SHRAMIK VIDYARTHI DNYANSEVA SANSTHA'S
AMDAR DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)
DODAMARG, DIST. – SINDHUDURG 416 512 (M. S.)
EMAIL – dkscsci@gmail.com TEL. NO. – 02363 256755
ESTD. – 2012 COLLEGE CODE – 166

Criteria 1

Curricular Aspects

Key Indicator – 1.3 Curriculum Enrichment

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Criteria 2 - Curricular Aspects

Key Indicator – 1.3 Curriculum Enrichment

Metric No. 1.3.2. Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work/internships

(Data for the latest completed academic year)

Sr. No.	Documents
1	Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work
2	Courses having project work and Field work
3	Program wise list of students undertaking the project work/field work
4	Field Visit Reports & sample copy of Project work

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Criteria 2 - Curricular Aspects

Key Indicator – 1.3 Curriculum Enrichment

Metric No. 1.3.2. Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work/internships (Data for the latest completed academic year)

1. 3. 2. l. Number of students undertaking project work/field work / Internships

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of students undertaking project work/ field work / internships}}{\text{Total number of students during the latest completed academic yea}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{111}{118} \times 100 = 94.07\%$$

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Percentage of students undertaking project work /Field Work/Internship

(Data for the latest completed academic Year)

Sr. No.	Class	Total number of students during the latest completed academic year	Total Number of Students undertaking in Project & Field Work	Percentage
1	F.Y.B.Sc.	51	46	90.20
2	S.Y.B.Sc.	32	29	90.63
3	T.Y.B.Sc.	36	36	100.00
Total		**118**	**111**	**94.07**

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Courses having project work/Field work/Internships

Sr. No.	Programme Name	Course Name	Semester	Course Code	project work/ Field work/ Internships
1	F.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester I	USZOP1	Field Work
2	F.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester II	USZOP2	Field Work
4	F.Y.B.SC.	Foundation Course	Semester II	USFC2C1	Project
5	S.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester IV	USZOE2P4	Field Work
6	S.Y.B.SC.	Chemistry	Semester IV	USCHP4	Industrial Visit
7	T.Y.B.Sc	Chemistry (Drug & Dyes)	Semester VI	USACDD6P2	Project
8	T.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester V	USZO504	Field Work
9	T.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester VI	USZO604	Field Work
10	T.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester VI	USACFBIO6P1	Field Work
11	T.Y.B.Sc	Zoology	Semester VI	USACFBIO6P1	Project

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SEMESTER I

Practical USZOP1 (Course I)

1. Mounting of foraminiferan shells from sand (any 3)
2. Study of types of Corals - Brain, Organ pipe, Stag Horn, Mushroom coral Study of

3Study of the following;

a. Symbiosis (Termite and Trychonympha, hermit crab and sea anemone)
b. Camouflage (leaf insect, chameleon)
c. Cannibalistic mate-eating animals (Spider and Praying Mantis)
d. Animal architects: Termites, Harvester ant and Baya weaver bird
e. Study of bioluminescent organisms – Noctiluca, glow worm, fire fly, angler fish.

4. Breeding and parental care in Amphibia- *Rhacophorus*, Midwife toad, Darwin's frog, Caecilian.
5. Mounting of scales of fish (placoid, cycloid and ctenoid)
6 a) Study of Adaptive radiation in Reptiles - Turtle, Tortoise, *Phrynosoma*, *Draco*)
   b) Identification and differentiation of venomous and non-venomous snakes (Scales, Fangs, Bite marks, etc.)
7. Study of Types of feathers(contour, filoplume, down), beaks(Nectar feeding , Insect catching, Fruit eating, Scavenging, Filter feeding), claws (perching, wading, swimming, hopping) in birds
8 a. Identification of birds - Coppersmith Barbet, Bulbul, Rose ringed Parakeet, Magpie Robin, two local birds.
   b. Field Report – To be done in a group of ten students (submission of written / typed report preferably along with photographs/ tables/ graphs.

Other Suggested topics for field observation/survey:

- Butterflies/ Fishes/ Migratory birds of local area.
- Variations in Human like Attached vs. Free Earlobes, Blood Groups, Eye colour, etc. using statistical method.

9. Observations of fauna in the field (with reference to theory syllabus).

***Note - The practicals may be conducted by using specimens authorised by the wild such other regulating authorities though it is strongly recommended that the same sh taught by using photographs/audio-visual aids/ simulations / models, etc. as recomme the UGC and as envisaged in the regulations of the relevant monitoring bodies. specimens, however, shall be procured for the purpose of conducting practicals m here-in-above.**

#There shall be at least one excursion/field trip

SEMESTER II

Practical USZOP2 (Course III)

1. Interpretation of the given graphs/ tables and comment on pattern of population nature :
   i. Survivorship curve
   ii. Life tables
   iii. Fecundity tables
   iv. Age structure
   v. Sex ratio

2. a) Calculation of Natality, Mortality, Population density from given data
   b) Estimation of population density by capture recapture method

3. Interpretation of Growth curves (Sigmoid and J shaped)

4. Estimation of hardness from given water sample (tap water v/s well water)

5. Estimation of Free carbon dioxide (Free CO_2) from two different samples- aerated drinks(diluted) v/s tap water

6. Identification and interpretation of aquatic and terrestrial (Grassland) food chains and food webs

7. Construction of food chain/food web using given information/data.

8. a) Identification and interpretation of ecological pyramids of energy, biomass and number
   b) Construction of different types of pyramid from given data.

9. Study of the following:
   a) Endangered (Great Indian Bustard, Asiatic lion, Blackbuck, Olive Ridley sea turtle) and critically endangered species (Slender-billed vulture, Gharial, Malabar civet) of Indian wildlife and state reasons for their decline
   b) Study Biodiversity hotspots using world map (Western Ghats and Indo-Burma)
   Study of sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves in India with respect to its brand fauna as listed in theory)

***Note - The practicals may be conducted by using specimens authorised by the wildlife and such other regulating authorities though it is strongly recommended that the same should be taught by using photographs/audio-visual aids/ simulations / models, etc. as recommended by the UGC and as envisaged in the regulations of the relevant monitoring bodies. No new specimens, however, shall be procured for the purpose of conducting practicals mentioned here-in-above.**

#There shall be at least one excursion/field trip

Unit 5
Managing Stress and Conflict in Contemporary Society:
Types of conflicts and use of coping mechanisms for managing individual stress;
Maslow's theory of self-actualisation;
Different methods of responding to conflicts in society;
Conflict-resolution and efforts towards building peace and harmony in society.
(8 lectures)

Unit 6
Contemporary Societal Challenges:
a) Increasing urbanization, problems of housing, health and sanitation;
b) Changing lifestyles and impact on culture in a globalised world.
c) Farmers' suicides and agrarian distress.
d) Debate regarding Genetically Modified Crops.
e) Development projects and Human Rights violations.
f) Increasing crime/suicides among youth.
(15 lectures)

Note:
15 lectures will be allotted for project guidance
Unit Number 6 will not be assessed for the Semester End Exam

Internal Assessment and Question Paper Pattern for FC- Semester I & II Course At the F Y B A Examinations

The student will be assessed on the basis of Internal Assessment of 40 marks and a Semester End Exam of 60 marks. The student will have to secure a minimum of 40% marks in aggregate and a minimum of 40% in each component of assessment i.e. 16 out of 40 in Internal Assessment and 24 out of 60 in Semester End Exam.

Internal Assessment:

There will be one mid-semester test of 10 marks on Units 1 and 2.

The test will, as far as possible, comprise of objective questions and/or short notes.

The student will have to submit an assignment/project for 20 marks before appearing for the Semester End Exam. This assignment/project will be entirely based on Unit 6 and can take the form of street-plays/exhibition/power-point presentations or similar other modes suitable to the topic selected; students can work in groups of not more than 8 for the purpose of this assignment. Students will have to submit a hard copy of the assignment before appearing for the Semester End Exam. The assignment will be assessed for 20 marks of which 10 marks may be allotted for a viva, to assess the level of engagement of the student with the topic assigned.

Unit 6 will not be included in the Semester End Exam.

10 marks will be assigned to the participation of the student in class discussions and the projects undertaken along with the leadership skills and presentation skills exhibited during the class sessions.

Semester End Exam:

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	SEMESTER IV
	Practical USZOE2P4 (Course - XB) – Elective 2
1	Estimation and comparison of protein content in Cow and Buffalo milk sample
2	Estimation and comparison of fat content in Cow and Buffalo milk sample
3	Preparation of falooda
4	Preparation of caramel custard
5	Restraining devices used in cattle farming- Halters, gags, bull-rings, muzzles, cradle, crush and ropes.
6	Study of life cycle of *Bombyx mori*
7	Study of commercially important fishery. (Catla, Rohu, Catfish, Mackeral, Pomfret, Bombay duck, Prawn/Shrimp, Crab, Lobster, Edible oyster)
8	Study of Crustacean fishery – common characters and sexual dimorphism in lobster (*Panulirus spp.*), prawn (*Penaeus spp.*), crab (*Scylla spp.*)
9	Visit to dairy farm /aquaculture/ fish landing centre/fishery institute and submit report of the same

For Additional and Latest Information on the topics, various Web Sites can be visited.

Note: The practicals may be conducted by using specimens authorised by the wildlife and such other regulating authorities though it is strongly recommended that the same should be taught by using photographs/audio-visual aids/ simulations / models, etc. as recommended by the UGC and as envisaged in the regulations of the relevant monitoring bodies. No new specimens, however, shall be procured for conducting practicals mentioned here in above.

 # There shall be at least one excursion / field trip.

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Semester IV
Chemistry Practicals:

Unit I: Physical Chemistry

1. To determine standard EMF and the standard free energy change of Daniel cell potentiometrically.
2. To determine the amount of HCl in the given sample potentiometrically.
3. Compare the strengths of HCl and H_2SO_4 by studying kinetics of acid hydrolysis of methyl acetate.
6. Industrial visit report.

Unit II: Inorganic Chemistry

1. Inorganic preparation – Nickel dimethyl glyoxime using microscale method.
2. Complex cation – *Tris* (ethylene diamine) nickel (II) thiosulphate.
3. Complex anion – Sodium Hexanitrocobaltate (III) The aim of this experiment is to understand the preparation of a soluble cation (sodium)and a large anion hexanitrocobaltate (III) and its use to precipitate a large cation (potassium)
4. Inorganic salt – Calcium or magnesium oxalate using PFHS technique

Unit III: Organic Chemistry

Qualitative Analysis of bi-functional organic compounds on the basis of

1. **Prelimenary examination**
2. **Solubility profile**
3. **Detection of elements C, H, (O), N, S, X.**
4. **Detection of functional groups**
5. **Determination of physical constants (M.P/B.P)**

Solid or liquid Compounds containing not more than two functional groups from among the following classes may be given for analysisto be given: Carboxylic acids, phenol, carbohydrates, aldehydes, ketones, ester, amides, nitro, anilides, amines, alkyl and aryl halides.

