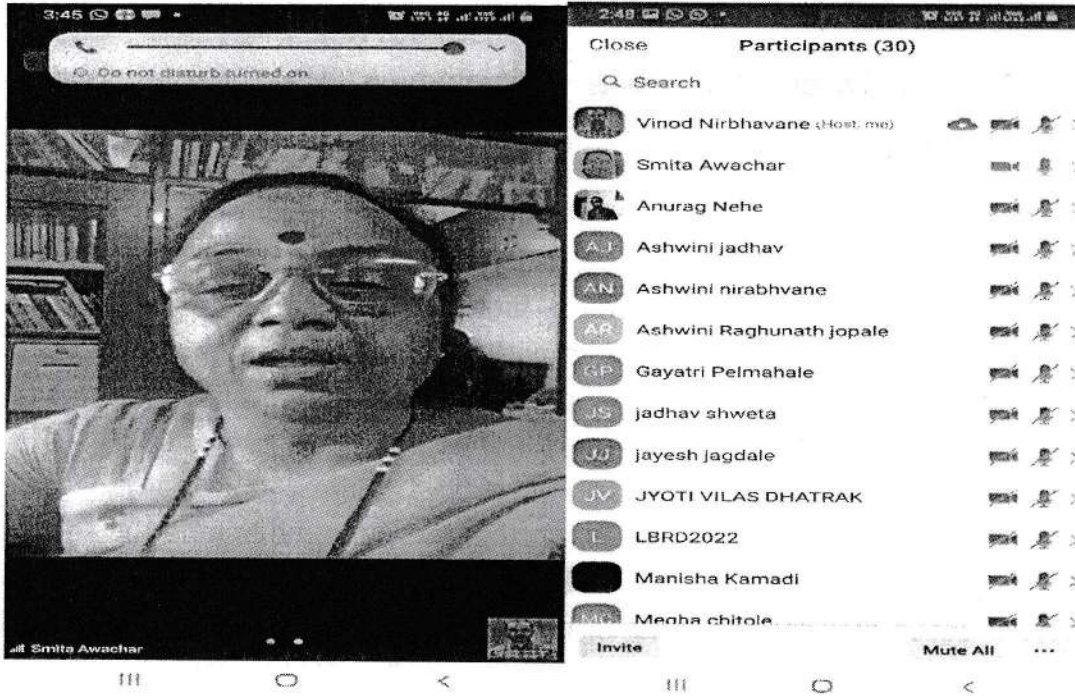
Gender Sensitization Credit Course Report 11 feb.2022

Hon. Harish Sadani Mumbai shared his thoughts on this topic while understanding gender. There has been man-made sexism for years and centuries. We go from one stage of life to another. So development depends on how much we change our way of life. It is important to prioritize education and health as monthly income is not development. The perceptions and images of the subject of being male are different. In the patriarchal system, the system of transfer of power from one man to another and to a third man is maintained, as there will be only one man in place of the father. That is, patriarchy is deeply rooted. An alcoholic meets different people throughout the day, but when he comes home, he beats his wife because it is a privilege given to him by the system. The five institutions of family, religion, education, media and government have imposed restrictions on women for centuries. They are related to each other. The attitude towards men is that men are superior to all others are inferior. That is, the masculine system is our enemy and we have to constantly question it. The man has to constantly prove himself to be the savior. The younger brother is asked to protect his sister. Girls also love movies like Bahubali and Kabir Singh. Children are inculcated with the idea that men should look at women as objects and should not waver. This leads to boys committing high speed driving, curd laying, cigarette smoking, jumping, drinking and even committing crimes. You are always portrayed as the winner. Criticism of women in everyday life is gender based violence. Insults are used in relation to women. He expressed the view that gender, which is acceptable to one, may not be acceptable to the other.

