#### Our Best Practices (2017-18)

#### 1. Promoting Value Based Education:

Value-based education aims at training the student to face the outer world with the right attitude and values. It is a process of overall personality development of a student. It includes character development, personality development, citizenship development, and spiritual development. With this aim in view to promote value-based education, we have organised one day seminar on *Swami Vivekananda and Value Based Education* on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda on 12<sup>th</sup> January. Events like Quiz and Essay Competition on Vivekananda's spiritual and moral life were part of this seminar. A statue of Swami Vivekananda was erected as a mark of respect to the icon of value-based education. To promote universal humanitarian values, blood donation camp was organised in our college campus.

## One Day Seminar on Swami Vivekananda & Value Based Education (Quiz, Essay, Competition & Yoga Demonstration)

Date: 11 January 2018



### Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

P.O.: Khatra, Dist. Bankura, West Bengal, Pin: 722140

Phone: 8900057220 E-mail:khatraacollege@gmail.com/ kacollege@rediffmail.com

Website: www.kamv.ac.in

NAAC Accredited B+ (2nd Cycle)

Ref. No.: Date:.....

Title of the programme: One Day Seminar on Swami Vivekananda & Value Based Education

(Quiz, Essay Competition & Yoga Demonstration)

Organized by: Teachers Council under the aegis of IQAC

Date of the programme: 11th January 2018

Number of student participants: 150

Number of teacher participants: 20

Place of activity: Hall-2 (Vivekananda Hall)

Aims and Objectives: To orient the students on-

- · the principles of value-based education.
- Quiz on Swami Vivekananda life and journey
- Essay Competition
- Yoga Demonstration

Programme outcome: Students who participated in the seminar on Value Based Education had a deeper understanding on value-based living and purpose of life with a view to emerging as a responsible citizen thereby contributing in building a healthy nation

> Teacher-in-Charge Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya Khatra :: Bankura





#### Celebrating 155th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda



#### Organized by Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya Khatra, Bankura

You are cordially invited to attend the one-day seminar on 'Swami Vivekananda and Value Based Education' organized by Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya on 11th January, 2018 to celebrate the 155th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda in our college campus (Swami Vivekananda Hall ) from 11 am onwards. Renowned speakers Dr. Sk. Sirajuddin (Principal, Saldiha College & Chairman, WBSSC, Western Region) and Swami Krittibasanandaji Maharaj (Secretary, Bankura Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama) will deliver their valuable speech to enrich the seminar.

Dr. Parthasarothi Hati Teacher-in-Charge Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya







#### Promoting Universal Humanitarian Values through Blood Donation Camp



## Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

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Website: www.kamv.ac.in

NAAC Accredited B+ (2nd Cycle)

Ref. No.: Date:.....

Title of the Programme: Blood Donation Camp

Organized by: NCC and NSS under guidance of State Blood Transfusion Council

Date of the Programme: 29th November 2017

Number of student participants: 139

Number of teacher participants: 20

Place of activity: Hall-4, Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

Aims and Objectives:

- · To sensitize the need of donating blood to the needy in time
- To instil the feeling of helping others to breathe life with their precious donation
- · To motivate all students to take a pledge to donate blood at least once in a year
- To impart to them the value of blood donation
- · To aware of the scientific information about the blood group

**Programme outcome:** The College provided all facilities like space, furniture, blood donating room with good hygiene and sanitation as per the medical standard. The underweight students were not allowed to provide donations as the medical advice. However, we witnessed an encouraging number of volunteers.

Esw-1979

Teacher-in-Charge Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya Khatra :: Bankura



#### 



### **State Blood Transfusion Council, West Bengal**

Swasthya Bhawan, 1st Floor, Wing - B GN - 29, Sector - V, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

#### CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

We are pleased to appreciate the noble gesture of N.B.B. N.S.S. Umils of Scholmo Adibasi Mahavidyalogafor organizing a Voluntary Blood Donation Camp on ... 2.9th November 2017

This social service shown by your organization towards the needy patients may please be continued.