Students are expected to write balanced chemical reactions wherever necessary. (Minimum 6 compounds to be analyzed)

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University of Mumbai
T. Y. B. Sc. Chemistry

The Regional Case-Study Project
COURSE CODE: USACDD6P2/ USACPET6P2/ USACHFC6P2
CREDITS: 02
SEMESTER VI

Introduction:

As per the guidelines from UGC, HEIs are expected to introduce a compulsory course to provide community engagement to all undergraduate students so that their appreciation of social realities is holistic, respectful and inspiring. Such course will enable students to learn about rural/urban challenges and develop understanding of social wisdom and life-style in a respectful manner.

Objectives:

- To develop an appreciation of rural/urban culture, life style and wisdom amongst students.
- To understand a real life situation about a problem.
- To apply classroom knowledge of Chemistry courses to field realities and thereby improve quality of learning.
- To interact with key stakeholders such as government officials, people representatives, common people etc.
- To communicate key findings of the study to stakeholders.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing course, students will be able to

- Gain an understanding of rural/urban life, culture and social realities
- Gain an understanding real-life problems
- Develop a sense of empathy and bonds of mutuality with local community
- Learn to value the local knowledge and wisdom of the community
- Identify opportunities for contributing to community's socio-economic improvement

Credits: 2 credits, 30 hours

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15. Tissue culture media preparation, aseptic transfer & inoculation of culture
16. Streaking of butt, slant and plate (continuous and discontinuous methods) with E.coli (Demonstration only)

T. Y. B. Sc. Zoology
Semester V (Practical)

Course 14
Course Code: USZO504

1. To study T.S. of integument: amphibian, reptilian, avian, mammalian
2. To study horns, antlers
3. To study different types of scales: dermal, epidermal
4. To study epidermal glands: mucous, sebaceous, sweat, poison, uropygial
5. To study special integumentary derivatives
6. To study the histology of glands: T.S. of pituitary, thyroid, pancreas, adrenal, ovary, testis
7. To study human skeleton: study of axial skeleton
   1. Skull bone
   2. Ossicles of middle ear
   3. Hyoid bone
   4. Rib cage
   5. Sternum
   6. Vertebral column -
      I. Cervical vertebrae
         a. Typical cervical vertebrae (3-6)
         b. Atlas or 1st cervical vertebra
         c. Axis or 2nd cervical vertebra
         d. 7th cervical vertebra
      II. Thoracic vertebrae (8-19)
      III. Typical lumbar vertebra (20-24)
      IV. Sacral vertebrae and coccyx (synsacrum)
         Sacrum (25-29)
         Coccyx (30-33)
8. Observation of developing chick embryo -18 hours, 24 hours, 36 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours
9. To prepare temporary mounting of chick embryo up to 72 hours
10. To study the effect of temperature in the development of chick embryo upto 48 hours/ 72 hours

Note : short and long excursions / study tours / field visits / industrial visits in every semester, at least one of which shall be financially affordable to every student in the class; and that assessment and marks of field trips shall be solely based upon such where no student was restrained for financial limitations

T. Y. B.Sc. Zoology
Semester based Credit and Grading System
(To be implemented from Academic Year 2017-18)

T. Y. B. Sc. Zoology
Semester VI (Practical)

Course 18
Course Code: USZO604

1. To estimate phosphate phosphorus from sample water
2. To estimate COD, BOD from sample water
3. To estimate Nitrite Nitrogen and Nitrate Nitrogen from sample water
4. To study the intensity of sound by Decibel meter
5. To study acidity and alkalinity of sample water by methyl orange and phenolphthalein
6. To observe the animals in the chart and place them in endangered, vulnerable category
7. To study different types of mouth parts: cutting, chewing, lapping, sucking, sponging
8. To study metamorphosis in insects: ametabolic - lepisma, hemimetabolic - cicada, holometabolic - butterfly, mosquito
9. To study mechanism of bioluminescence in insects (Need to design practical)
10. Insect pests and control: rice weevil, flour moth, aphids, tribolium

Note : short and long excursions / study tours / field visits / industrial visits in every semester, at least one of which shall be financially affordable to every student in the class; and that assessment and marks of field trips shall be solely based upon such where no student was restrained for financial limitations

AC - 11th May, 2017
Item No. 4.282

Semester VI Practicals
Course code: USACFBIO6P1

Credits 2

1) Identification of marine fishes.
   - *Stromateus cinereus* (Silver pomfret)
   - *Stromateus niger* (Black pomfret)
   - *Polynemus tetradactylus* (Threadfin)
   - *Pseudosciaena diacanthus* (Two-spinned jewfish or Ghol)
   - *Trichiurus haumela* (Ribbon fish)
   - *Synagris japonicus* (Blackmouth splitfin)
   - *Scomber microlepeidotus* (Mackerel)
   - *Cybium guttatum* (Seerfish or Surmai)
   - *Sardinella longiceps* (Indian Oil Sardine)
   - *Thunnus alalunga* (Longfin tuna)

2) Identification of Crustaceans and Molluscs.
   - *Penaeus monodon* (Giant Tiger Prawn)
   - *Metapenaeus affinis* (Jinga shrimp)
   - *Parapenaeopsis stylifera* (Kiddi shrimp)
   - *Acetes indicus* (Jawala paste shrimp)
   - *Panulirus polyphagus* (Mud spiny lobster)
   - *Scylla serrata* (Giant mud crab)
   - *Crassostrea spp.* (Oyster)
   - *Sepia pharaonis* (Pharaoh cuttlefish)
   - *Loligo duvaucelii* (Indian squid)

3) Preparation of formulated feed for fish and prawn.

4) Identification of parasitic infections in aquatic organisms.
   - Fungal – Dermatomycosis
   - Bacterial – Fin/Tail rot and Dropsy
   - Protozoan – Costiasisand White Spot
   - Crustacean – Argulosis

5) Fish dressing, filleting, prawn peeling – PUD, DV and grading.

6) Fish morphometry – Length weight relationship of a suitable fish.

7) Preparation of Surimi, Fish protein concentrate.

8) Preparations of fish burger, fish fingers, fish/prawn pickle, fish chutney, fish curry.

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9) Preparation of Chitin – Chitosan, Pearl essence.

10) Identification of various farm equipment such as:
- Feeding cups / Trays
- Paddle wheel aerator
- Fountains
- Sluice gate models
- Elbow pipe outlets

11) Study of models of raft, pen, cage culture and materials used in rope culture.

12) Project – Feasibility / Scientific.

13) Field Visit Report.

Please refer the Annexure II for the suggested field visits and Annexure – III for suggested topics for projects for Course code USACFBIO6P1.

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N.B:

I) It is pertinent to note that we have to adhere strictly to the directions as given in the UGC Circular F14-4/2006 (CPP-II).

II) Apart from the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) and any other Committee appointed by a Competent Authority / Body from time to time, every college should constitute the following Committees:

1) A Committee for the Purpose of Care and Supervision of Experimental Animals (CPCSEA) and

2) A Dissection Monitoring Committee (DMC) to ensure that no dissections or mountings are done using animals.

Composition of DMC shall be as follows:

i) Head of the Concerned Department (Convener / Chairperson)
ii) Two Senior Faculty Members of the concerned Department
iii) One Faculty of related department from the same College
iv) One or two members of related department from neighbouring colleges.

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List of students undertaking project work / Field Work/ Internship

Programme Name	Sr. No.	Name of Students	Field Work 19/08/2023
T.Y.B.Sc Zoology USZOP05	01	Gawade Neha Narayan	Field Work
	02	Gawas Shailaja Dnyaneshwar	Field Work
	03.	Gawas Vedant Rukmangat	Field Work
	04.	Naik Aishwarya Sanjay	Field Work
	05.	Sutar Ninad Nandkumar	Field Work
F.Y.B.Sc Zoology USZOP1	01	Gawas Rutik Arun	Field Work
	02	Jangle Tushar Shamu	Field Work
	03	Gawade Vthoba Umesh	Field Work
	04	Naik Yogita Anand	Field Work
	05	Naik Nutan Sanjay	Field Work
	06	Bandekar Yogesh Nandkishor	Field Work
	07	Malik Vedant Sanjay	Field Work
	08	Desai Dilip Sanjay	Field Work
	09	Desai Vidyadhar Gurudas	Field Work
	10	Ghogale Sakshi Baburao	Field Work
	11	Jadhav Shailesh Chandrakant	Field Work
	12	Jadhav Asmita Ganpat	Field Work

Programme Name	Sr. No.	Name of Student	Field Work 20/12/2023
S.Y.B.Sc. Chemistry USCHP4	1	Gaichor Shubham Vasudev	Indutrial Visit
	2	Gawade Shivram Prakash	Indutrial Visit
	3	Gawas Diksha Digamber	Indutrial Visit

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	4	Gawas Kameshwari Pandurang	Indutrial Visit
	5	Gawas Lavkesh Vasudev	Indutrial Visit
	6	Gawas Prathamesh Prabhakar	Indutrial Visit
	7	Gawas Roshan Gopi	Indutrial Visit
	8	Gawas Shubham Pandurang	Indutrial Visit
	9	Jeshtnaik Shraddha Bhanudas	Indutrial Visit
	10	Kharvat Janavi Janu	Indutrial Visit
	11	Khedekar Roshani A.	Indutrial Visit
	12	Patil Ganesh Gopal	Indutrial Visit
	13	Patil Navnath Dhondiram	Indutrial Visit
	14	Pedanekar Madhusudan Rajaram	Indutrial Visit
	15	Raul Sushant Santosh	Indutrial Visit
	16	Sarvane Rushikesh Tanaji	Indutrial Visit
	17	Sawant Sanket Baburao	Indutrial Visit
	18	Sawant Sushmita Eknath	Indutrial Visit
	19	Shivngekar Kishori Jotiba	Indutrial Visit
	20	Sutar Ganga Balkrishna	Indutrial Visit
	21	Thakar Adhikesh Vilas	Indutrial Visit
	22	Gawas Roshani Ramesh	Indutrial Visit
	23	Kotekar Pranali Parshuram	Indutrial Visit
	24	Naik Sanchit Dayanand	Indutrial Visit
	25	Paryekar Pankaj Nanda	Indutrial Visit

