Summary of Industrial training

INDEX

Sr. No	Academic year	Particulars
1.	Representative example of Assignments given	View Example
2.	Representative example of Seminars given	View Example
3.	Representative example of participative learning via presentation	View Example
4.	Representative example of participative learning via assignment beyond syllabus	View Example

Representative example of Assignments given

AISSMS College of Pharmacy
Kennedy Road, Near RTO, Pune.

SUMMARY OF ASSIGNMENTS AND SEMINARS

Name of Staff S.M.Patil
Academic Year. 2021-22
Class: F.Y.B.Pharm. Sub.- Biochem.

Sr. No.	Day/Date	Title Of Seminar/Assignment/ Displays/Posters/Group Discussions	Name Of Student
1.	23/5/22	Biological Oxidat^n ETC	Nida Baig
2.	24/5/22	Oxidative Phosphorylat^n	Om Mane

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S.M.Patil

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Representative example of Seminars given

AISSMS
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
IMPARTING EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION & RESEARCH
Approved by AICTE & PCI New Delhi, Recognized by the Government of Maharashtra,
2F,12B recognition by UGC, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University
Accredited by NAAC with A Grade

Participative Learning
Summary of seminars

Advanced Organic Chemistry – I 2021-22

Roll No	Name	Topic	Sign
1.	Mrunal Belwate	C-X disconnection of carbonyl compounds	
2.	Aniket Bhatambrekar	Synthesis of Alprazolam, triamterene, Sulphamerazine	
3.	Sagar Birajdar	Synthesis of celecoxib, Metamizole, Antipyrine	
4.	Sayali Hajare	Combe Quinoline, Smiles rearrangement, Bernthesen acridine synthesis	
5.	Purvaj Hirode	Synthesis of mercaptopurine, Promazine, Theophylline	
6.	Avinash Jadhav	Disconnections in 3/4 membered ring	
7.	Shivraj Mawale	Disconnections involving C –X	
8.	Indrani Mahadik	Debus Imidazole synthesis, Knorr pyrazole	
9.	Vrushali Randive	Disconnections in 5 membered rings	
10.	Ashwini Sagar	Traube Purine synthesis	
11.	Krishna Shevate	Disconnections involving C –C	
12.	Sandip Surve	Disconnections involving C –C	
13.	Shubhangi Thorat	Synthesis of hydroxychloroquine, Quinacrine, Metronidazole	