Date 29 th Nov. 2017

Medical Officer

Medical Phospital Phylod Bank

B.S. Medical Colors & Mospital

Medical Colors & Mospital

Member - Secretary SBTC, WB

### 2. Energy Conservation:

We have replaced energy consuming tube lights & bulbs with energy saving LED lights both at the campus and hostel buildings. CRT monitors have been replaced by less energy consuming LED monitors. Electric consumption in the hostel has been monitored by hostel committee which has successfully brought down power consumption by enlightening the inmates about the indispensability of energy saving. Similarly, class representatives have also been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that they switch off fans and lights when the class is over. Class rooms have very wide and long windows with a high roof which ensures that the use of lights and fans would be minimum as ventilation is naturally enhanced.



## Well-lit and ventilated classroom





## **Energy Saving Reminder Posters**





## **Energy Audit done by Chemistry & Physics Department** on Total Consumption of Electricity in their Lab



#### Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya

Khatra, Bankura

**Department of Chemistry** 

# Green Energy Audit Contribution for B.Sc. Chemistry Hons., General Elective & Chemistry Programme Laboratory Equipment Power Consumption

Sl. No.	Equipment/Device	Quantity	Maximum Electrical Power Consumption
1	Mechanical shaker	1	40 Watt
2	Analytical Electrical Balances	2	12 Watt
3	Portable, Oil-Free Vacuum Pump	2	950 Watt
4	Conductivity meter	2	4.5 Watt
5	Digital potentiometer	1	0.5 Watt
6	Magnetic stirrer	1	0.2 Watt
7	Digital Colorimeter	2	23 Watt
8	Melting Point Apparatus	1	120 Watt
9	TDS Analyser	1	1.7 Watt
10	pH Meter	1	1.25 Watt
11	Digital Hot Air Oven	1	1100 Watt
12	Heating Mantles with Energy Regulator	2	150 Watt
13	Digital Ultrasonic Cleaners	1	120 Watt
14	Constant Temperature Water Bath	1	1.5 Kilo Watt
15	Digital Centrifuge Machine	1	230 Watt
16	Distillation Apparatus Power Supply (DAPS)	1	1.5 Kilo Watt
17	Refrigerator	1	350 watts



## KHATRA ADIBASI MAHAVIDYALAYA KHATRA, BANKURA, W.B.-722140

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

GREEN ENERGY AUDIT CONTRIBUTION FOR: B.Sc. PHYSICS HONOURS, GENERIC ELECTIVE
& PHYSICS PROGRAMME Laboratory Courses
2020-21

Serial	Experiments (software /hardware based)	Equipment/Device	Maximum Electrical
No.	Error Analysis: Idea of significant figures, proportional error in	Desktop Computer	Power Consumed (Watt)  @360
2	computations  > Plotting in GNU plot: Plotting plane &space curves and surfaces,	Desktop Computer	_
2	contour plots, polar plots.		
3	<ul> <li>Curve Fitting: Method of least squares for linear fit of experimental data.</li> </ul>	Desktop Computer	
4	➤ To study response curve of a Series LCR circuit and determine its (a) Resonant frequency, (b) Impedance at resonance, (c) Quality factor Q, and (d) Band width.	Test-kit	10
5	To study the response curve of a parallel LCR circuit and determine its (a) Anti- resonant frequency and (b) Quality factor Q	Test-kit	10
6	Determination of the boiling point of a suitable liquid using a platinum resistance thermometer.	Electric Heater	1500
7	> Construction of one Ohm coil.	2V DC source	2
8	> To study Lissajous Figures	CRO	35
9	> Schuster's focusing; determination of angle of prism.	Sodium Source	@1000
10	Refractive index of the Material of a prism using sodium source	Sodium Source	
11	➤ Dispersive power and Cauchy constants of the material of a prism using mercury source	Mercury Source	
12	> To determine wavelength of sodium light using Fresnel Biprism	Mercury Source	
13	> Wavelength of Na source and spectral lines of Hg source using plane diffraction grating	Mercury Source	
14	➤ Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, J, by Callender and Barne's constant flow	CVCC power	90
	method.	supply	
15	➤ Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Cu by Searle's Apparatus.	Electric Heater	@1500
16	<ul> <li>Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee and Charlton's disc method.</li> </ul>	Electric Heater	
17	<ul> <li>Temperature Coefficient of Resistance by Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT).</li> </ul>	Electric Heater	@1500
18	<ul> <li>Variation of Thermo-emf of a Thermocouple with Difference of Temperature of its Two Junctions.</li> </ul>	Electric Heater	
19	Calibration of a thermocouple to measure temperature in a specified Range using (1) Null Method, (2) Direct measurement using Op-Amp difference amplifier and to determine Neutral Temperature.	Electric Heater	
20	Design of a switch (NOT gate) using a transistor	10V DC source	@5
21	Verification and design of AND, OR, NOT and XOR gates using NAND gates	Test-kit	
22	Design of a combinational logic system for a specified Truth Table	Test-kit	
23	<ul> <li>Conversion of a Boolean expression into logic circuit and to design it using logic gate ICs</li> </ul>	Test-kit	
24	Designing Half Adder, Full Adder and 4-bit binary Adder	Test-kit	
25	Design of Half Subtractor, Full Subtractor, Adder-Subtractor using Full Adder I.C	Test-kit	
26	➤ Building Flip-Flop (RS, Clocked RS, D-type and JK) circuits using NAND gates	Test-kit	
27	➤ Solution of 1 <sup>st</sup> &2 <sup>nd</sup> order ODEs with appropriate boundary conditions	Desktop Computer	360*2=720
28	> Evaluation of the Fourier coefficients of a given periodic function	Desktop Computer	
29	> Frobenius method and recursion relation for Special functions	Desktop Computer	
30	<ul> <li>Calculation of error for each data point of observations recorded in experiments done in previous semesters.</li> </ul>	Desktop Computer	