In the second session, Prof. Dr. Smita Avchar, Head, Department of Sociology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, spoke on the issue of sexual harassment of women in the workplace. The 2013 Act established women's committees in the workplace. Such committees are also functioning in the private sector in all state level offices. In 1990, Bhavaridevi, an activist of Saathiya Sanghatana in Rajasthan, was subjected to unfair treatment of child marriage by the upper castes in the village while she was doing social work. Sexual harassment in the workplace is defined as sexual harassment, exposure to pornography, speaking, emailing, physical or verbal gestures, or any other act. But the woman in front must have felt that such an act was inappropriate, so the head of the office was entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that such abuse does not occur in his area. An internal grievance redressal committee was set up for this purpose. There should be a committee consisting of the chairperson of the


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Prof. Dr. Smita Avchar, Head, Department of Sociology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, spoke on the issue of sexual harassment of women in the workplace.

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the girls' jobs are, and giving them confidence. When girls started asking questions, talking to parents, women working in self-help groups used to ask their husbands, now they just tell. The children should be taken along and the children started working on this project. The girls started talking about sanitary pads. That is, children's reading groups, study groups, helped to create sensitivity about gender. If the question of women's livelihood arises from education and ability, then the people of the house also take notice of it. Quality increases at the social level. From village to district, state, country and what is happening in the world, Jagbhan helps to raise one's own status. Tribal children learn to understand the world around them by overcoming fear, pressure, shyness, language, customs, inferiority complex. Even if they get low marks, we should salute them.

In the second session, Hon. Asso.Prof. Dr. GulabPathan, Head, Department of Sociology, Poona College, Pune, shared his views on the subject of women's studies. Although women's liberation movements have taken place, education must be disseminated among women so that gender equality is not achieved. Gender inequality is reflected in the way we speak and behave. We are members of a patriarchal culture. Women are a tool and men should change their minds about being superior. There is equality under Article 15 of the Constitution and the burning of women by dowry is a disturbing phenomenon and hence education is important to change the man. The cost of marriage of girls Why and why should such spending be stopped. Children have been given a lot of rights by the patriarchal system. Girls, however, are deliberately kept away from it. Changes are needed at the social level. Governments make laws that change people's lives. There are many organizations that help women. Where there are backward people nothing changes and therefore the movement for gender equality is not over. You can't depend on the government to do everything. Changing the mindset of the society at a time when we need to change ourselves is really a big thing. Even well-educated people speak wrong. It is important to know the framework of the law. Many revolutionary laws have been passed in the case of women before independence. The ban on Sati, Hindu Remarriage Act, Anti-Child Marriage Act, Property on Property, Shariat Act has saved the lives of so many innocent women.

Even after independence, special laws have been enacted. The Special Marriage Act, the Prevention of Untouchability Act, the Hindu Adoption Act, the Anti-Hunda Act, the Domestic Violence Act have definitely stopped many bad things from happening but these laws are still needed. We get reports of atrocities against women both before and after marriage. In the surrounding socio-economic as well




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Asso.Prof. Dr. GulabPathan, Head, Department of Sociology, Poona College, Pune, shared his views on the subject of women's studies.

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that are expanding the movement. The women's movement is a subject to be taken seriously. Magazines of women's movement, women's study centers are constantly working to create awareness about women's issues by writing, propagating and disseminating it. Women working in the medical field Women working in different fields are constantly raising awareness about women's issues. Women's liberation is a concerted effort, an ideological thread that brings together various elements. Gail Omvet has proposed two types of women's movement, the women's equality movement and the women's liberation movement. The pre-independence movement was to change the treatment of these women. The leadership here was male and the educated men were from the newly emerging class. Public support was not forthcoming. The participation of women in the freedom movement became important as part of social reform. After independence, the movement from 1947 to 1975 gave women rights under the law. The participation of women was increasing. Women have joined the tribal movement. Land acquisition. Prohibition of Alcohol Alcohol was a major problem for women in the geographical area. The issue of water has become important. Mrinal Gore raised the issue of water intensely. The cheating front was removed. The fights against the government and the issues of this fight were linked to women, not men. The involvement of middle class women was related to issues related to the family system. The Chipko movement took place during the same period, from 1972 to 1974. It had a large number of women. SunderlalBahuguna encouraged the tribal women to fight a unique battle against the contractors, which led to the environmental and Chipko movement being taken up at the governmental and political level. Ordinary women were involved in this movement and nowhere in the middle of this movement is this type of secondary seen. The international movement of the decade of 1975 is significant. This decade was important to bring the entire state system in place. Attempts have been made to address the issue of injustice and atrocities against women. The secondary place of women in the family structure has been underlined and the incidents that have taken place have led to anti-Hunda anti-rape movement. The Mathura rape case in 1980 and all these incidents and this case created a widespread movement and it became law. Questions were raised as to where and how these incidents took place, what the defense system was like. The society became aware of the incidents of police brutality against women in custody and protested against it. Women are considered as victims. In some cases, when the court acquitted the criminals, the society revived and the state was dragged into the movement. Here, women started agitating with anger and excitement. The realization that I was a woman grew