K.D Asgaonkar

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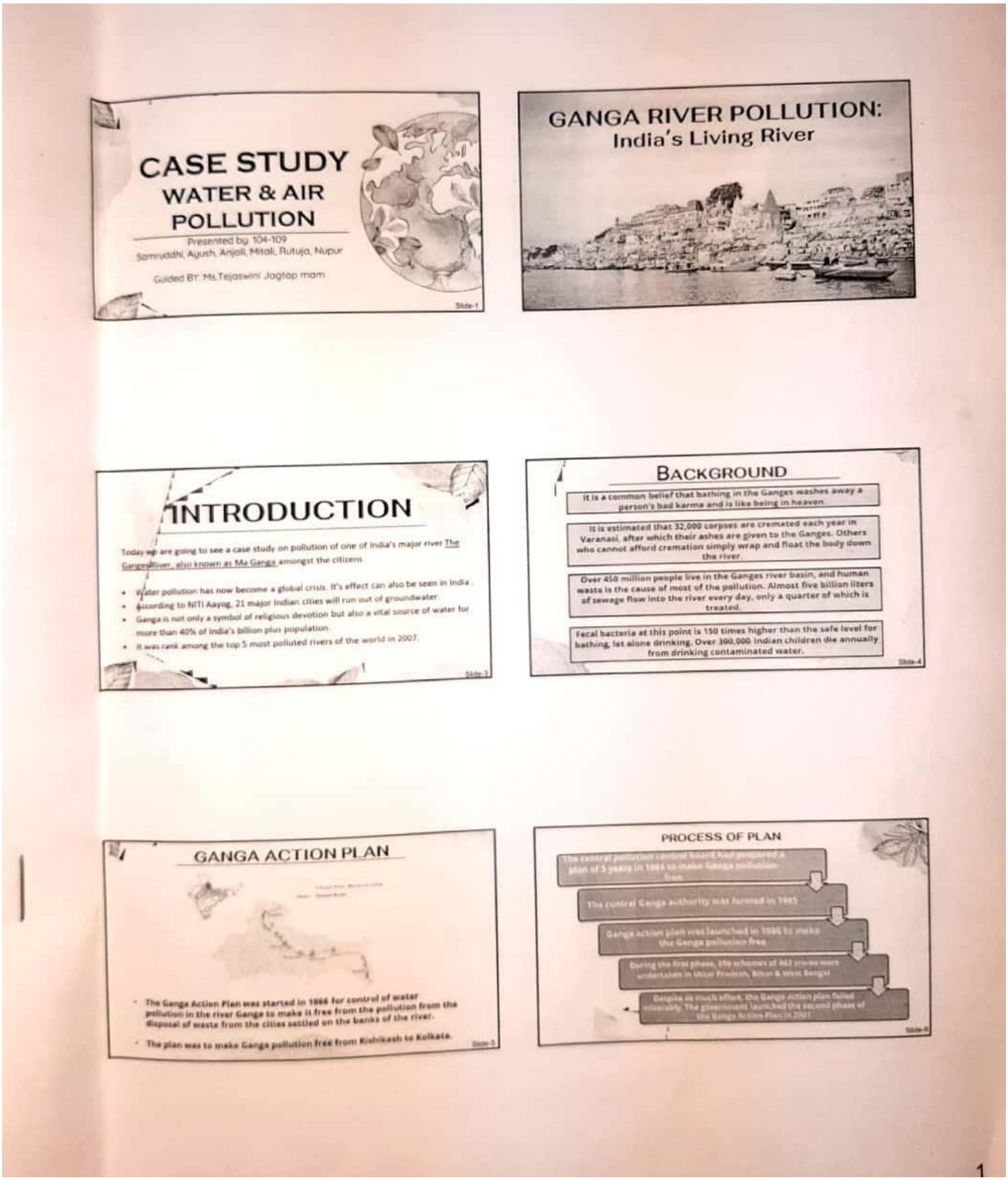
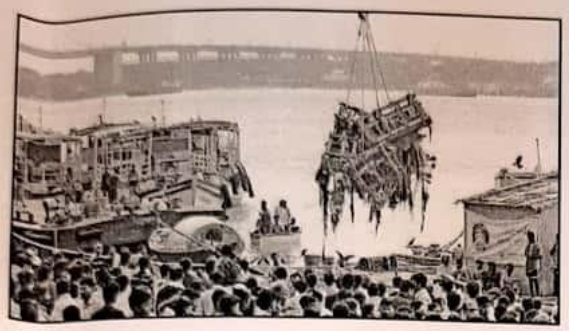
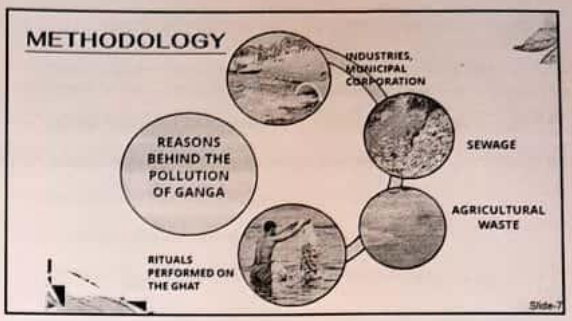
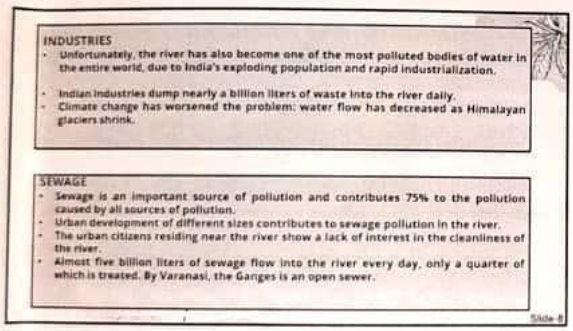
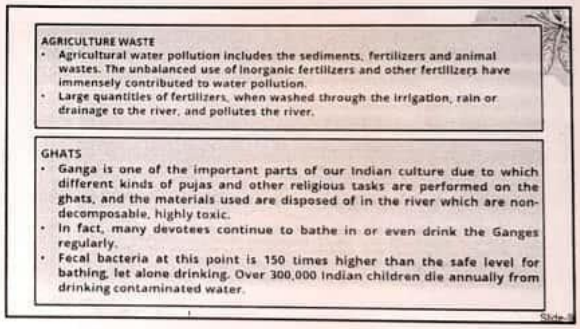
Representative example of participative learning via presentation

