



**Dr. D. Y. PATIL EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION**  
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# STUDENT CENTRIC METHOD

## Problem solving methodologies





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Director

“ASSIGNMENT NOTICE”

08/08/2022

This is with reference to the subject “Business Research Methods (Code: 104)” assignment number -01,

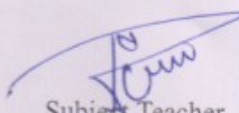
Question:-

- Explain the types of Business Research Methods
- Explain the SAMPLING techniques and its types
- Elaborate SCALING technique and its types
- Analysis the topic “Questionnaire” and its types.


Last date of submission is 12/08/2022

Note:

1. Assignment should be written in own handwriting
2. Mention the reference s you are referring
3. Make a proper chart and graph as and when needed

  
Subject Teacher  
Prof (Dr) Ravi Chourasiya



  
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Date 19/08/2022

## Assignment Assessment Result

Subject Name: Business Research Methods

Subject Name: Prof. (Dr) Ravi H Chourasiya

Sr No	Name	Marks
1	KANGULKAR KOMAL SUNIL	9
2	SHUBHAM JAYWANT SHINDE	9
3	CHAVAN SHUBHAM RAMESH	9
4	SHINDE SAGAR NAMDEO	9
5	GOYAL KHUSHAL RAJESH	9
6	PALVE AKSHAY BHASKAR	9
7	BURKUL SAKET RAMESH	9
8	GUNJAN RAVINDRA PATIL	9
9	GHANKUTE VIKAS LAXMAN	9
10	DIPALI SURENDRA TELHARKAR	8
11	GOTHAKADE VAISHNAVI MANOHAR	8
12	JITU RAMESH PISE	8
13	AMIT ASHOK POLKE	8
14	UGALE KESHAV SUDAM	8
15	RAKHI SATYANARAYAN JANGID	8
16	KAMBLE RENUKA BALU	8
17	CHINCHKHEDE TRUPTI JITENDRA	8
18	SANGOKAR RUSHIKESH VILAS	8
19	METKARI AISHWARYA DEVIDAS	8
20	VITALE GOPAL MAHADEO	8
21	KIRTI UTTAM JADHAV	8
22	MAHAJAN KEDAR DHANANJAY	8
23	YOGESH SHANKARRAO JADHAV	8
24	GAWAI ANIKET SUBHASH	8
25	TRIMBAKE OMKAR SURESH	8
26	GAIKWAD ABHAY VILAS	8
27	PAWAR RAJENDRA BHIMRAO	8



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Date 19/08/2022

28	KALEL SONALI MOHAN	8
29	GAIKWAD ROHAN AVINASH	8
30	MUNDHE YOGESH MAROTI	8
31	LAWATE UTKARSH UTTAM	8
32	MAVKAR SAYALI NAVNATH	8
33	KANKAL ADESH KISHOR	8
34	JYOTI BHIMRAO BANSHETTI	7
35	ASHOK NISHIKANT DESHMUKH	7
36	PRATIK SUNILRAO SAGANE	7
37	WAGH VINAY BHIMRAO	7
38	BHUTE SAKSHI SAHEBRAO	7
40	VADAR PRATHAMESH ARJUN	7
41	PATIL POOJA YOGENDRA	7
42	BOPTE ROSHAN MAHADEVRAO	7
43	UTKARSHA SANDIPAN BANSODE	6
44	KADU KUNAL RAJENDRA	6
45	NIKUMBH HRITUJA SAHEBRAO	6
46	BURKUL ASHWINI RAMESH	6
47	RUSHIKESH RAJESH KAPATE	6
48	PAGARE SIDDHATA SUNIL	6
49	AGALE KIRTI GHANSHAM	6
50	PATIL SUJIT SANTOSH	6
51	JUNGHARE KETAKI RAJABHAU	5
52	SOMASE SAINATH BALAJI	5
53	VAIDYA ROHIT SANTOSH	5
54	LANJARE AMOL PRAKASH	5
55	WAGHMARE SHUBHAM DATTA	5
56	AGALE SAMEER VIJAY	5
57	KALE BHAUSAHEB SURESH	5
58	GAIKWAD NAYANA MILIND	5

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## Scaling Techniques For Measuring Data Gathered From respondents:-

The term Scaling is applied to the attempts to measure the attitude objectively. Attitude is a resultant of number of external and internal factors. Depending upon the attitude to be measured, appropriate scales are designed. Scaling is a technique used for measuring qualitative responses of respondent such as those to their feeling, perception, likes, dislikes, interests & preferences.