Processing of Engineering Configuration (Processing Service)   Processing Computer				
Positionation of togromemeric functions, Sensor's functions, Numerical   Desktop Computer	31	> Calculation of least square fitting manually. Confirmation through computer	Desktop Computer	
Integration   Desktop Computer	32		Desktop Computer	
Square roots of a complex number   Desktop Computer	32		Deskton Computer	
36	33			
Test-kit   30+8-38	34	Square roots of a complex number	Desktop Computer	
double  To determine the value of ein by (a) Magnetic focusing or (b) Bar magnet supply  To determine the wevelength of laner source using diffinction of single sit.  Laser Source  3  To determine the wevelength of laner source using diffinction of soulse site.  To determine the Boltzmann constant using LV Annacteriation of Source and Source  To a fund the common of the source of the Source and Source an	5-1			
To determine the value of emit by of Magnetic Recentage (vel) But manged supply   Supply	35		Test-kit	30+8=38
37	36		CVCC power	35
To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of double alts	50		supply	
Part   To determine the Boltzmann contant using I-V characteristics of PN junction   Test-kit	37	To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of single slit.	Laser Source	3
Proceedings of the process of the	38	> To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of double slits	Laser Source	3
diode    To study the characteristics of a Bipolar Junction Transistor in CE configuration and designing a CE transistor amplifier of a given gain (mid-gain) with the Vollage of vider has.   To study the frequency response of Voltage gain of a RC-coupled transistor magnifier.			m + 1 %	
For the part the churacteristics of a Bipolar Junction Transistor in CE configuration and designing a Cit irransistor amplifier of a given pain (mid-gam) using voltage divider bias.	39		Test-kit	2
### data	40		Test-kit + CRO	
2				
### A 12	41			
For design a With bridge oscillator for given frequency using an on-amp   12V op-amp source   12+35-47	**			2+35=37
To design a digital to analog converter (DAC) of given specifications   Test-kit	42	> To design a Wien bridge oscillator for given frequency using an op-amp	12V op-amp source	12+35=47
2	43	To design a digital to analog converter (DAC) of given specifications		5
de voltage of gwen gain  To design inverting amplifier and noe-inverting amplifier using Op-amp  12V op-amp source  (74.135) and study its frequency response  12  To investigate the use of an op-amp as adder in inverting and non-inverting and non-inverting mode, Differentiate and Integrator.  Test-kit  To show the tunneling effect in tunnel diode using I-V characteristics  Wessurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation and photo-detector.  To determine the Planck's constant using LiEbs of at least 4 different colours  To observe the Planck's constant using LiEbs of at least 4 different colours  To measure the Delectric Constant of a delectric Materials with frequency  To measure the residuity of a semiconductor (G) with temperature by four-probe method from temperature by four-probe method from temperature to 150°C) and to determine its band gap  To measure the residuity of a semiconductor (G) with temperature by four-probe method from temperature to 150°C) and to determine its band gap  To estable the polarization of light by reflection and determine the polarizang angle for air-glassifaterface.  To verify the Stefan's law of radiation and to determine Stefan's constant.  Plot of Planck's law for Black Body radiation: comparison with Raleigh-Jeans Law at high, low temperature.  Plot of Specific Heat of Solids (a) Dulong-Petit Law, (b) Einstein distribution (c) Debye distribution for high & low temperatures:  a) M-Bidistribution in b) F-D distribution in Dis P-D distribution (c) Debye distribution (c)				
To design inverting amplifier and non-inverting amplifier using Op-amp (7d1/SI) and study its frequency response (7d1/SI) and study its frequency (7d1/SI) and study (7d1/SI) and	44		12V op-amp source	12
46   To investigate the use of an op-amp as adder in inverting and non-inverting node. Differentiation and Integrates.			12V on one	12