Programme Name	Sr. No.	Name of Student	Programme Name
T.Y.B.Sc. Chemistry USACDD6P2	1	Betkekar Vaishnavi Sanjay	Preparation of BiVO4 Photocatalyst By Solvothermal Method
	2	Desai Dhanashri Sabaji	
	3	Chavan Naresh Nandu	
	4	Desai Yogesh Dilip	
	5	Desai Aniket Manohar	
	6	Dhuri Sham Shivram	
	7	Lobo Lawrence Bavtis	Preparation of Cashew Apple Fenni
	8	Jadhav Pooja Nhanu	
	9	Gurav Suraj Sambhaji	

	10	Kadam Prasanna Rajaram	
	11	Gawas Sejal Sunil	
	12	Varak Ravindra Dhondu	Studies On Effect of Cow Dung Ash, Groundnut Shell Ash, Wood Ash in aqueous medium as Follar Spray on Zea mays
	13	Sadekar Omkar Namdev	
	14	Pawar Shivani Shankar	
	15	Rane Vaishnavi Vishwanath	
	16	Parmekar Hrutuja Sudhir	
	17	Patil Avinash Ashok	
	18	Parab Akash Arjun	Study on Hypertension Patient, Side Effect & How to Control
	19	Niralagi Gauri Vijay	
	20	Naik Dattaprasad Pandurang	
	21	Morajkar Sameer Uday	
	22	Mayekar saloni Byaneshwar	
	23	Gawas Pratik Prakash	
	24	Gawde Pooja eepak	Preparation of Cold Cream
	25	Gawas Ramchandra Narayan	
	26	Gawas Mahesh Gopal	
	27	Gawas Gurunath Amol	

Programme Name	Sr. No.	Name of Student	Field Work 22/02/2024
F.Y.B.Sc. Zoology USZOP2	1	Gawas Rutik Arun	Field Work
	2	Gawas Bhikaji Khemraj	Field Work
	3	Jangle Tushar Shamu	Field Work
	4	Gawade Vthoba Umesh	Field Work
	5	Sawant Divya Laxman	Field Work
	6	Mestry Sudarshan Dattaram	Field Work
	7	Naik Yogita Anand	Field Work
	8	Naik Dipti Dilip	Field Work
	9	Naik Nutan Sanjay	Field Work
	10	Bandekar Yogesh Nandkishor	Field Work
	11	Malik Vedant Sanjay	Field Work
	12	Desai Dilip Sanjay	Field Work

	13	Desai Vidyadhar Gurudas	Field Work
	14	Desai Samiksha Chandrashekhar	Field Work
	15	Ghogale Sakshi Baburao	Field Work
	16	Patil Akshay Anandrao	Field Work
	17	Jadhav Shailesh Chandrakant	Field Work
	18	Naik Prachi Prakash	Field Work
	19	Jadhav Asmita Ganpat	Field Work
	20	Gawas Mayur Mohan	Field Work
	21	Gawas Gaurish Mahadev	Field Work
	22	Gawade Reshma Laxman	Field Work
	23	Desai Viraj Sitaram	Field Work
	24	Sinari Chinmay Sandip	Field Work
	25	Warang Priya Prakash	Field Work
S.Y.B.Sc Zoology USZOE2P4	01	Gawas Roshani Ramesh	Field Work
	02	Naik Simanthini Prashant	Field Work
	03.	Kubal Ujjayani uttam	Field Work
	04.	Kotekar Pranali Parshuram	Field Work
	05.	Kharwat janavi Jawoo	Field Work
	06	Paryekar Pankaj Nanda	Field Work
	07	Sawant Loukik Subhash	Field Work
T.Y.B.Sc Zoology USACFBIO6P1	01	Chavan Gauri Shyamsundar	Field Work
	02	Gawade Neha Narayan	Field Work
	03.	Gawas Shailaja Dnyaneshwar	Field Work
	04.	Gawas Vedant Rukmangat	Field Work
	05.	Kubal Manali laxman	Field Work
	06	Naik Aishwarya Sanjay	Field Work
	07	Sutar Ninad Nandkumar	Field Work

Programme Name	Sr. No.	Name of Students	Name of Project
T.Y.B.Sc Zoology USACFBIO6P1	01	Gawade Neha Narayan	Probability report of maintenance of culture of chaetopteros & artemia by the fish farmers
	02	Gawas Shailaja Dnyaneshwar	Probability report of maintenance of culture of chaetopteros & artemia by the fish farmers
	03.	Naik Aishwarya Sanjay	Cultivation of commercially important nutritive algae
	04.	Sutar Ninad Nandkumar	Cultivation of commercially important nutritive algae
	05.	Chavan Gauri Shamsunder	Cultivation of commercially important nutritive algae
	06	Kubal Pooja Bhanudas	Shrimp Farming
	07	Gawas Vedant Rukmangat	Shrimp Farming

Programme Name	Sr. No	Name of the student	Name of the project
F.Y.B.Sc. Foundation Course USFC2C1	1	Shirodkar Arya Abhay	उच्च शिक्षण आणि भारत
	2	Gawas Bhikaji Khemraj	
	3	Gawas Rutik Arun	
	4	Gawas Bhakti Bhagawan	
	5	Kamble Pallavi Prakash	
	6	Jangale Tushar Shamu	
	7	Gawade Vithoba Umesh	
	8	Sawant Divya Laxman	पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी व स्वच्छता सुविधा
	9	Panvelkar Amit Arun	
	10	Mestri Sudarshan Dattaram	
	11	Desai Saisha Sadanand	
	12	Gawade Neha Yalappa	
	13	Naik Yogita Anand	सार्वजनिक शिक्षणाधिकार
	14	Mayekar Shivram Suryakant	
	15	Naik Nutan Sanjay	
	16	Bandekar Yogesh Nandkishor	
	17	Malik Vedant Sanjay	
	18	Desai Dilip Sanjay	

	19	Desai Vidhyadhar Gurudas	लैंगिक विषमता आणि भारत
	20	Bagadi Prathamesh Pandurang	
	21	Desai Samiksha Chandrashakar	
	22	Ghogale Sakshi Baburao	
	23	Uphalkar Sharan Parasharam	शहरातील आरोग्य सुविधा
	24	Patil Akashay Anadrao	
	25	Shetkar Rohan Hari	जैतापूरचा अणुऊर्जा प्रकल्प
	26	Jadhav Shailesh Chandrakant	
	27	Karol Sakib Suleman	
	28	Jadhav Asmita Ganpat	
	29	Chobe Rahul Rajendra	शहरीकरण आणि त्यांच्या समस्या
	30	Gawas Gaurish Mahadev	
	31	Gawade Reshma Laxman	
	32	Desai Viraj Sitaram	
	33	Sinari Chinmay Sandip	
	34	Kavthankar Damodar Arjun	तिलारी धरण
	35	Warang Priya Prakash	
	36	Prasadi Vaishanvi Rajesh	
	37	Patil Sucheta Vasant	

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg Estd. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

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Esta.
15/6/2012
Dist.Sindhudrug
Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

SHRAMIK VIDYARTHI DNYANSEVA SANSTHA'S
AMDAR DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)
DODAMARG, DIST. – SINDHUDURG 416 512 (M. S.)
EMAIL – dkscsci@gmail.com TEL. NO. – 02363 256755
ESTD. – 2012 COLLEGE CODE – 166

Report On
One-Day Monsoon Trip at Tilari Nagar - Tilari Ghat, Western Ghats

Date: 19/08/2023

Location: Tilari Nagar - Tilari Ghat, Western Ghats

Participants: 17 students from the Department of Zoology at Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College, along with the Head of Department and other teaching and non-teaching staff.

Introduction: The one-day monsoon trip to Tilari Nagar - Tilari Ghat in the Western Ghats organized by the Department of Zoology and Nature Club committee at Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College was an educational and enriching experience. The primary focus of this trip was to observe and study the diverse flora and fauna of this region.

Activities and Highlights:

1. Flora and Fauna Observation: The day began with an early morning nature walk through the dense rainforest of Tilari Ghat. Students and faculty members had the opportunity to observe and document the various plant and animal species present in their natural habitat. The lush greenery and vibrant biodiversity of the Western Ghats were truly mesmerizing.

2. Photography and Identification: The participants were encouraged to capture photographs of the wildlife and plant species they encountered. These photographs were later used for species

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Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

identification and documentation. The trip allowed students to develop their skills in wildlife photography and research.

3. Interactive Sessions: Throughout the day, there were interactive sessions conducted by faculty members, offering insights into the behaviour and ecology of the species encountered. These sessions enhanced the participants' understanding of the Western Ghats' unique ecosystems.

4. Swapanawel Waterfall: One of the trip's highlights was the visit to the stunning Swapanawel Waterfall in Tilari Nagar. The participants enjoyed the breathtaking scenery and had the opportunity to cool off in the refreshing waters of the waterfall.

5. Group Discussions and Knowledge Sharing: The trip fostered an atmosphere of learning and knowledge sharing. Group discussions were held at various locations to share observations and insights. These discussions proved invaluable in broadening the participants' understanding of the region's biodiversity.

Conclusions:

The one-day monsoon trip to Tilari Nagar - Tilari Ghat provided a unique opportunity for students and staff to connect with nature and gain practical knowledge in the field of zoology. The Western Ghats, known for its rich biodiversity, did not disappoint, as participants had the privilege of witnessing various species of animals and plants in their natural habitat.

This trip not only facilitated academic learning but also instilled a sense of environmental conservation and a deep appreciation for the beauty of the Western Ghats. The experience at Swapanawel Waterfall added an element of fun and relaxation to the educational journey.

The event was a resounding success, and the Department of Zoology at Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College looks forward to organizing more such excursions in the future to promote ecological awareness and research in this ecologically significant region.

Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College, Dodamarg

Department of Chemistry

Activity Report

Name of Activity	Industrial Visit
Date	20th December 2023
Organized By	Department of Chemistry
Activity For	S.Y.B.Sc. Students
Number of Participants	25
Objectives of Activity	-Provide an exposure to students about practical working environment. -Opportunity to interact with big businesses - To appreciate industry best practices in chemical safety, handling, and disposal, and to understand the importance of adherence to chemical regulations and standards in environmental protection.
Outcomes	-Students appreciated the interactive nature of the visit, which allowed for active participation and learning. -Students expressed gratitude for the valuable insights gained during the visit, especially regarding the practical applications of chemistry in environmental pollution prevention and control

Coordinator

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Estd. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg

Principal

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Am.Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College,Dodamarg

Department Of Chemistry

Notice Date16/12/2023

All the S.Y.B.Sc students hereby inform you that, their industrial visit is organize on Wednesday, 20th Dec.2023 at Sadekar Envio.Engeeniring Goa.