### TYPES OF SCALES

1. Nominal Scales
2. Ordinal Scales
3. Interval scale
4. Ratio Scale.

### SELF RATING SCALES.

1. Graphic Rating Scale
2. Intermixed Rating Scales.
  - a. Likert Scale
  - b. Semantic differential scale
  - c. Stapel's Scale
  - d. Multi dimensional scaling
  - e. Thurston Scales.
  - f. Guttman Scales / Scalogram Analysis.
  - g. The Q sort technique.



Four types of Scales are generally used for Marketing Research.

## 1. Nominal Scale

This is a very simple scale. It consists of assignment of fact / choices of various alternative categories which are usually exhaustive as well mutually exclusive. These scales are just numerical and are the least restrictive of all the scales. Instances of nominal scale are credit card numbers, bank account numbers, employee id numbers etc. It is simple and widely used when relationship between two variables is to be studied. In a nominal scale numbers are not more than labels and used specifically to identify different categories of responses. Following example illustrates-

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female.

Another example is a survey of retail stores done on two dimensions - way of maintaining stocks and daily turnover.

How do you stock items at present?

- By product category.
- At a centralized store.
- Dept. wise.
- Single warehouse.



Daily turnover of Consumer is ?

- Between 100-200
- Between 200-300
- above 300.

A two way classification can be made as follows.

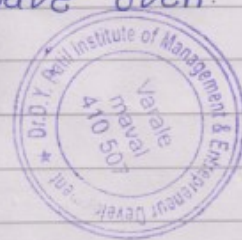
Daily/stock Turnover method	product category	Dept. wise	Centralized store	Single warehouse.
100 - 200				
200 - 300				
ab. 300				

## 2. Ordinal Scale

ordinal scales are the simplest attitude measuring scale used in marketing research. It's more powerful than a nominal scale in the number of process the property of rank order. The ranking of certain product attributes/benefits as deemed important by the respondents is obtained through the scale.

Example 1 : Rank the following attributes (1-5), on their importance in a microwave oven.

1. Company Name.
2. Functions.
3. Price.
4. Comfort
5. Design.



The most important attribute is ranked 1 by the respondents and the least important is ranked 5. Instead of numbers, letters or symbols too can be used to rate in an ordinal scale. Such scales make no attempt to measure the degree of favorability of different rankings.

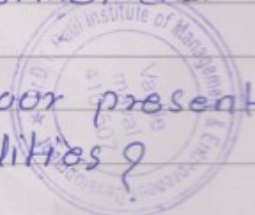
Example 2: If there are 4 different types of fertilizers & if they are ordered on the basis of quality as grade A, Grade B, C, D is again an ordinal scale.

Example 3: If there are 5 different brands of Talcum powder & if a respondent ranks them based on say, "Freshness" into Rank 1 having maximum Freshness Rank 2 the second maximum Freshness, & so on.

### 3. Interval / Rating Scale

Herein the distance between the various categories, unlike a Nominal, or numbers unlike in ordinal, is equal in case of Interval scale. The interval scales also termed as rating scales. An Interval scale has a zero point with further numbers placed at equal intervals. A very good example of interval scale is a Thermometer.

Illustration 1: How do you rate your present refrigerator for the following qualities?





Company Name	Less Known	1	2	3	4	5	Well known
Functions	Few	1	2	3	4	5	Many
price	Low	1	2	3	4	5	High
Design	poor	1	2	3	4	5	Good
overall Satisfaction	very Dissatisfied	1	2	3	4	5	Very satisfied

Such a scale permits the researcher to say that position 5 on the scale is above position 4 & also the distance from 5 to 4 is same as distance from 4 to 3. such a scale however does not permit conclusion that position 4 is twice as strong as position 2 because no 0 position has been established. The data obtained from the interval scale can be used to calculate the mean scores of each attributes overall respondents. The standard (deviation measure of dispersion) can be calculated.

#### 4. Ratio Scale.

Ratio Scales are not widely used in Marketing Research unless a base item is made available for comparison. In the above example of Interval scale, a score of 4 in one quality does not necessarily mean that the respondent is twice more satisfied than the respondent two marks 2 on the scale. A

- A Ratio Scale has a natural zero point & Further numbers are placed at equal appearing intervals. For example Scales for measuring physical quantities like- length weight. etc.

The Ratio Scales are very Common in physical scenarios. Quantified responses forming a ratio scale analytically are the most versatile. Ratio scale possess all the characteristics of an interval scale, & the ratio of the numbers on these scales have meaningful interpretations. Data on certain demographic or descriptive attributes, If they are obtained through open ended questions, will have ratio-scale properties. Consider the following questions.