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husband was denied and therefore he was opposed. This led the family to say that women should not join the movement. VidyaBal also said that the symbol should be left to that person. Later it was realized that a girl should not wear the clothes of a boy so there is not much change. Men are asked what makes them cry like wives, whether bangles are full. SharmilaRege noted the duality of women and wrote about it. How textbooks are written about this is important. Women do housework so it is not secondary. Asked about the work of women and the work of men. Why women in TV commercials? Such questions were asked. What a woman has to do with shaving was opposed. Kamala Basin has said that women's issues cannot be solved by taking sticks, but by writing for it, creating awareness, creating space for thought process among all the common people. In the middle period of women's movement, men became aloof. You can see the change in cinema too. It is important to know the politics and the cause of power regarding women's issues.

Target women so that your religion will survive. Questions are deliberately created. We need to know what it is, there should be legal discussions, if we tell children about the law, the questions will be lessened. Section 498 is misused. Blackmailing is done. Such questions arise because they do not know the law. Who started the working women's movement, the NGO movement? They are politically and religiously motivated, and these movements receive global funding. Self-help funds are provided. If there is a case of dowry in an alley, the locals oppose it. The pressure from smaller organizations now seems to be building. Some organizations have merged into this political party and their political participation should be increased so these organizations say that they have gone into politics. Some organizations have succeeded. Although some have failed, we can see that the women's movement is working through different mediums at different levels and this has led to a radical change.


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Gender Sensitization Credit Course Report 14 feb.2022

14th February 2022 Prof. Dr. Praveen Ghodeswar, Director in charge, School of Humanities and Social sciences, Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik, guided the students online as the chief guest. In it, Savitribai Phule discussed the changes expected in relation to women's issues. Convinced the students of the importance of education. Women's issues are different in societies at different levels. The problems of tribal and Muslim women are different, the problems of nomadic women are different, they have no village. Sharmila Rege has written a great theoretical essay on Dalit women. In such a situation where caste-based structures are stronger than the classroom, the students are expected to diligently wait for education as well as contribute to social work. For this, slogans and slogans should be prepared to raise awareness on women's issues and to think about why the rules of conduct are for women only. Women should condemn the family system, the restrictions imposed by the caste system, the observance of religion. Our original religion has affected all other religions. The founder of any religion is not a woman and therefore all our religions are founded by men. Even today, cyber feminism has emerged.

In the second session, Hon. Asavari Deshpande Project Head Pravara Medical Trust Nashik Division raised the issue of prostitutes. He said that prostitutes are trafficked and therefore need to be rehabilitated. Wherever these prostitutes live, they are harassed by hooligans and mistresses, as well as mistresses and the people around them. Initially, the girls are told to be in love and get married and run away. These girls are brought from Rajasthan, West Bengal, Nepal. At first, they are physically abused for a month or two and they have to move from place to place. In 80% of the cases, they do not even know that they are married off and sold. In a village in Rajasthan where prostitution is a traditional business, girls are bought and sold. She is the only one who is motivated to do this business. These are just some of the goal setting shareware that you can use. In some places, girls are converted into prostitution business. This is because the girl's place is secondary in the society. The question arises as to which man should be named after the children of prostitutes. Now even if the mother's name is mentioned, it can continue. Babies are not kept here because it is very difficult to keep children. The mother has to stay away from the children. Also, the family is not invited to the wedding. Even if a person is running a business at home, there are a lot of ethical issues. The women are kept in government ashrams whenever the police raid such places. Often these women are brought here by the family. The criminal can also present his case in




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Asavari Deshpande opined that for the last ten years no woman has been positive and therefore it is necessary to reduce the number of women in this business and cultivate gender sensitivity.