Note. Request to all the students gather at college campus sharply on 8:30 am

HoD
Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Date-16/12/2023

To,

Prof. M. V. Golase
I/C Principal,
Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College,
Dodamarg.

Subject-Seeking Permission for Industrial visit

Respected Sir,

Department of Chemistry has organised Industrial Visit on 20/12/2023 to Sadekar Enviro.Pvt.Ltd Goa.

This visit might help the students in attaining good knowledge in desired fields making it easy for them to understand the practical working in industry. I ensure all students will definitely maintain the decorum at the place. I eagerly await your positive response.

Thank you,

Yours Faithfully,

Head
Department of Chemistr
D.K.Sc. College Dodama

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

SHRAMIK VIDYARTHI DNYANSEVA SANSTHA'S
AMDAR DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AFFILLATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)
DODAMARG, DIST - SINDHUDURG - 416 512 (M.S)

E-mail - dkscsci@gmail.com
ESTD. - 2012

Tel. No. - 02363-256755
COLLEGE CODE - 166

Ref. No. DKSC/2023-24/105

Date : 19/12/2023

To,

CEO,
Sadekar Enviro. Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
Bardez, Porvorim,
Goa.

Subject- Visitor list

Respected Sir,

As per our discussion, following Students & Teachers are will come for Industrial Visit on 20/12/2023.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Gaichor Shubham Vasudev	Student	15	Patil Ganesh Gopal	Student
2	Gawade Shivram Prakash	Student	16	Patil Navnath Dhondiram	Student
3	Gawas Diksha Digamber	Student	17	Pedanekar Madhusudan Rajaram	Student
4	Gawas Kameshwari Pandurang	Student	18	Raul Sushant Santosh	Student
5	Gawas Lavkesh Vasudev	Student	19	Sarvane Rushikesh Tanaji	Student
6	Gawas Prathamesh Prabhakar	Student	20	Sawant Sanket Baburao	Student
7	Gawas Roshan Gopi	Student	21	Sawant Sushmita Eknath	Student
8	Gawas Shubham Pandurang	Student	22	Shivngekar Kishori Jotiba	Teacher
9	Jeshtnaik Shraddha Bhanudas	Student	23	Sutar Ganga Balkrishna	Student
10	Kharvat Janavi Janu	Student	24	Thakar Adhikesh Vilas	Student
11	Khedekar Roshani A.	Student	25	Gawas Roshani Ramesh	Student
12	Kotekar Pranali Parshuram	Student	26	Mr. N. M. Chougale	Teacher
13	Naik Sanchit Dayanand	Student	27	Mrs. S. B. Malik	Teacher
14	Paryekar Pankaj Nanda	Student	28	Mr. Amol Jadhav	Non-Teach

Thank you,

Yours Faithfully,

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Esta. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg

Sadekar Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd. SEE

20.12.2023

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

STUDY ON HYPERTENSION PATIENT, SIDE EFFECTS & HOW TO CONTROL

HYPERTENSION SURVEY

TO STUDY CAUSE OF HYPERTENSION

SUBMITTED TO THE MUMBAI UNIVERSITY MUMBAI

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

CHEMISTRY

UNDER THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

BY

SALONI DNYANESHWAR MAYEKAR

GAURI VIJAY NIRALAGI

AAKASH ARJUN PARAB

SAMEER UDAY MORAJKAR

DATTAPRASAD PANDURANG NAIK

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. S.B. MALIK MADAM

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

AMDAR DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLAGE

DODAMARG

APRIL 2024

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Estd. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg

At/Post - Dodamarg, Tal. Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg 416512

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms/Mr ...Saloni Dnyaneshwar Mayekar..... has worked and duly completed her/his Project Work for the degree of Bachelor under the Faculty of Science in the subject of ....Drugs and Dyes..... and her/his project is entitled,'.....Hypertension Survey.....

....." under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance.

It is her his own work and facts reported by her/ his personal findings and investigations.

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg Esta. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Malik

(Mr. S. B. Malik)

Name and Signature of

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Date of submission:

25/04/2024

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg Esta. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg

At/Post - Dodamarg, Tal. Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg 416512

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms/Mr ...Sameer...Uday...Morajkar..... has worked and duly completed her/his Project Work for the degree of Bachelor under the Faculty of Science in the subject of ...Drugs and Dyes..... and her/his project is entitled,'.....Hypertension Survey.....

....." under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance.

It is her his own work and facts reported by her/ his personal findings and investigations.

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg. Tal.Dodamarg Estd. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Seal of the College

Malik

Ms. S. B. Malik

Name and Signature of

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Date of submission:
25/04/2024

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
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At/Post - Dodamarg, Tal. Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg 416512

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms/Mr ....Dattaprasad Pandurang Naik..... has worked and duly completed her/his Project Work for the degree of Bachelor under the Faculty of Science in the subject of ....Drugs and Dyes..... and her/his project is entitled,'.....Hypertension Survey.....

....." under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance.

It is her his own work and facts reported by her/ his personal findings and investigations.

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Esta. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg

Seal of

malik

(Mrs. S. B. Malik)

Name and Signature of

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Date of submission:
29/04/2024

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg

At/Post - Dodamarg, Tal. Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg 416512

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms/Mr ...Gauri Vijay Nivalagi..... has worked and duly completed her/his Project Work for the degree of Bachelor under the Faculty of Science in the subject of ...Drugs and Dyes..... and her/his project is entitled,'.....Hypertension Survey.....

....." under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance.

It is her his own work and facts reported by her/ his personal findings and investigations.

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg Esta. 15/8/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Malik

Mrs. S. B. Malik

Name and Signature of

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Date of submission:
25/04/2024

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
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Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg

At/Post - Dodamarg, Tal. Dodamarg, Dist. Sindhudurg 416512

Certificate

This is to certify that ~~Ms~~/Mr .....Aakash Arjun Parab.....

has worked and duly completed her/his Project Work for the degree of Bachelor under the Faculty of Science in the subject of ....Drugs and Dyes..... and her/his project is entitled,'.....Hypertension Survey.....

....." under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance.

It is her his own work and facts reported by her/ his personal findings and investigations.

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg Estd. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug

Seal of the

Malik

(Mr. S.B. Malik)

Name and Signature of

Head
Department of Chemistry
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

Date of submission:
25/04/2024

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge the following as being idealistic channels and fresh dimensions in the completion of this project.

I take this opportunity to thank the **University of Mumbai** for giving me chance to do this project.

I would like to thank my **Principal,** .....Mr. M. V Golave..... for providing the necessary facilities required for completion of this project.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude towards my project guide .....Mrs. Suchita Malik..... whose guidance and care made the project successful.

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

INDEX

Introduction

High Blood Pressure also known as Hypertension, is a widespread health issue affecting millions of indivisuals world wide. It is significant risk factor for caediovascular disease, stroke and other complications. Making its management crusial for overall health and well-being.

This project aims to search into various aspects of Blood Pressure management and it's implication's for patient care. The objective of the project is to comprehensively understand the factor contributing to high BP and to find effective strategies for this prevention and management.

Through a multidisciplinary approach we aim to investigate the rate of lifestyle modificationns,medication, and other interventions in achieving optimal BP control. We seek to evaluate the impact of socioeconomics factorr, genetic prediposition and BP management strategies with the ultimate goal of improving patient outcome and reduce burden of hypertension complicatoin Through the systematic analysis of available data and case studies we aim to identify the gap in current practice. Ultimately this project aims to study and enhance our understanding of high blood pressure and the way for more personalized and effective approaches to it's prevention and treatment.

HYPERTENSION

Blood Pressure is the pressure of circulating blood against the wall of blood vessels. Most of this pressure results from the heart pumping blood through the circulatory system.

In simple hypertension is a common condition where the force of blood against our artery wall is consistently too high. it leads to the serious diseases like heart disease, stroke and kidney problems if not managed.

Hypertension usually does not cause symptoms itself. It is however a major risk factor for stroke, caronary artery disease, heart faliure, vision loss and chronic kidney disease. Hypertenison is a major cause of premature death worldwide.

INCREASING HYPERTENSION

In most cases its not clear exactly what causes high blood pressure but there are something that can increase high blood pressure.

- Over Weight
- Eating Too much Salt & not taking enough of fruits and vegetables
- Drink too much alcohol and coffee
- Smoke
- Have lot of stress
- Have a relative with high blood pressure

Differsnt types of Tablets available for Hypertension

sr.no.	Tablet Name	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient	price
1.	Amlosev-5	Amlodipine	rs.
2.	Amlip-5	Amlodipine	rs.27
3.	Amlokind-5	Amlodipine	rs.34
4.	Amlodep-5	Amlodipine	rs.24
5.	Aztor-20	Atorvastatin	rs.
6.	Losakind-25	Losartan	rs.29
7.	Losar-25	Losartan	rs.38
8.	Macsart-40	Telmisartan	rs.
9.	Telmikind-40	Telmisartan	rs.
10.	Aten-50	Atenolol	rs.

Hypertension Survey Form

Name :- ______________________________

Age :- ____________ Sex :- ____________

Weight :- ____________

1.Are you currently taking any medication for your high blood pressure? If yes please list the name of medicine.