Thank You!

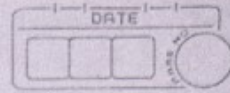
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# \* Assignment - 1



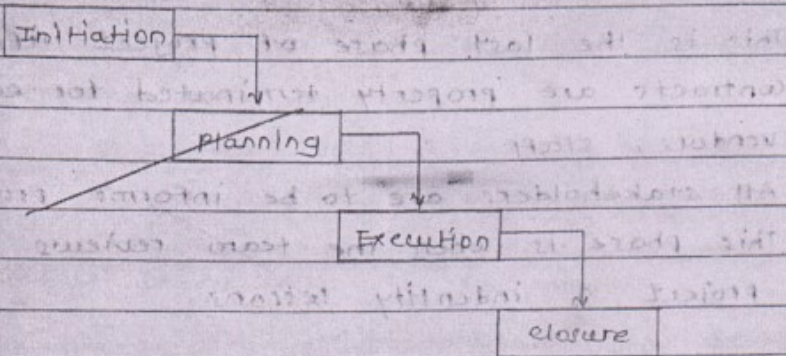
① Project Management and explain the project mngt. life cycle with suitable diagram.

→ \* Project Management :-

- It is the process by which a project is initiated, planned, controlled & brought to a conclusion to support the accomplishment of business and system objectives.

\* Project Management Life cycle :-

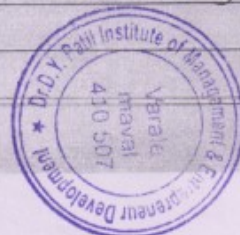
- Aggregar of these management method is called project management life cycle.



a) Initiation  
→ Create the infrastructure for the project during this process the task plan, schedule, budget, organization & project environment are defined.

- The project manage environment standard, commn infrastructure, meeting & reporting procedure, development methods & development tools.

b) Planning and Control Accest  
- Ensure that the project is executed according to the task plan & budget.



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- If management observe any deviation from the schedule it will take corrective action such as re-allocating some of the resource, changing procedure or replanning.

**c) Execution :-**

- This phase consumes the most resource & energy.  
 - Content of close monitoring of the work should be done to ensure efficiency of the project execution.  
 - Status reports are important for all stakeholder involved.

**d) Closure :-**

- This is the last phase of project life cycle.  
 - contracts are properly terminated for equipment, vendors, staff.  
 - All stakeholders are to be informed project closure.  
 - This phase is when the team reviews the overall project & identify lessons.

② Suppose a project was estimated to be 400 kLOC calculate each of three models with effort & development time. i.e. organic, semi-detached, embedded.

$T_{dev} = b_1 * i_1(\text{efforts}) + b_2 \text{ Months}$

Estimated size of project  $\rightarrow 400 \text{ kLOC}$

**(i) Organic Mode :-**

$E = 2.4 * (400)^{1.05} = 1295.31 \text{ PM}$

$D = 2.5 * (1295.31)^{0.38} = 38.07 \text{ PM}$



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ii) Semi detached Mode:  $700/610$  or  $1.12$  PM

$$E = 3.0 * (400) * 1.12 = 2462.79 \text{ PM}$$

$$D = 2.5 * (2462.79) * 0.36 = 38.45 \text{ PM}$$

iii) Embedded Mode:  $1.20$  PM

$$E = 3.6 * (400) * 1.20 = 4772.81 \text{ PM}$$

$$D = 2.5 * (4772.81) * 0.32 = 38.19 \text{ PM}$$

3) A project size of 200 KLOC is to be developed & w development team has average experience of similar type of project calculate the effort, dev-time, average staff size & productivity of project.

→ The semidetached mode is the most approximate mode keeping in view the size schedule & experience of dev time.

$$\therefore E = 3.0 (200) * 1.12 = 1133.12 \text{ PM}$$

$$D = 2.5 (1133.12) * 0.35 = 29.3 \text{ PM}$$

$$\therefore \text{Average Staff size} = \frac{E}{D} \text{ persons} = \frac{1133.12}{29.3} = 38.67 \text{ persons}$$

$$\therefore \text{Productivity} = \frac{\text{KLOC}}{E} = \frac{200}{1133.12} = 0.1765 \text{ KLOC/PM}$$

$$\therefore P = 176 \text{ LOC/PM}$$

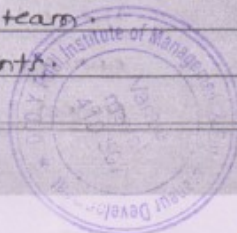
4) Short Note.

a) Role of Project Manager :-

- Is the person responsible for ensuring that the project team complete the project on time within specified budget & meet required quality standard.