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Mrs. Asavari Deshpande, Project Head, Nashik Division, Pravara Medical Trust, He shared his thoughts on the issue of Prostitutes.

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नाशिक शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल,
कै.बिंदू रामराव देशमुख कला एवं वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय, नाशिकरोड

हिंदी विभाग : महिला दिन समारोह

०८/०३/२०२२

नाशिक शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल संचालित कै.बिंदू रामराव देशमुख कला एवं वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय में दिनांक ०८/०३/२०२२ को ' महिला दिन ' का समारोह संपन्न हुआ। इस अवसर पर श्रीमती. वैशाली दामले, हिंदी विभाग, के.पी.जी.कला वाणिज्य एवं शास्त्र महाविद्यालय, इगतपुरी व्याख्याता के रूप में उपस्थित थी। समारोह के शुरुवात में प्रा.डॉ.मिनल बर्वे, हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख इनके कर कमलों से गुलाब पुष्प देकर उनका स्वागत किया गया।

श्रीमती.वैशाली दामले ने ' महिला सबलीकरण ' इस विषय पर छात्रों को मार्गदर्शन किया। जिजामाता के कारण शिवाजी महाराज बड़े हो गये, सावित्रीबाई फुले के कारण आज हम यहाँ तक आ पाये, पुराने जमाने से स्त्री की अवस्था कैसे थी? समय के साथ उसमें परिवर्तन हो गया है, छात्राओं ने शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कुछ कौशल्य (स्कूल) भी सीखने की आवश्यकता है, आज की महिला सक्षम हो रही है, वह कौशल्य सीख रही है, इसलिए परिवार की जिम्मेदारी निभा रही है, खुद की जिम्मेदारी खुद ने उठाना आवश्यक है, नारी आत्मनिर्भर और स्वावलंबी बननी चाहिए इसके लिए उन्होंने उदाहरणों द्वारा छात्रों को मार्गदर्शन किया।

इस समारोह में सूत्रसंचालन, प्रास्ताविक प्रा.डॉ.करुणा कुशारे ने किया। आभार ज्ञापन प्रा.डॉ.दिपा होळकर ने किये। इस अवसर पर ओरीफ्लेम कंपनी निदेशक अक्षया विसपुते और उनके साथी, प्रा.सोनाली जाधव उपस्थित थे।

डॉ.लीना पांढरे

प्राचार्या

ना.शि.प्र.मंडळाचे कै. बिंदू रामराव देशमुख
कला व वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय,
साने गुरुजी नगर, जेलरोड, नाशिकरोड.

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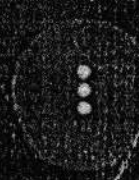
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Dr.Minal 6 others



Prakash
NAC Co-ordinator

Hindi Day programme (Kanya wahan)
(2021-22)

(No subject)

From: Dr.Minal Barve (minalbarve1971@gmail.com)

To: nspmacmm@yahoo.co.in

Date: Thursday, 23 December, 2021, 01:27 pm IST

[15/09, 8:06 am] Dr.Minal Barve: Hindi Day program
Wednesday 15 Sep • 3:00 – 4:00 pm
Google Meet joining info

Video call link: <https://meet.google.com/nwh-zsyq-cwt>

[15/09, 8:14 am] Dr.Minal Barve: महत्वाची सूचना :

आज तीन वाजता हिंदी दिवस कार्यक्रम आयोजित केलेला आहे. काव्यवाचन स्पर्धा या कार्यक्रमात होणार आहे तरी हिंदी विषय असणाऱ्या सर्व विद्यार्थिनींची या कार्यक्रमात उपस्थिती अनिवार्य आहे. याची नोंद घ्यावी.

[15/09, 8:16 am] Dr.Minal Barve: वरील लिंक वर क्लिक करून कार्यक्रमात सहभागी व्हावे.



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