Ans: ______________________________

____

2. What is the dose?

Ans: ______________________________

3. Which active pharmaceutical ingredients present in the given tablet?

Ans: ______________________________

4. Brand name and company name of the medicine

Ans: ______________________________

5. What is the price of the one strip of tablet?

Ans: ______________________________

6. What are the Side effect of tablet ?

Ans: ______________________________

____

7. Do you have any family history of this?

Ans: ______________________________

____

8. From how many years you are consuming tablet?

Ans: ______________________________

9. Have you made any lifestyle changes to help manage your high blood pressure?

Ans: ______________________________

____

10. Are you involved in regular physical activity or exercise ?

Ans: ______________________________

11. Do you fill any symptoms if you miss your tablet for one day

Ans: _____

_____

12. Have you experienced any complications related to your High blood pressure

Ans: _____

_____

13. On average how often do you check your blood pressure

Ans: _____

_____

14. Do you Smoke or Consume alcohol ?

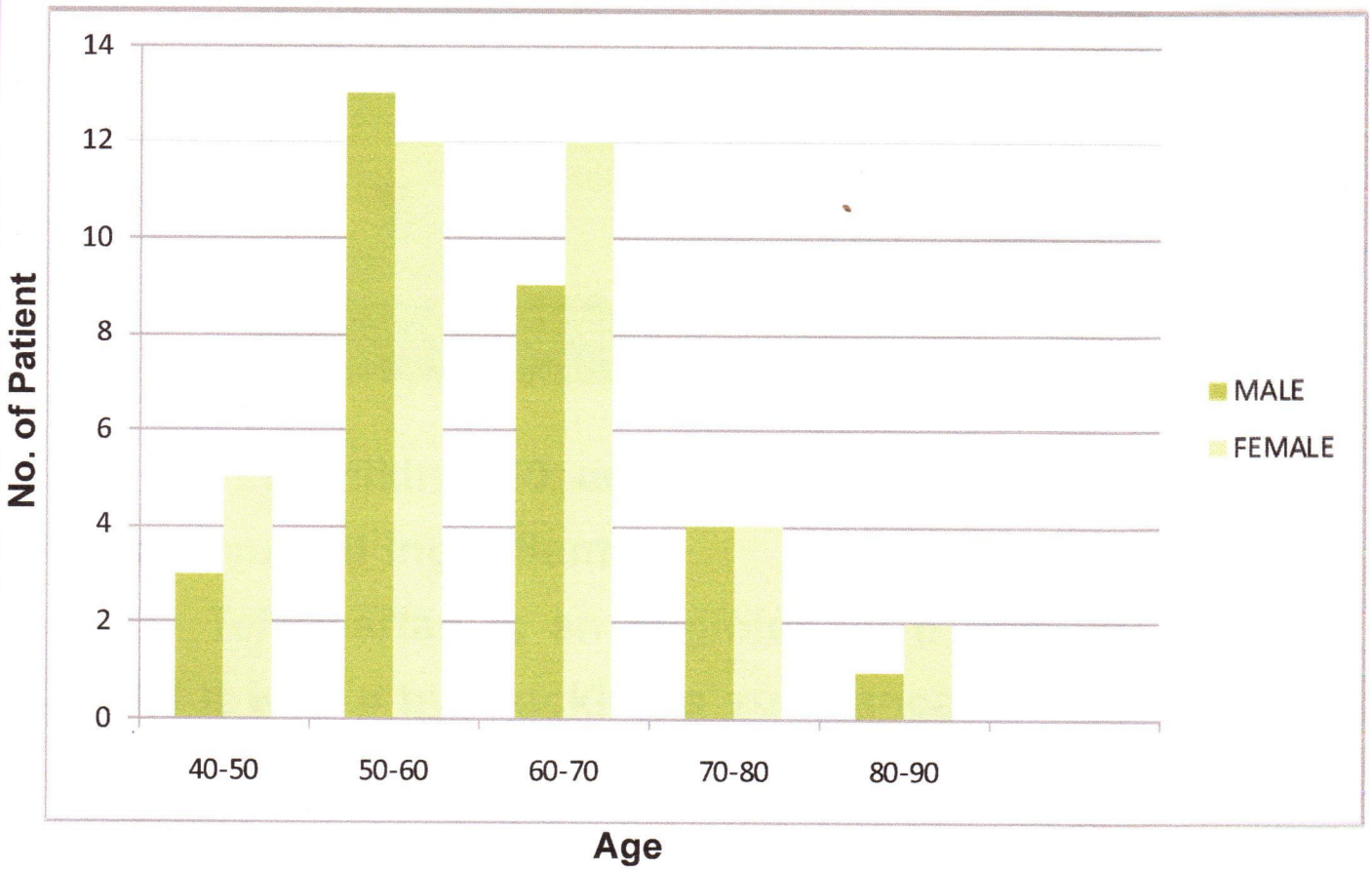
Ans: _____

LIST OF BLOOD PRESSURE PATIENTS

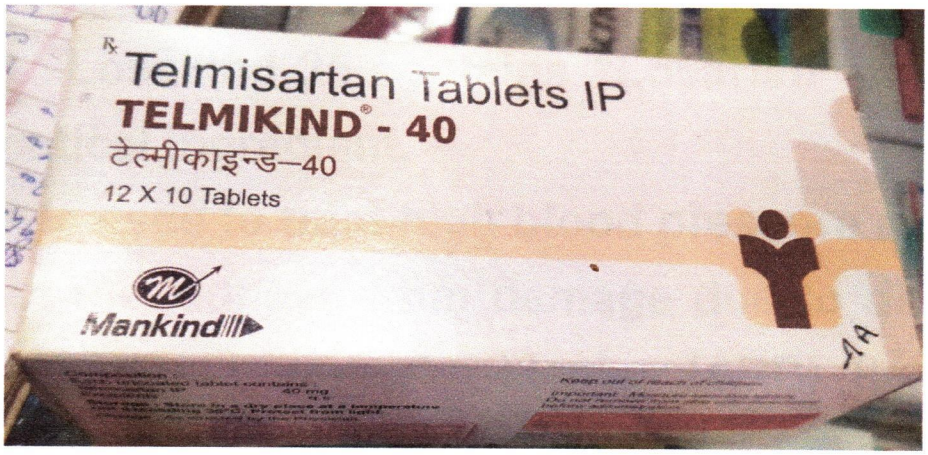
Sr. No.	Name of Patient	Age	Weight	Sex	Medicine Name
1.	Sonu Gopal Kubal	55	70	M	M tech – 40
2.	Shrikant Shantaram Gawas	63	42	M	Amlosev - 5
3.	Vidyadhar Vasant Salkar	63	55	M	Losar – 25
4.	Subhash Arjun Naik	62	52	M	Amlosev – 5
5.	Sakharam Bhikaji Naik	78	55	M	Amlosev – 5
6.	Shantabai Lakhappa Niralagi	86	28	F	Amlosev – 5
7.	Vitthal Krishna Gawas	55	62	M	Amlip – 5
8.	Jaywanti Jayram Paryekar	60	28	F	Amlosev – 5
9.	Bharti Santosh Fatak	50	65	F	M-Tech – 40
10.	Ladu Vithu Jadhav	55	78	M	Telmikind – 40
11.	Milind Keshav Manerikar	57	80	M	M-Tech-40
12.	Vidya Vilas Sutar	42	61	F	Verifia-50
13.	Shrimati Ramdas Gawas	55	65	F	Losar – 25
14.	Eknath Pandurang Sawant	46	66	M	M-Tech – 40
15.	Sulochana Tukaram Malik	65	50	F	Amlosev- 5
16.	Ramdas Vasudev Parab	72	65	M	Amlokind-5
17.	Gangaram Rama Ghogale	68	55	M	Losar – 25
18.	Vijay Baburao Dalvi	52	50	M	Mascart – 40
19.	Manisha Mahadev Dhauskar	62	49	F	Losakind-25
20.	Kavita Krishna Dhauskar	57	48	F	Losakind-25
21.	Kavita Govind Dhauskar	56	45	F	Losar – 25
22.	Dattaram Narayan Dhauskar	70	60	M	Amlip-5
23.	Anil Kakul Parab	43	55	M	Telmikind-40
24.	Babu Rajaram Chavan	68	70	M	Losar-25
25.	Shrimati Narayan Bordekar	72	48	F	Amlokind- 5
26.	Vinita Uttam Parab	69	52	F	Amlosev – 5
27.	Shubhangi Pandurang Bhujbal	68	56	F	Amlip – 5
28.	Gajanan Narayan Naik	67	64	M	Amlokind-5
29.	Deepali Dayanand Dhauskar	55	70	F	Amlokind-5
30.	Dayanand Uttam Dhauskar	69	65	M	Losar-25

31.	Devanand Amrut Mayekar	58	82	M	Telmikind- 40
32.	Sitabai Sakharam Mayekar	50	56	F	Amlosev-5
33.	Ashwini Ashok Mayekar	47	65	F	Amlokind – 5
34.	Mamta Mangesh Mayekar	51	50	F	Telmikind-40
35.	Sumitra Soma Mayekar	68	72	F	Amlosev-5
36.	Ashwini Ashok Bidaye	65	60	F	Amlip-5
37.	Padmavati Prakash Gad	59	68	F	Verifica-M-50
38.	Rajeshri Rajaram Gawade	65	55	F	Losakind-25
39.	Bhagyashri Bharat Mayekar	47	69	F	Amlip-5
40.	Vaishali Jaywant Kubal	61	63	F	Telmikind-40
41.	Rajeshri Rajaram Mayekar	56	66	F	Telmikind-40
42.	Vitthal Vishnu Mayekar	75	64	M	Amlosev-5
43.	Darshana Tanaji Gawade	57	79	F	Verifica-M-50
44.	Kalpana Baban Budkule	50	71	F	Amlokind-5
45.	Suhasini Sudhakar Tople	70	61	F	Losakind- 25
46.	Rukmini Pandurang Bhise	74	73	F	Telmikind- 40
47.	Sudhir Mahadev Morajkar	52	63	M	AZTOR-20
48.	Ravindra Mangesh Kabade	74	68	M	Amlosev-5
49.	Bipin Pundalik Gaundalkar	57	74	M	Cilniblue-5
50.	Supriya Narayan Narvekar	64	79	F	Telmikind-40
51.	Shivram Krishna Rane	71	80	M	Mascart-40
52.	Pratibha Shivram Rane	47	58	F	Amlip -5
53.	Pushpa Satish Tople	57	65	F	Amlosev-5
54.	Vinod Atmaram Dangi	63	70	M	Telmikind-40
55.	Eknath Shankar Dangi	57	81	M	Losakind-25
56.	Rupavati Ramesh Pednekar	56	72	F	Macsart-40
57.	Usha Santosh Kesarkar	58	63	F	Telmikind-40
58.	Nilesh Suresh Kubde	53	71	M	Amlodep-5
59.	Vikas Mangesh Karmalkar	53	67	M	Amlokind-5
60.	Aruna Ashok Juvekar	60	80	F	Amlosev-5

Graph from the collected data



Telmikind 40



Telmikind 40 contains "Telmisartan" as active pharmacutical ingredient.