mode, Differentiator and Integrator   Test-kit   90+8-98	45		12 v op-amp source	12
mode, Drifferentiator and Integrator   Test-kit   90+8-98	16	To investigate the use of an on-amp as adder in inverting and non-inverting	12V on amp source	12
To show the tunneling effect in tunnel diode using I-V characteristics   Test-kit   100		mode, Differentiator and Integrator.		
Measurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation and photo-detector.	47	Fo determine the ionization potential of mercury	Test-kit	90+8=98
detector	48	> To show the tunneling effect in tunnel diode using I-V characteristics	Test-kit	0.5
To determine the Planck's constant using LEDs of at least 4 different colours	40	ė , i	Test-kit	100
50	49			
For the tension of the content of a dielectric Materials with frequency   Test-kit	50	> 10 determine the Planck's constant using LEDs of at least 4 different colours	Test-kit	0.5
Hysteresis   To measure the resistivity of a semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature to 150° C) and to determine its band gap supply   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature to 150° C) and to determine its band gap supply   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature)   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature   Light Bulb   Semiconductor (Ge)   Sem		> To measure the Dielectric Constant of a dielectric Materials with frequency	Test-kit	0.5
Hysteresis   To measure the resistivity of a semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature to 150° C) and to determine its band gap supply   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature to 150° C) and to determine its band gap supply   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature)   Semiconductor (Ge) with temperature   Light Bulb   Semiconductor (Ge)   Sem	50	T I d DVI CT : G1 :10.1.	ONOG	450
To measure the resistivity of a semisonductor (Ge) with temperature by four-probe method (room temperature 1s) for Ga to determine its hand gap supply   Light Bulb   25	52			150
Foot determine the specific rotation of sugar solution using Polarimeter   Light Bulb   25				100
For study the polarization of light by reflection and determine the polarizing angle for air-glassinterface.				
angle for air-glassInterface.  > To verify the Stefan's law of radiation and to determine Stefan's constant.    Plot of Planck's law for Black Body radiation: comparison with Raleigh-Jeans Law at high, low temperature.	54		Light Bulb	25
To verify the Stefan's law of radiation and to determine Stefan's constant.   Electric Heater	55		Sodium Source	
Section	56			
Raleigh-Jeans Law at high, low temperature.  > Plot of Specific Heat of Solids (a) Dulong-Petit law, (b) Einstein distribution (c) Debye distribution for high &low temperature, comparison.  > Plot the following with energy at diff. temperatures: a) M-Bdistribution b) F-D distribution c) B-E distribution  > Computational of a collection of particles in a box satisfying Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions.  61	50	> 10 verify the Stefan's law of radiation and to determine Stefan's constant.	Electric Heater	1500
Plot of Specific Heat of Solids (a) Dulong-Petit law, (b) Einstein distribution (c) Debye distribution for high &low temperature, comparison.	57		Desktop Computer	360*2=720
distribution (c) Debye distribution for high &low temperature, comparison.  > Plot the following with energy at diff. temperatures: a) M-Bdistribution b) F-D distribution c) B-E distribution > Computational of a collection of particles in a box satisfying Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions.  61			Deskton Computer	
Plot the following with energy at diff: temperatures: a   M-Bdistribution b   F-D distribution c   B-E distribution	58		Desktop Computer	
a) M-Bdistribution b) F-D distribution c) B-E distribution  Computational of a collection of particles in a box satisfying Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions.  Test-kit  To design an Amplitude Modulator using Transistor.  Test-kit  To study envelope detector for demodulation of AM signal.  Test-kit  To study Pulse Position Multiplexing (TDM).  To study Pulse Width Modulation (PAM).  To study Pulse Width Modulation (PWM).  To study Pulse Position Modulation (PPM).  To determine a Low Resistance by Carey Foster's Bridge  2V DC- source  2  deflection method and galvanometer current sensitivity  Potential difference across a low resistance and hence the current through it with the help of a meter bridge  To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  To determine the coefficient of linear ex				