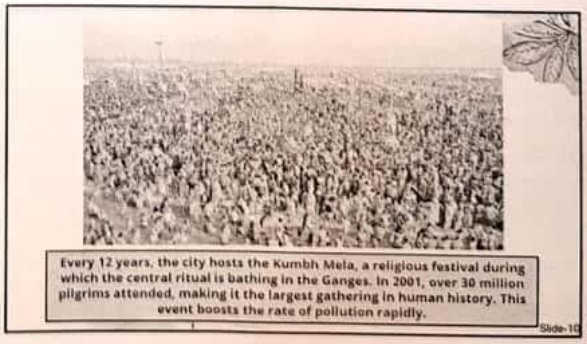





METHODOLOGY
INDUSTRIES, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
REASONS BEHIND THE POLLUTION OF GANGA
SEWAGE
AGRICULTURAL WASTE
RITUALS PERFORMED ON THE GHAT
Slide-7


INDUSTRIES
Unfortunately, the river has also become one of the most polluted bodies of water in the entire world, due to India's exploding population and rapid industrialization.
Indian industries dump nearly a billion liters of waste into the river daily.
Climate change has worsened the problem: water flow has decreased as Himalayan glaciers shrink.
SEWAGE
Sewage is an important source of pollution and contributes 75% to the pollution caused by all sources of pollution.
Urban development of different sizes contributes to sewage pollution in the river.
The urban citizens residing near the river show a lack of interest in the cleanliness of the river.
Almost five billion liters of sewage flow into the river every day, only a quarter of which is treated. By Varanasi, the Ganges is an open sewer.
Slide-8


AGRICULTURE WASTE
Agricultural water pollution includes the sediments, fertilizers and animal wastes. The unbalanced use of inorganic fertilizers and other fertillizers have immensely contributed to water pollution.
Large quantities of fertilizers, when washed through the irrigation, rain or drainage to the river, and pollutes the river.
GHATS
Ganga is one of the important parts of our Indian culture due to which different kinds of pujas and other religious tasks are performed on the ghats, and the materials used are disposed of in the river which are non-decomposable, highly toxic.
In fact, many devotees continue to bathe in or even drink the Ganges regularly.
Fecal bacteria at this point is 150 times higher than the safe level for bathing, let alone drinking. Over 300,000 Indian children die annually from drinking contaminated water.


Every 12 years, the city hosts the Kumbh Mela, a religious festival during which the central ritual is bathing in the Ganges. In 2001, over 30 million pilgrims attended, making it the largest gathering in human history. This event boosts the rate of pollution rapidly.
Slide-10

PROPOSED SOLUTION

For such a major problem we require effective measures to be taken for proper renewal of the river Ganga, here are few of them:

- Sewage infrastructure coverage for 118 towns near by towns
- Building of toilets across ganga village and towns.
- Installation of sewage treatment plants to treat sewage.
- Installation of crematoriums near the Varanasi Ghats.
- Public participation and awareness in cleaning the river.

Slide-17

NAMAMI GANGA PROGRAMME

A flagship Namami Ganga Programme was launched under separate union Water Ministry created under river rejuvenation programme.
The project aims to clean and protect the river and gain improved livelihoods and health benefits to the population that is dependent on the river.

Slide-13

The key achievements under Namami Gange programme are:-

Creating Sewerage Treatment Capacity	48 sewage management projects are under implementation and 99 sewage projects have been completed in various states
Creating River-Front Development	71 Ghats projects for construction, modernization, and renovation of 270 Crematoria and Kunds have been initiated
River Surface Cleaning	River Surface cleaning of floating solid waste from the surface of the Ghats and River and its disposal.
Bio-Diversity Conservation	To restore viable populations of all endemic and endangered biodiversity of the river.
Public Awareness	Cleanliness drives, plantation drives, workshops, seminars and conferences.
Industrial Effluent Monitoring	Regulation and enforcement through regular and surprise inspections.

Slide-14

CONCLUSION

Many devotees have called for serious efforts to clean the Ganges. Hindu holy man Chidanand Saraswati has said that India is "killing its own mother."

The river Ganga is a part of our culture and it is our duty to maintain its sanctity. The government should formulate a more stringent policy to develop the quality of the water in the river. The environmental laws should be strictly followed and the violators should be punished.

Slide-1

DELHI: THE POLLUTION CAPITAL OF INDIA

The Delhi Government has formulated a Winter Action Plan to control air pollution. However, it requires active cooperation from the public.

Enhance Green Cover – Planting trees is the best way to increase green cover over Delhi so the government plans to plant 42 lakh trees across the capital.

PUC Certificates for vehicles – Petrol vehicles older than 15 years and diesel automobiles over 10 years old are mandated to hold PUC certificate

Green Delhi App – The government has launched a new mobile app, Green Delhi App, where residents can raise complaints regarding pollution.

GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan) – This plan envisages forecasting deterioration of air quality at least three days in advance.