\* Managing & Leading the project team.

\* Recruiting project staff & consultants.



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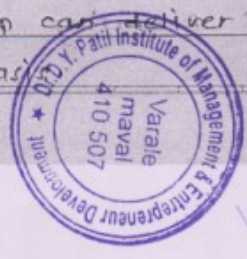
- \* Managing co-ordinator of the partners
- \* Assign task for team members
- \* Managing project deliverables in line with the project plan.
- \* Monitoring progress of process
- \* Providing project report to sponsors
- \* Final approve for the design specification
- \* Managing project training within the defined budget.

b) Risk Management:

- Risk is the process of steps whose objectives are to identify, address, or eliminate software risk items before they become either a threat to successful software operation.
- Risk management is one of the most important job for a project manager.
- It involves expecting risk that might effect the project schedule or the quality of software being developed, then taking action to avoid these risk.

c) Product owner / scrum Master :-

- Product owner represent the stakeholders of the project
- The role is primarily responsible for setting the direction for product development or project progress.
- The product owner is knowledgeable of the backlog item added to the list as well as item selected for work.
- The product owner changes the set with the priority of backlog item list based on stakeholders feedback & projects circumstances.
- The role of also manages the release cycle planning to ensure that the development team can deliver update project iterations on continuous basis.



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d] Scrum Master :-

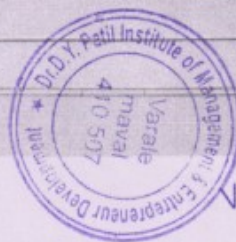
- Scrum Master ensure team co-ordination & supports the program of the project bet<sup>n</sup> individual team members.
- The scrum master takes the instruct<sup>n</sup> from the product owner and ensure that the task are performed accordingly.
- Role of scrum master is focused on attribute such as transparency across the scrum team, self organization, commitment, respect the most importantly following an empirical approach to process for identify the best approach to product.

e] Roadmap :

- A roadmap is a visualization of your strategic plan.
- It capture activities you will complete within a given time frame.
- It communicate upcoming work in one view.
- A roadmap is not static you can make adjustment as plans change, show progress as you complete work & create tailored view for different audience.
- Product roadmap is essential to product management because it allow the product manager & anyone involved in the project to see the picture.
- A product roadmap is responsibility of product manager both to create & to use a communication tool.

f] Risk Management Process :-

- - It is a series of steps whose objectives are to identify address & eliminate s/w risk item before they become either threat to successful s/w operan or a major source of expensive rework.
- Risk management is one of the most important job for a project manager.



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- Risk management involves expecting risk that might effect the project schedule or the quality of the slw being developed.

② Risk Identifications :-

- It is 1st stage management process.
- Risk management may be a team process where a team get together to transfer possible risk.

③ Risk Analysis :-

- In this you should assess the likelihood & consequences of these risks.
- During the risk analysis process you have to consider each identified risk & make a judgement about the probability & seriousness of that risk.
- To do you have to rely on your own judgement & experience of previous projects & problems that in them.

④ Risk Planning :-

- In this you should regularly assess the risk & your plan for mitigation & revise these when you learn more about the risk.
- Is the process of reduce risk exposure & minimizing the likelihood of an accident it require continuously addressing your top risk.

⑤ Risk Monitoring :-

- keep track of the identified risk.
- Monitoring residue risk & identifying new risks.
- Ensuring the execution of risk plans.



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- Risk management & control is an organised process for the life of the project. Risk change as the project change, new risk developer.

⑥ Agile and Traditional Project Management

Characteristics	Agile Management	Traditional Management
Organizational structure	Iterative	Linear
Scale of project	small and medium	large-scale
Envolvement of clients	High	low
Development model	evolutionary delivery model	life cycle model
Model Preference	Agile model favours adaption	Traditional model from anticipation
Test Documentar	Comprehensive test planning	Tests are planned one sprint at a time
Reviews and Approves	Reviews are done after each iteration	Excessive reviews and approval



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⑦ Different methods of cost estimation

- - Every year more project are lost by poor cost & scheduled estimate than by technical, political or organizational problem.
- It no wonder that so few companies realise that s/w cost estimating can be a science not just an art.
- It has been proven that in it quite applicable to accurately & consistency predic development.
- In early models, complexity means of project size or the program volume, which can be estimated via kilo miles of codes kloc.
- In basic cost estimat<sup>n</sup> model the calculat<sup>n</sup> is straight forward. by determining the value of only two variable. total effort in person months can be easily calculated.
- The effort required per kloc multiplying these two variable together will result in person-months of effort required for the project, provided that the project is relatively small.