Telmisartan is an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ABR) It works by blocking a substance in the body that causes blood vessels to tighten. In result it relaxes the blood vessel. This lowers blood pressure and increases the supply of blood and oxygen to the heart

Common Side Effects :- Difficulty or Painful Urination, Increased Heartbeat, Diarrhoea, Back Pain, Weakness, Muscle Pain, Fever

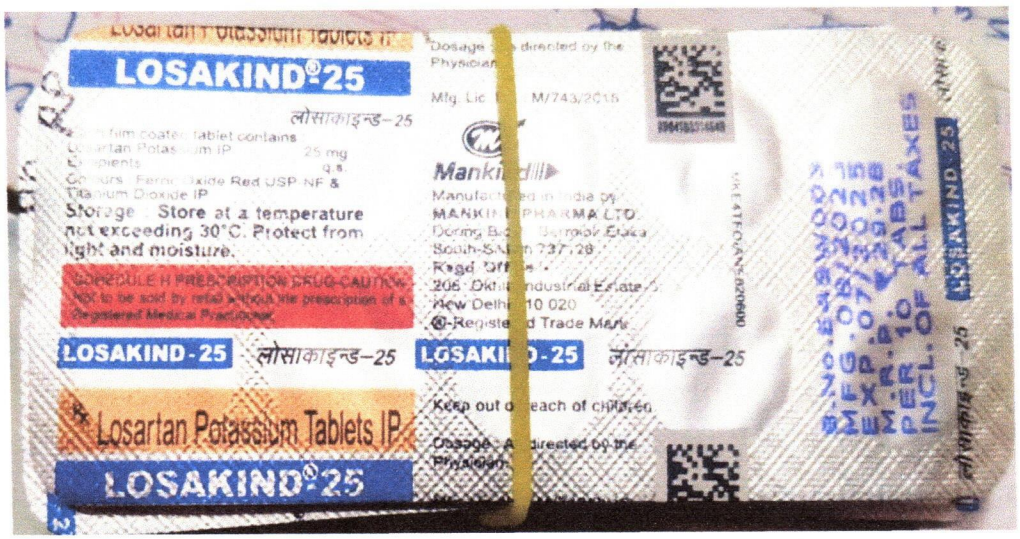
Similar Tablet :-

Losakind 25

Losakind 25 contains "Losartan" as active pharmacutical ingredient.

Losartan is used to treat high blood pressure and help to protect the kidneys from damage due to diabetes. It is an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB). Its widely used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. It also used to protect diabetic kidney disease.

Common Side Effects :- Dizziness, Diarrhoea, Tiredness



COMMON WAYS TO PREVENT HYPERTENSION

We can prevent high blood pressure by changing our lifestyle.

Like:

1) **Eating Healthy Diet –** To help Manage our Blood Pressure we should limit the amount of Sodium that we eat and increase the amount of Potassium in our life. it also important to eat foods that are lowering fats.

2) **Getting Regular Exercise –** Exercise can help us maintain a healthy weight and lower our pressure.

3) **Being at Healthy Weight –** Being over weight or having obesity increases our risk for High Blood Pressure and also reduces risk of other health Problems.

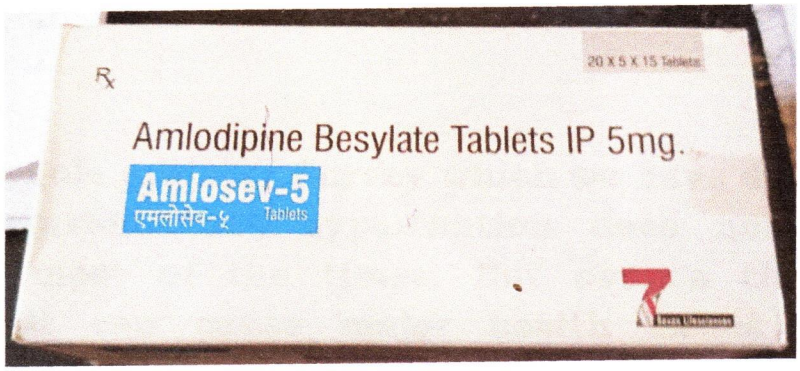
4) **Limiting Alcohol –** Drinking Too Much alcohol can raise our Blood Pressure. It add extra Calories which may results in weight gain. Which would initially increase the risk of BP and other diseases.

5) **No Smoking –** Cigarettee smoking raises our Blood Pressure and put us at higher risk of Heart Attack and Stroke.

6) **Managing Stress –** We should learn how to relax and manage stress which can help to improve our emotional and mental or physical health and which will result in lowering our Blood Pressure. Some stress managing technics like exercise, listening to music and meditation Etc.

If you already have High Blood Pressure it is important to prevent from getting worse which can cause other complications. We should get regular medical care and a great plan including healthy lifestyle habbit and active life.

Amlosev 5



Amlosev 5 contains "Amlodipine Besylate" as active ingredient

Amlosev tablet works by relaxing blood vessel so that the bloos can flow more easily around your body. This lowers blood pressure and reduce your risk of having a stroke, a heart attack or kidney problem in future. Do not usually feel any direct benifit from taking this medicine but it works in the long term to keep you well. It is a calcium channel blocker. In high blood pressure it normalises the blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessel to reduce the pressure on them. Thereby improving the blood flow in the body.

Common Side effect :- Headache, Fatigue, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Sleepiness.

similar Tablet :

CONCLUSION

From the whole project/ Survey which we have done we came to a conclusion that hypertention does not have any symptoms most of the times. But over a time if it is untreated it can cause major health issues like heart diseases.

There is no cure for high blood pressure. But treatment can lower blood pressure that is too high. If it is mild, high blood pressure may sometimes be brought under control by making changes to a healthier lifestyle.

From the survey we came to know that people above 60 years take amlose,amlip ect tablets which contains "Amlodipine" as active pharmaceutical ingredient.

"Amlodipine" is a calcium Chanel blocker. In case of hypertension it normalises the blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels to reduce the pressure on them

According to our survey we conclude that Hypertension problem starts from the age of 35 only due to changing lifestyle.

So it must to take precautions and to control Blood Pressure from the Age of 35 – 40 before it get worse.

Theirs no medicine from which you can get rid of hypertension. Medication and yoga only controls the High blood pressure, but no changing our lifestyle we can control it and can lead to a healthy life.

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REFERENCE:

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hypertension/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwoa2xBhACEiwA1sb1BOu2ysZTfBZ0ZuOhY32hf0FAHqx-BV3jtipgVtJomnmPTJq35wSJ3Ro

https://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/about.htm#:~:text=Blood%20pressure%20is%20measured%20using,your%20heart%20rests%20between%20beats.

Declaration by learner

I the undersigned Miss / Mr. Saloni Dnyaneshwar Mayekar here by, declare that the work embodied in this project work titled "Hypertension Survey", forms my own contribution to the research work carried out under the guidance of Mrs Suchita Malik is a result of my own research work.

I, here by further declare that all information of this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.

Mayekar

Saloni Dnyaneshwar Mayekar

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Sameer U Morakar

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Dattaprasad pandurang Naik

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Gauri V. Niralagi

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Declaration by learner

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I, here by further declare that all information of this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.

Parab

Aakash Arjun Parab

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Name and signature of the Guiding Teacher

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EMAIL – dkscsci@gmail.com TEL. NO. – 02363 256755
ESTD. – 2012 COLLEGE CODE – 166

Report On Study Tour 2023-2024

Introduction:

Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar College, Dodamarg, organized an enriching study tour to Mahabaleshwar and Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary from February 22, 2024, to February 23, 2024. The tour was designed to offer 45 students, accompanied by 4 teachers and 2 non-teaching staff, practical exposure to the fields of flora and fauna as well as wildlife conservation.

Tour Overview:

1. Mahabaleshwar:

The first leg of the journey took the group to Mahabaleshwar, a scenic hill station renowned for its natural beauty and biodiversity.

Activities and Learning:

Exploration of Flora: Students engaged in a detailed study of the diverse plant species in the area, including medicinal herbs and endemic plants. This provided them with insights into plant diversity and the ecological significance of various species.

Observation of Fauna: During the visit, students observed the region's wildlife, including common species and their habitats. This hands-on experience helped them understand animal behaviour and the challenges they face in their natural environment.

2. Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary:

The tour continued to the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary, a crucial protected area known for its rich biodiversity and conservation efforts.

Activities and Learning:

Wildlife Observation: Students participated in guided safaris and wildlife observation sessions. They had the opportunity to view a range of species, including tigers, leopards, and various types of deer. This experience provided practical insights into wildlife conservation and habitat management.

Conservation Practices: The group interacted with forest rangers and conservationists, gaining knowledge about the sanctuary's conservation strategies, anti-poaching measures, and efforts to preserve endangered species.

Educational Outcomes:

The study tour achieved its objectives by offering valuable practical experience and insights into flora, fauna, and wildlife conservation. The key outcomes included:

Enhanced Knowledge: Students developed a deeper understanding of plant and animal species, their ecological roles, and the importance of conservation efforts.

Real-World Experience: The tour bridged the gap between classroom learning and real-world application, providing students with hands-on experience in environmental science.

Increased Awareness: Participants gained awareness of conservation challenges and the significance of protecting natural habitats.

Conclusion:

The study tour to Mahabaleshwar and Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary was a highly successful educational initiative by Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar College. It provided students with invaluable practical knowledge and a greater appreciation for flora and fauna. The experiences and insights gained during this tour will significantly enhance their academic understanding and contribute to their personal growth.

Acknowledgments:

The college extends its sincere thanks to the tour organizers, guides, and conservation experts who facilitated this enriching experience. Their support was essential in making the study tour a memorable and educational journey.

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Zoology Paper - I

SHRAMIK VIDYARTHI DNYANSEWA SANSTHA'S

AAM. DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLEGE, DODAMARG.

DIST. : SINDHUDURG

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

DATE : 18/04 2024

This is to certify that,

Mr./Miss. GAWAS SHAILAJA DNYANESHWAR Exam no. 10142511

Has satisfactorily completed visit to 'Tour Report' in subject "ZOOLOGY" prescribed by Mumbai University, for T.Y.B.Sc. Semester VI during the year 2023-2024. US20604

Teacher in charge

Head,

Dept. of Zoology

A.D.K.S.C. Dodamarg

Examiner's Sign. 22/4/2024

Head
Department of Zoology
D.K.Sc. College Dodamarg

18 APR 2024

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A Field Tour Report On Zoology

Dated on 22/02/2024

at

MAHABALESHWAR & KOYNA

Submitted to,

The dept. of. zoology, Aamdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Dodamarg for the T. Y. BSc - Sem VI th in zoology paper IV /- Examination 2023-24,

University of Mumbai.