Computational of a collection of particles in a box satisfying Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions.	59		Desktop Computer	
Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions.   Test-kit			Desktop Computer	
To design an Amplitude Modulator using Transistor.   Test-kit	60	Newtonian mechanics using Lennard-Jones potential, varying		
To study envelope detector for demodulation of AM signal.   Test-kit	61		Toet-kit	5
For study Time Division Multiplexing (TDM).   Test-kit				3
To study Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM). Test-kit	63	, ,		
For Study Pulse Width Modulation (PWM).   Test-kit		To study Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM).	Test-kit	
To study Pulse Position Modulation (PPM).   Test-kit				
To verify the Thevenin and Norton theorems.   2V DC- source   2		, , ,		
To verify the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem.   2V DC- source   2	67	To determine a Low Resistance by Carey Foster's Bridge	2V DC- source	2
To verify the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem.   2V DC- source   2	68	> To verify the Thevenin and Norton theorems.	2V DC- source	2
To determine Resistance of suspended coil galvanometer by half 2V DC- source 2    To deflection method and galvanometer current sensitivity   Potential difference across a low resistance and hence the current through it with the help of a meter bridge   To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.   Electric Heater   150		·		
To deflection method and galvanometer current sensitivity   Potential difference across a low resistance and hence the current   2V DC- source   2	69	To verify the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem.	2 V DC- source	2
Potential difference across a low resistance and hence the current through it with the help of a meter bridge		> To determine Resistance of suspended coil galvanometer by half	2V DC- source	2
71 through it with the help of a meter bridge  > To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  72 of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  73 > Focal length of a convex lens by combination method and calculation of its power.  74 > To determine the Resolving Power of a Prism Sodium Source  75 > To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings  76 > To draw the I-V characteristics of a suitable resistance and that Test-kit 2	70			
To determine the coefficient of linear expansion of the material of a rod using Optical Lever Method.   Second Proceedings of a convex lens by combination method and calculation of its power.   Second Prism   Sodium Source   Second Prism	71		2V DC- source	2
72 of a rod using Optical Lever Method.  73 Focal length of a convex lens by combination method and Light Bulb 35 calculation of its power.  74 To determine the Resolving Power of a Prism Sodium Source 1000  75 To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings Sodium Source 76 To draw the I-V characteristics of a suitable resistance and that Test-kit 2	71		Electric Heater	150
calculation of its power.  74		of a rod using Optical Lever Method.	V: 1. D. "	
74     To determine the Resolving Power of a Prism     Sodium Source       75     To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings     Sodium Source       76     To draw the I-V characteristics of a suitable resistance and that     Test-kit     2	73		Light Bulb	35
75 ➤ To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings 76 ➤ To draw the I-V characteristics of a suitable resistance and that Test-kit 2	74		Sodium Source	1000
	75	> To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings	Sodium Source	
	76		Test-kit	2
to find d.c. and a.c. resistance of both the elements at the point of		of a junction diode within specified limit on a graph, and hence to find d.c. and a.c. resistance of both the elements at the point of		
intersection.				