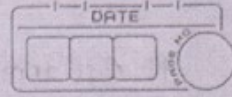
- ① analogy    ② parametric    ③ 3-point estimate
- ④ Actual cost.

⑧ Software Configuration Management and why we need ?

- - Conf. mgmt. is concerned with the policies process & tool for managing, changing s/w system.
- It involves 4 activity :
  - ① change Management
  - ② version Management
  - ③ system Building
  - ④ Release Management



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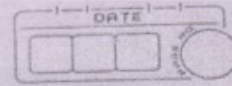


- Multiple people are working on s/w which is consistency updating it may be a method where multiple version, authors are involved.
- In a s/w project if the team is geographically distributed and works concurrently.
- It changes in users requirements of policy, budget, scheduler need to be accommodated.
- It provides the tool to be used ensure that changes are being properly implemented.



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## \* Assignment - 2



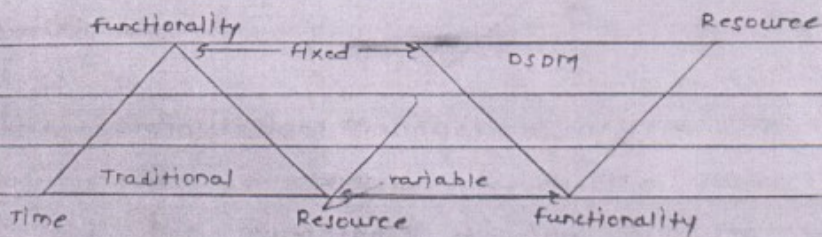
① Explain Dynamic system development method with proper diagram.

- The dynamic sys. management method is an agile project delivery framework, primarily used as a s/w development method.
- It is a framework, which embodies much of the correct knowledge about project mgmt.
- DSDM is rooted in s/w development community, but the convergence of s/w development process engineering & hence business development project changed the DSDM framework for complex problem solving tasks.
- The DSDM framework can be implemented for agile & tradition development process.
- DSDM is straight forward framework based on best picture principle to start implementing a project structure.

② simple

③ extendible

④ But no claiming to be the sol<sup>n</sup> to all kind of project.



\* Advantage of DSDM :

- Projects are delivered on time where still allowing flexibility.
- Progress can be easily understand across the org.
- Business cases are at one core of the DSDM model.



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\* Disadvantages of DSDM :

- Large mgnt. overhead and costly implementation makes this unsuitable for small organisation.
- It is restrictive.

② Explain in detail cocomo with an example.

- - The term cocomo stands for "Constructive Cost Model".
- This model is used to estimate effort, cost, schedule for s/w projects.
- when estimating by means of cocomo the intermediate method should be used because the detailed method does not appear to perform more accurately than the intermediate method.
- The basic method provides a level of accuracy that is only adequate for preliminary estimate.
- cocomo model depends on the two main eqn :

$$\text{Effort} = A \times (\text{size})^B$$

$$\text{Time dev} = C \times (\text{Effort})^D$$

- The most fundamental calculation in the cocomo model is the use of effort eqn to estimate the no. of person months required developing a project.

- Example :

Java programming language is used during the case study to develop task manager appln.

The no. of lines of code will be approx 6262 DSI.

How much effort & time is required to complete a project successfully.

→ soln :

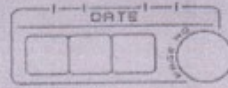
$$\text{Effort} = R \times (\text{size})^B$$

$$= 2.4 * 6.7621$$

$$= 17.86$$



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$$T_{dev} = 9 \times (\text{Effort})^b$$
$$= 2.5 * 17.86^{0.38}$$
$$= 7.5 \text{ (- 8 months)}$$