Cooperate with neighboring NCR cities – Active cooperation is necessary between the Delhi government and the neighboring states. It concerns providing 24×7 electricity to all neighboring cities like Gurugram (Industrial hub) to eliminate the use of diesel generators.

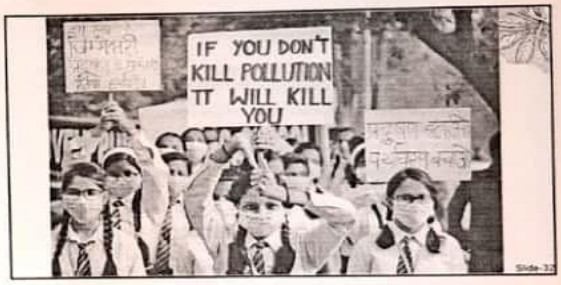
CONCLUSION

How can one of life's basic, essential, needs be so fatal? How is it possible that people are dying from what they need to survive? If nothing is done about the growing air pollution, life in India can only get worse.

Delhi is a virtual gas chamber today because of the city's hazardous air pollution levels.

It is almost impossible for Delhi residents and visitors to get around with their regular work without inhaling unhealthy contaminants. Children and elderly people are the most vulnerable.

So, it requires a lot of firefighting for the government to clean up Delhi's air.
Residents must also pitch in with their concerted efforts in their own interests



THANK YOU!

Roll No:
104- Samruddhi Shirsat
105- Ayush Shivarkar
106- Anjali Shukla
107- Mihali Sonawane
108- Rutuja Tavarkar
109- Nupur Tilekar

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Representative example of participative learning via assignments beyond syllabus

Siddhi V. Kabatekar
88

Fri.

E.V.S Assignment. 26/5/23 01

(out of syllabus)

Case Study: Reforestation efforts in the loess Plateau China.

Introduction:

The loess Plateau, located in northern China, has faced severe soil erosion and desertification due to unsustainable land use practices, leading to ecological degradation and socio-economic challenges. To address these issues, the Chinese government implemented an ambitious reforestation project known as the 'Grain For Green' program. This case study focuses on the latest reforestration efforts in the loess Plateau and their impact on the ecosystem, local communities, and sustainable development.

Background:

The loess Plateau covers an area of approximately @40,000 sq.km and is characterized by its unique loess soil, which is highly susceptible to erosion. Unsustainable agricultural practices, including overgrazing and extensive cultivation on steep slopes, accelerated soil erosion and led to the loss of fertile topsoil. This resulted in reduced agricultural productivity, increased sedimentation in rivers, and downstream flooding.

The Grain For Green Program:

The Grain For Green Program was launched in 1999 as a large-scale ecological restoration initiative. The program aimed to convert marginal farmland and degraded grassland into forests and grasslands by offering farmers and herders subsidies in the form of grain and cash payments in exchange for participating in reforestration and conservation activities.

Key Strategies and Techniques:

1. AFForestation and Reforestation: The program focused on planting trees and restoring forest cover in region. various trees species were selected, including native drought-resistant species like Chinese pine, poplar and willow.

2. Terracing: Terracing techniques were employed to prevent soil erosion on steep slopes. Terraces help slow down water run off, allowing it to infiltrate soil and reducing erosion. They also help retain moisture and provide a suitable environment for plant growth.

3. AgroForestry and Sustainable land management: The program encouraged the implementation of agroforestry practices such as integrating trees with agricultural crops or livestocks rearing.

Impact & Outcomes:

1. Ecological Restoration:
The reforestation efforts in the loess Plateau have resulted in significant ecological restoration. Forest cover has increased, retention in the region. The restored ecosystems have supported the recovery of biodiversity, including the return of several plant and animal species.

2. Soil and Water Conservation:
Reforestration and sustainable land management practices have contributed to the stabilization of soil, reduced sedimentation in rivers, and improved water quality. The increased infiltration of water into the soil has helped replenish groundwater and maintain river flow during dry seasons.

3. Livelihood Improvement:
The program has had positive socio-economic impacts on local communities. The shift towards sustainable land use practices has diversified income sources, reduced reliance on agricultural alone, and improved living conditions.

4. Climate Change Mitigation:
Reforestration plays a crucial role in mitigation of climate change by sequesting carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Challanges and Future considerations:

Despite the success of the Grains For Green program, some challenges remain:

- Monitoring and Maintenance
- Socio-economic Factors.

Conclusion:

The reForestration efforts in the loess Plateau through the Grain For Green program have demonstrated the potential For large-scale ecological restorestation and sustainable land management.

This case serves as an inspiring example of how large-scale ecological restoration initiatives can address environmental degradation, improve ecosystem services, and uplift local communities.

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