Submitted by -

Name - Gawas Shailaja Dnyaneshwar.

Roll No. - 314

Regd. No -

Year - 2023-2024 T. Y. BSc

Dept of zoology

Aamdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar

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PRINCE

Acknowledgement

I'am highly previlaged to submit my report on the topic " Visit to sanctury "

This field report is successfully completed due to the efforts of the many people, who gave their valuable time & advise. I sincerely appreciate inspiration, support and guidance of all those people who have been instamental in making this report a success.

I am very greatful to out dept. of zoology of zoology of Aamdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College. I would like to expresc my sincere thank to my field work guiders - Dr. S.V. More

Asst. prof. Mr. A.S Sinari

Asst. prof Ms. A. E. Shetkar

Asst. prof Ms. S.B. Sutar.

and all the team and staff, for helping me in observation & Identification of species.

I would like to thank our HOD Dr. More S.V. For the field trip.

Last but not the least I place a deep sense of gratitude to my classmate & my friends who have been constant source of Inspiration during the preparation of this report work.

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Value of field Study

The value of a field study visit to a wildlife sanctary is immense. It offers firsthand experience and observation opportunities for us to learn about biodiversity, ecosystems, conservation efforts and the importance of preserving natural habitat.

Additionally, such visits can instill a sense of responsibility towards the environment, fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation for wildlife and their habitat.

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Objective

- To study the diversity of animals found in Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary.
- To investigate habit and habitat, environmental conditions of the species found in an area.

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Introduction

Shramik Vidyarthi Dnyanseva Sanstha's Amdar Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science, College have conducted field visit for the student of T.Y. BSc Semester VIth for the academic year 2023-2024 under the subject " Environmental Management and zoogeography " on the topic " Visit to Sanctury" to observe diversity of animals and prepare a report.

We have visited 'Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary' at Satara, Maharashtra.

The Koyna wildlife Sanctuary stands as a testament to the majestic wonders of nature, nestled in the heart of the Western Ghats of India. This haven of biodiversity spans across approximately 423 sq km in the satara districts of Maharashtra. Established in 1985.

This place has variety of variability of flora and fauna for observation and study, so we have selected this place to get most benefit out of this visit.

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Accessories for Species Observation

- Smartphone Camera.
- Notepad
- Pen
- Guidebook
- First aid kit
- Sunscreen
- Water Bottle
- Backpack
- Comfortable footwear.
- Hat and sunglasses.
- Compas.

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Accessories for Species Observation

Zoological Excursion

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary & natural World Heritage Site, which is located in Satara district of the Indian state of Maharashtra. The sanctuary is nested in the Western Ghats.

Location	-	Satara, Maharashtra India
Nearest city	-	Kolhapur and Pune
Lattitude	-	17°32'56" N
Longitude	-	73° 45'11" E
Area	-	423.55 sq Km (163.53 sqmi)
Established	-	1985
Governing body	-	Maharashtra State Forest Department
Forest type	-	Tropical evergreen & semi evergreen
Soil type	-	lateritic soil, red & black, alluvial
average altitude	-	897 m (2,943 Ft)
annual rainfall	-	5,500 mm (220 in).

This wildlife sanctuary is designated as an Important Bird area. The sanctuary includes estern and western catchments of the Koynadam. The sanctuary is well protected by the large extent of Shivsagar reservior and steep slopes of the Western Ghats on both the sides.

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Indian Gaur

Kingdom : Animalia
Phylum : Chordata
Class : Mammalia
Order : Artiodactyla
family : Bovidae
Genus : Bos
Species : gaurnil

- The gaur is the largest extant bovid.
- It is a strong and massively build boxine with a strong high convex ridge on the forehead between the horns, which protrudes anteriorly.
- In Central India, they are most active at night and are rarely seen in the open after 8'o clock in the morning.
- The gaur grazes and browses mostly the upper portion of plants, such as leaf blade stems, seeds and flowers of gaur species.

Malabar Pied hornbill

Kingdom - Animalia
Phylum - Chordata
Class - Aves
Order - Bucerotiformes
Family - Bucerotidae
Genus - Anthracoceros
Species - Coronatus

- The Malabar pied hornbill is a large hornbill, at 65 cm in length.
- It has mainly black plumage apart from its white belly, throat patch, tail sides and trailing edge to the wings
- The weigh around 1 kg.
- The Malabar pied hornbill is a common resident breeder in India.

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Grey Langoor

Kingdom - Animalia
Phylum - Chordata
Class - mammalia
Order - Primates
Family - Cercopithecidae
Genus - Semnopithecus
Species : entellus

- The langoor are largely gray with a black face and ears.
- Externally, the various species mainly differ in the darkness of the hands, feet the overall colour and the presence or absence of a crist.
- They sleep during the night in tree., when resting in trees they prefer highest branches.
- Grey langoor are primaraly herbivorous.

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Sambar deer

Kingdom - Animalia
Phylum - Chordata
Class - mammalia
Order - Artiodactyla
Family - cervidae
Genus - Rusa
Species. - unicolor

- The appearance and size of the sambar vary widely across its range, which has lead to considerable taxonomic confusion. in the part.
- Height is 102 to 160 cm.
- Head and body length varies from 1.62 to 2.7 m with tail.
- They often congregatt near water and are good swimmers, sambar are generally queit.
- Sambar feeds on wide variety of vegetation, including grasses, browse, fruit and water plants.

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Conclusion

Field visit is an effective method for education promotion, where we learn through diverse experience in vial life situation.

We have successfully placed a field visit to Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary. Through it is very difficult to study habit, habitat of each and every species and comment on them, but our team-work and co-operation and guidance between teachers made it possible.

During the survey we found variety of animal and plant species, which were new to us. Lastly we have enjoyed the field trip & learned a lot on this aspect.

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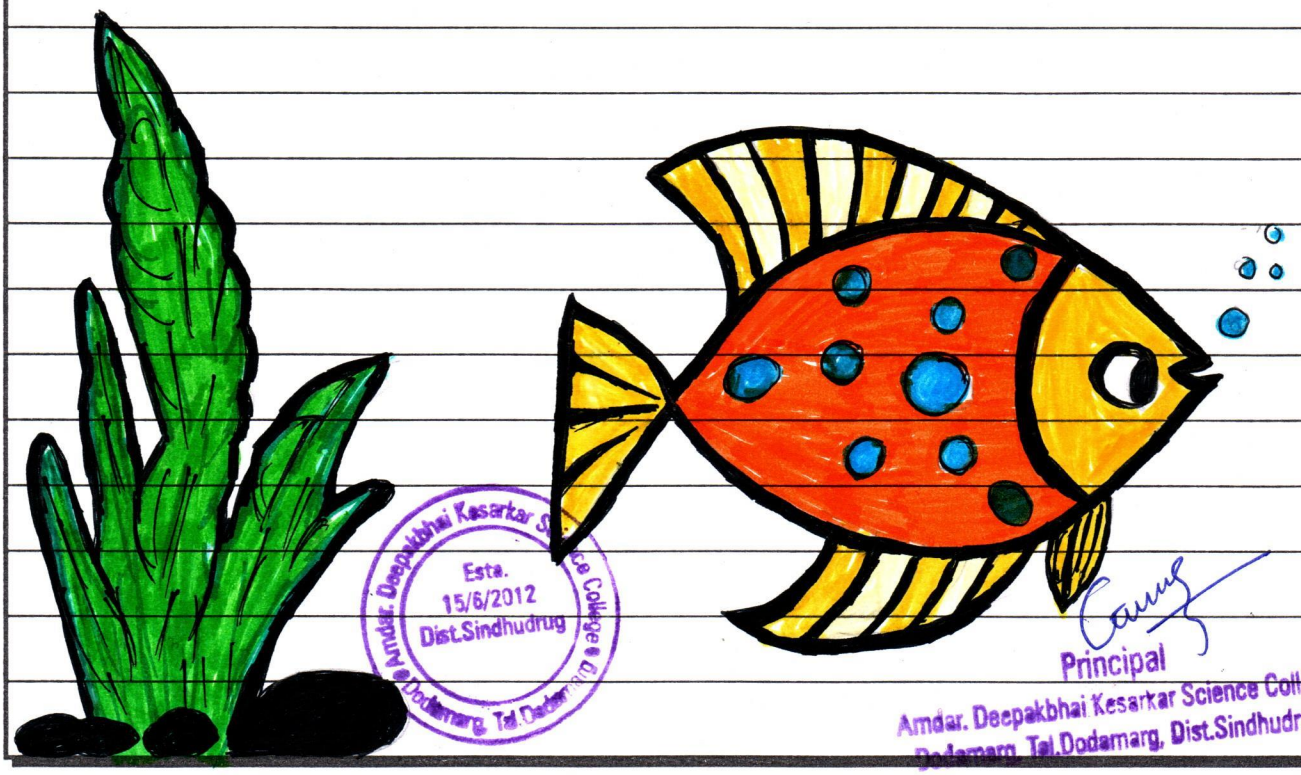
Fishery Project



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Std : T.Y BSC (zoology), Semester-VI (USACFBIO6P1)

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Index....

PRINCE

Probability Report Of Maintenance Of Culture Of..... Chaetopteros and Artemia by the Fish Farmers.

Introduction

The cultivation of chaetopteros and artemia holds immense potential for enhanching the nutritional value of aquaculture feed and, consequently improving the over all health and growth of farmed fishes. As fish farming continious to be a vital components of global food production, the integration of these live organisms in to aquaculture systems presents an opportunity to elevate the quality of fish nutrition.

This probability report delves in to the feasibility and benefits of incorporating chaetopteros and Artemia in to the maintanance practices of fish farmers aiming to shed light on the potential advantages, challenges, and probabilities associated with this innovative approach.

Through a comprehensive examination of the current aquaculture landscape and the characteristics of Chaetopteros and Artemia this report seeks to provide valuable insights for fish farmers contemplating the integration of these organism in to their cultivation

Species Characteristic

Chaetoperos

1) Characteristics :

- Chaetoperos is a genus of marine phytoplankton, comprising diatom species.
- Diatoms are unicellular algae with a unique cell wall made of silica, forming intricate and beautiful patterns.
- They are essential components of the marine food chain, providing nutrition for various marine organisms.

2) Nutritional Value :

- Rich in essential nutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates lipids, vitamins and minerals
- Contains omega -3 fatty acids, important for the growth & health of marine animals.