$$\text{People} = 17.86 / 7.5$$

$$= 2.38 \text{ members}$$

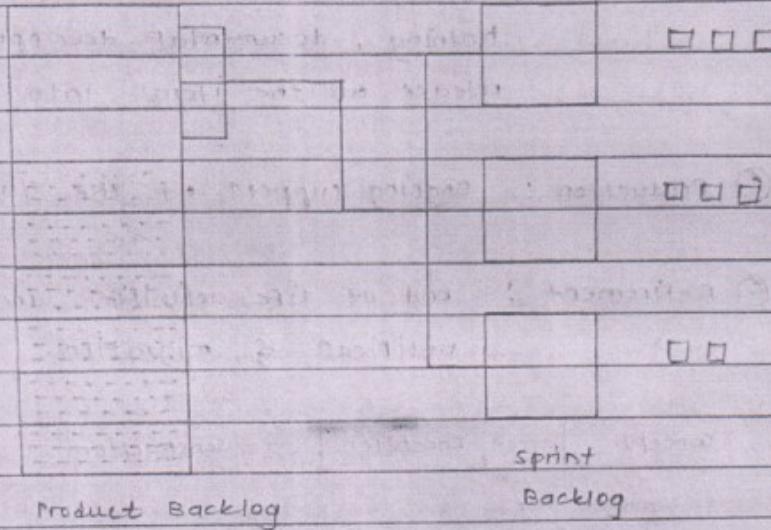
② Describe the sprint in detail with a diagram and example.

- In agile development a sprint is a set period of time during which specify work has to be completed & made ready for review.
- Each sprint begins with a planning meetings.
- During meeting the product owner & the development team agree upon exactly that work will be accomplished during the sprint.
- The duration of sprint is determined by the scrum master, the team facilitate & manager of scrum framework once the team reaches a consensus for how many days a sprint should last all future sprint should be the same.
- Sprint backlog is a set of product backlog item selected for the current sprint plus plans for delivering product increment for achieve sprint goal.
- In short sprint backlog is the short term plan for teams sprint.
- The product backlog is the long-time plan for product.
- Sprint backlog is a container for work the team is committed to doing, either high now as a part of sprint.



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- It is an o/p of sprint planning meeting attended by the team.
- The sprint backlog ideally doesn't change all the duration of sprint.



4) Explain the various steps in agile project life cycle.

- The overall goal of each agile method is to adapt the change & deliver working s/w as quickly as possible.
- However each methodology has slight variation in the way it defines of the phase of s/w development

- 1) Concept
- 2) Inception
- 3) Iteration
- 4) Release
- 5) Production
- 6) Retirement

1) Concept :- Project are envisioned & prioritized.

2) Inception :- Team members are identified, funding is put in place & initial environment and requirements are discussed.



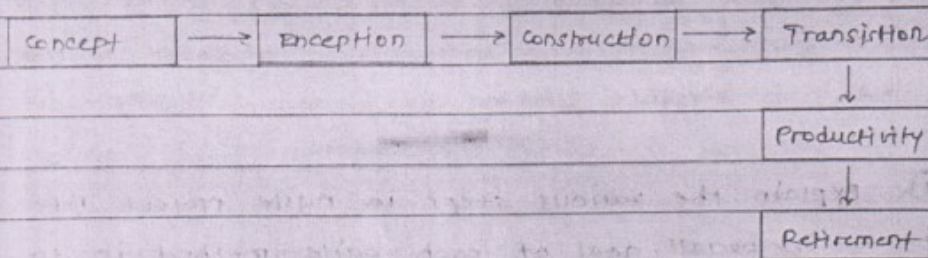
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③ Iteration :- Development team work to deliver working s/w based on iteration requirement & feedback.

④ Release :- Quality assurance testing, internal & external training, documentar development & final release of the iteran into product.

⑤ Production :- ongoing support of the s/w.

⑥ Retirement :- end of life activities, including customer notification & migration.



⑤ what is GitHub, How it is useful?

→ - It is an open-source version control tool created in 2005 by developers working on which integrate with git.

- We cannot use GitHub without using Git.

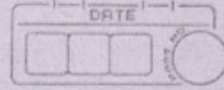
- It is highly used s/w that is typically used for version control.

- It is helpful when more than just one person is working on a project for example a s/w developer want to build a website & everyone has to put update their code simultaneously while working on the project.



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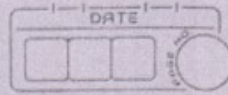


⑥ Why do we need Agile Report ?

- - It is the direct result of the inherent need to measure, digest & understand by the decision making.
- In agile, that reporting part must be quick and easy to get, read & understand.
  - Following reports are typically created at the end of the end of each iteration:
    - Product Backlog Report, a prioritized list of all the user stories.
    - The velocity report which is a report of how much the team gets done in iteratn, often measured in "Story Points" chosen by the team.
    - Product Backlog Report:
      - It is an ordered list of all things that need to be done within project item on the list in scrum projects are usually user-centric follow a standard user story format that replace traditional requirement specification.
      - The most important items are shown at the top of backlog report so the team know what to deliver first.
      - A customer representing known as a product owner it review the backlog report before each "iteratn" planning getting to ensure prioritization is correct & feedback from the last iteratn has been incorporated.
      - The product backlog report serves as the main common device betn the development team & the customer / product owner; who at backlog at any time as well as add or abstract requirement as business condition change.



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## ⑦ Short Note:

### → ① Function Point Analysis :-

- It allows the measurement of s/w size in standard units, independent of the underlying language in which the s/w is developed.
- Instead of counting the lines of code that make up a system.
- Count the no. of external that make up the system.
- There are five types of external to count the function point.
- Metric can be used effectively as a mean for measuring the functionality delivered by a system using historical data the if metric can then be used to :

① Estimate the cost or effort required to design code and test the product.

② Predict the no. of errors that will be encountered during testing.

③ Forecast the no. of component & no. of projected some lines in the implemented system.

### ② Story Point :-

- A story point is a metric used in agile project management & development to estimate the efficiency & difficulty of implementing a given user story which is an abstract measure of effort required to implement it with story point teams take two into account the effort & complexity to assign each item in a product backlog with a numeric value.
- Story points are much more comprehensive than looking at only one factor time to estimate sprint planning.



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Step 1 = Use Fibonacci sequence number :-

- Fibonacci sequence number eliminate those minor jump as you might remember the Fibonacci sequence is a series of number where each no. is the sum of the two previous numbers.

Step 2 = Determine matrix :-

- After you have decided to use the Fibonacci sequence its time to determine a baseline for each story point.

Step 3 = Hold a round of planning poker :-

- In a sprint planning meeting, each developer & tester receives a set of cards each one depicting a number of Fibonacci sequence.

③ Delphi Cost Estimation :-

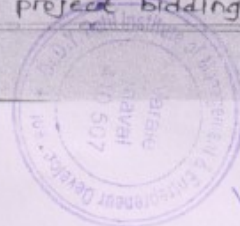
- The method requires several cost estimation expert & so co-ordinator to direct the process under this method of SW estimation.
- The project specification would be given to a few experts & their availability.

Step 1 = selection of experts :-

- They have SW development experience.
- They have worked & possess knowledge in the appln domain at hand.
- The complexity of the project - more complex more expert

Step 2 = Briefing the experts :-

- objective of the estimation.
- explanation of the project scope.
- competition & its nature in the project bidding.



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step 3 = collection of estimates received from expert :-

- experts are expected only to give just to give one figure for s/w development effort & optionally s/w size.
- This is their best guess each of these experts would be give their opinion, then these opinion were tabulated etc.

step 4 = Convergence of estimate and finalization :-

- An average is derived using either the arithmetical average or statistical from the opinions offered by experts.
- They are requested, to review to estimate and give their opinion on it and necessary to revise their original estimate.

~~NO/19/3~~



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SPM: Internal Marks - 2022-2023

MCA I Sem II

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Students Name	Mid Term (30)	Mid Term out of(5)	End Term(50)	End Term out of(10)	Assignment (5)	Attendance (5)	Total
1	22101	KASHID AKSHATA ABASAHEB	11	2	50	10	5	3	20
2	22102	KANDALE ANUSHKA KAILAS	16	3	33	7	5	0	15
3	22103	KATRAJKAR MADHURI ARUN	22	4	50	10	5	3	22
4	22104	KOTALWAR AISHWARYA YOGESH	12	2	48	10	5	3	20
5	22105	KOTHARE VINIT GHANSHYAM	14	3	49	10	5	2	20
6	22106	KULKARNI VISHWANATH SHRIDHARRAO	10	2	50	10	0	2	14
7	22107	KULKARNI KOUSTUBHDHAR DAMODAR	17	3	50	10	5	5	23
8	22108	KULTHE RENUKA SHRIKANT	10	2	49	10	5	3	20
9	22109	KUMBHAR OMKAR RAJENDRA	15	3	49	10	5	3	21
10	22110	KURHE ASHUTOSH RAOSAHEB	7	2	50	10	5	3	20
11	22111	LANDE TEJAS DATTU	9	2	47	10	5	1	18
12	22112	LATE VAISHNAVI PRADIP	10	2	0	0	0	2	4
13	22113	LOHAR UNNATI	18	3	50	10	5	4	22
14	22114	LONDHE NEHA VINAYAK	8	2	50	10	5	4	21
15	22115	MALUNJKAR RUPESH BALASAHEB	10	2	49	10	5	4	21
16	22116	MANE PRATIKSHA DATTATRY	7	2	32	7	5	2	16
17	22117	MANE RUTUJA TANAJI	22	4	50	10	5	3	22
18	22118	MANJARE TRUPTI VILAS	19	4	49	10	5	4	23
19	22119	MHASKE VAIBHAV VINAYAK	12	2	50	10	5	4	21
20	22120	MOTE SOURAV SURESH	12	2	50	10	5	3	20
21	22121	NAJANE OMKAR	12	2	50	4	5	1	11



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22	22122	NEHE YASH POPAT	15	3	50	10	5	4	22
23	22123	NELGE PUNAM SHIVAJI	7	2	45	9	5	4	20
24	22124	PADEKAR SHREYAS RAMDAS	18	3	46	10	5	3	21
25	22125	PAL RAJU RAJKUMAR	11	2	50	10	5	3	20
26	22126	PANDIT JETKUMAR PARSHURAM	7	2	27	6	0	1	9
27	22127	PANSE ANIKET DILIP	11	2	46	10	5	5	22
28	22128	PARDESHI RASIKA MAHENDRASING	20	4	50	10	5	4	23
29	22129	PATIL MAYURESH AJIT	10	2	50	10	5	4	21
30	22130	PATIL PRATIK PRAVIN	13	3	50	10	5	5	23
31	22131	PAWAR SAMIKSHA BHALCHANDRA	18	3	50	10	5	2	20
32	22132	PAWAR TEJAS	AB	0	29	6	5	0	11
33	22133	PINGALE AVISHKAR ANIL	10	2	50	10	5	3	20
34	22134	RAJE TANMAY DINESH	7	2	37	8	5	3	18
35	22135	RAJPUT VAIBHAV BHAVSING	4	1	50	10	5	3	19
36	22136	RAUT VAISHNAVI AJAY	18	3	41	9	5	4	21
37	22137	SABALE ABHISHEK ANAND	11	2	36	8	5	2	17
38	22138	SABLE PRATIKSHA RAJU	AB	0	32	7	5	1	13
39	22139	SAWAI VISHAL DNYANESHWAR	19	4	50	10	5	3	22
40	22140	SAWAT SNEHA SAMBHAJI	AB	0	49	10	5	3	18
41	22141	SEVALKAR DHANANJAY VARDHAMAN	3	1	50	10	5	2	18
42	22142	SHAIKH AYESHA SIDDIQUA ABDUL WAHEED	AB	0	38	8	5	1	14
43	22143	SHAIKH SHABNOOR MUNNAWAR	AB	0	36	8	5	2	15
44	22144	SHEWALE KALPESH VIJAY	13	3	47	10	5	4	22
45	22145	SHINDE CHANDRAKANT DADAJI	15	3	49	10	5	4	22
46	22146	SHINDE KIRAN SITARAM	19	4	50	10	5	3	22
47	22147	SINGH ANANDESHWAR YOGENDRA KAVITA	18	3	50	10	5	3	21
48	22148	SONAWANE SURAJ BALU	5	1	18	4	0	1	6
49	22149	SULE DARSHAN MANGESH	16	3	30	6	5	4	18
50	22150	SURYWANSHI AKSHAY SUNIL	2	1	31	7	0	3	12
51	22151	TAMBE OMKAR ATMARAM	1	1	40	8	5	1	15

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52	22152	TAMBE RUSHIKESH SHIVAJI	10	2	50	10	5	2	19
53	22153	THAKARE UJJWALRAJ RAJENDRA	8	2	48	10	5	2	19
54	22154	THOMBARE RAHUL CHANDRAKANT	17	3	50	10	5	4	22
55	22155	THORAT AVINASH MALHARI	AB	0	0	0	0	1	1
56	22156	TIWARI PRABHAT MANOJ	9	2	49	10	5	3	20
57	22157	UKEY HIMANSHU HINDLAL	18	3	34	7	5	3	18
58	22158	VAIDYA ABHISHEK JAYANT	13	3	40	8	5	3	19
59	22159	VEER AMAR NITIN	7	2	50	10	5	2	19
60	22160	VELAPURE VINAYAK BHARAT	13	3	50	10	5	3	21
61	22161	WAKCHAURE DNYANESH SUBHASH	19	4	49	10	5	4	23
62	22162	WAKCHAURE PRASHANT ASHOK	9	2	48	10	5	0	17
63	22163	WALKE ATHARVA ATUL	13	3	50	10	5	4	22
64	22164	WANJALKAR ANUSHKA RAVINDRA	20	4	34	7	5	3	19
65	22165	YADAV JAYSANTOSH SHIVMURAT	15	3	50	10	5	4	22
66	22166	YADAV MONICA ARVIND	14	3	36	8	5	2	18
67	22167	YADAV PRIYANKA SURESH	AB	0	49	10	5	0	15



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