3) Benefits :

- Serve as a primary food source for many marine organisms, including copepods, small fish larvae and bivalves.
- Play a crucial role in supporting the early stages of marine food webs.
- Their abundance influences the health of larger marine species, making them an important components in aquaculture and marine ecosystem.

Artemia

1) characteristics:

- Artemia, commonly known as marine shrimp are small, aquatic crustaceans.
- They inhabit hypersaline environments such as salt pans, and their eggs can withstand desication, allowing for easy storage and transportation.

2) Nutritional Value:

- High protein content, making them an excellent source of nutrition for aquatic organisms.
- Rich in essencial amino acids, Vitamins especially Vitamin A & Vitamin C and minerals.
- The nutritional profiles of artemia makes them a valuable live feed for fish larvae and shrimp - post larvae.

3) Benefits:

- Widely used in aquaculture as live feed for larval stages of marine and fresh water fish, as well as invertebrates.
- Artemia nauplii (larvae) are easily digesteble and stimulate the feeding response in fish and shrimp.
- Used in the aquarium trade as a nutritious food source for ornamental fishes.

Both chaetopteras and artemia contribute significantly to the aquaculture industry by providing essential nutrition during critical developement stages of various aquatic organisms. Incorporating these organisms in to aqua-culture practices supports the growth and health of fish and invertebrates.

Cultural Requirement

For culturing chaetopteras (marine warm) and Artemia (braine shrimp), Specific environ-mental conditions are crucial, Here's detailed information on the required parameters.

Chaetopteros

- **Temperature:**
  - Optimal temp: 18-22°C (64-72°F)
  - Ensure Stability to avoid Stress on chaetopteros.

- **Salinity:**
  - Marine environment with salinity ranging from 30 to 35 ppt (Part per thousands)
  - Consistent Salinity levels are crucial for chaetopteros health.

- **Water Quality:**
  - Maintain high water quality with minimal pollutants.
  - Regular water changes and filtration are essential.

- Substrate:
  - Provide a sandy substrate, as Chaetopteros constructs tubes in the sediment.

- Feeding:
  - Feed with small particulate organic matter such as microalgae and detritus.
  - Ensure a constant, slow flow to bring food particles to chaetopteros.

- Lighting:
  - Chaetopteros is generally nocturnal, so provide low-intensity lighting.

- Oxygen levels:
  - Maintain well-aerated water to ensure sufficient oxygen.

Artemia

- Temperature:
  - Ideal temperature range: 25-30°C (77-86°F)
  - Higher temperature may accelerate growth but require increased oxygen levels.

- Salinity:
  - Suitable Salinity range: 25-35 ppt.
  - Adjust Salinity based on the developmental stage of Artemia.

Water Quality:

- Use dechlorinated water with a pH level between 8 and 85.
- Regularly monitor ammonia, nitrite and nitrate levels.

- Aeration:
  - Provide continious aeration to ensure proper Oxygenation.
  - Artemia larvae are sensitive to low Oxygen levels.

- Feeding:
  - Feed Artemia microalgae or a suitable commercial diet.
  - Adjust feeding rates based on the developmental stages.

- Lighting:
  - Use low-intensity lighting for hatching artemiacysts.
  - Continuous light during the first 24 hrs Stimulates hatching

- Harvesting:
  - Harvest nauplii at the desired developmental stage for feeding to other organisms.

Remember to monitor and adjust these conditions based on the specific life stages of chaetopteros & Artemia, as these requirements may vary during different developmental phases. Regular testing and observation are essential for successful culture.

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Feasibility Analysis

Let's delve in to the feasibility of maintaining chaetopteros (marine worm) and Artemia (brine shrimp) cultures in the content of local fish farming pratices:

1) Purpose and Importance:

- Determine the specific goals for incorporating chaetopteros and Artemia in fish farming such as providing live feed for fish larvae
- Understand the nutritional benefits these organism offer to fish fry.

2) Cultural Requirement:

- Investigate the environmental conditions required for chaetopteros and artemia cultures including temperature, salinity and PH levels.
- Asses the availability and cost effectiveness of maintaining these conditions locality.

3) Infrastructure:

- Evaluate the space and equipment needed for culturing both organisms.

- Consider the feasibility of constructing or adapting facilities for optimal culture conditi

4) Sourcing and Quality Control:

- Identify reliable suppliers for initial cultures of chaetepteros and Artemia.
- Implement quality control measures to ensure the health and nutritional value of the live feed.

5) Integration with fish-farming Practices:

- Examine the compatibility of chaetopteros and Artemia with local fish species.
- Develop feeding protocols to integrate live feed in to existing fish farming routin

6) cost-Benefits Analysis:

- Calculate the overall coasts associated with maintaining chaetopteros and artemia culture, including initial setup, ongoing operational expenses and labour.
- Evaluate the economic benefits such as improved fish growth rates and survival.

7) Training and Education:

- Provide training for fish farmers on the proper handling and utilization of

chaetopteros and Artemia cultures, including initial setup, ongoing operational expenses and labor.

- Evaluate the economic benefits, such as improved fish growth rates and survival.

7) Training and Education:

- Provide training for fish farmers on the proper handling and utilization of chaetopteros and Artemia.
- Ensure that farmers are educated on the nutritional requirements of their fish and the benefits of live feeds.

8) Sustainability and Environmental Impact:

- Asses the sustainability of chaetopteros and Artemia culture in the local environment.
- Consider potential environmental impacts and implement practices to minimize any negetive effects.

9) Market Potential:

- Explore the market demand for fish fed with chaetopteros and artemia.
- Determine if there is a premium market for fish produced with live feed.

10). Monitoring and record keeping :

- Establish a system for monitoring the health and productivity of chaetopteros and artemia cultures.
- keep detailed records to track performance and identify areas for improvement.

11). Regulatory compliance :

- Ensure compliance with local regulations related to the use of live feed in fish farming.
- obtain any necessary permits or approvals.

Training and Support

Evaluating the availability of training programs and support for fish farmers in maintaining chaetopteros and artemia culture involves assessing various aspects. Here's breakdown.

1) Training programs:

- Identification of programs:

Research existing training programs focused on chaetopteros & artemia cultures.

- Curriculum:

Assess the content of these programs ensuring the cover crucial aspects like cultivation techniques, water quality management and disease prevention.

- Accessibility:

Evaluate the accessibility of training programs, consider factors such as location, cost and language.

2) Support Mechanisms:

• Technickal Assistance:

Determine the availability of technical support for fish farmers, including experts who can provide guidance on chaeto-pteros & Artemia culture.

• Online Resources:

Explore the existance of online resources, webinars, or forums where farmers can access information and support remotely.

• Networking Opportunities:

Asses wheather there are networks or associations connecting fish farmers engaged in chaetopteros and artemia culture to facilities knowledge exchange.

3) Government Initiatives:

• Government Sponsored Programs:

Investigate if there are any government-sponsored initiatives aimed at supporting aquaculture, specifically focusing on chaetopteros and artemia

• Subsidies and Incentives:

Check for subsidies

grants or incentives that fish farmers can avail themselves of for implementing and maintaining these culture.

Risk Assessment

Cultivating Chaetopteros (marine worms) and Artemia (brine shrimp) cultures, commonly used as live feeds in aquaculture, presents various challenges and risks

1) Water Quality:

- Risks:

Poor water quality can lead to the accessmulation of toxins and pathogens, negatively impacting the health of both chaetopteros and artemia.

- challenges:

Maintaining optimal water parameter including temperature, PH & salinity, is crucial for their growth and survival.

2) Contamination:

- Risks:

Contamination with unwanted micro-organisms, such as bacteria, fungi or competing microalgae, can affect the nutritional quality of the culture

challenge:

Implementing strict hygiene practices and regular monitoring to prevent contamination is essential.

3) Nutritional Quality:

- Risks:

limited Inadequate nutrition can compromise the nutritional value of chaetopteros and artemia as feed for larval organisms.

- challenge:

Formulating and providing a balanced diet that meets the nutritional requirements of the target species is crucial for successful aquaculture.

4) Genetic Diversity:

- Risks:

Limited genetic diversity with in chaetopteros and artemia populations can lead to susceptibility to disease and reduce adaptability

- challange:

Regularly introducing new genetic material and monitoring genetic diversity helps maintain robust & healthy cultures,

5) Temperature fluctuations:

- Risks:

Sudden temperature changes can stress and negatively impact the reproduction rates of rotifers and artemia.

- challenge:

Implementing temperature control measure and gradually adjusting conditions to prevent sudden fluctuations is necessary

6) Handling and Harvesting:

- Risks:

Improper handling during harvesting can lead to physical damage and stress, affecting the viability of the live feeds.

- challenge:

Regular health monitoring, Developing gentle harvesting techniques & effient protocols to minimize stress during collection is important.

7) Disease Management:

- Risks:

Disease outbreak within chaetopteros and artemia cultures ~~entire~~ can ~~pop~~ devastate

populations if not properly addressed.

• Challenge:

Regular health monitoring, aquaran-tine protocols, and the use of apropriate medicestions are crucial components of disease management.

8) Supply chain issues:

• Risks:

Dependance on external sources for culture inputs like microalgae can pose a risk if there are disruption in the supply chain

Challenges:

Developing contingency plans and establising in-house production of essential components can mutigate supply chain vulnerabilies.

9) Environmental Sustainability.

• Risks:

Overexploitation of natural resources for cultering can have environmental consequences, impacting ecosystem.

· challenge:

Implementing Sustainable practices such as efficient resource utlization and recycling help minimize, the ecological foot-print.

Successfully navigating these challenges involves a combination of scientific expertise, careful management practices, and continuous monitoring to ensure the consistent production of high quality chaetopterus and artemia for aquaculture purpose.

Market Demand

Analysing the market demand for fish feed with chaetopteros and artemia involves a comprensive understanding of various factors including consumer preferences for high-quality and nutritious products.

1) Nutritional Benefits:
- Highlight the nutritional advantages of chaetopteros and artemia.

2) Health benefits for consumers:
- Emphasize how fish fed with chaetopteros and artemia offer health benefits to consumer.

3) Sustainability & Environmental consideration
- Address the Sustainability aspects of using chaetopteros and artemia as fish fed.

4) certification and Quality Assurance.
- Discuss any cirtifications or quality.

assurance measures in place for the production of chaetopteros & artemia.

5) Market Trends and Consumer Preference:
- Identify and Understand the target demographics and targeted consumer groups which intrested in high. Quality and nutritious fish fed.

6) Communication And Marketing Strategies:
- Develope effective communication strategies.

7) Collaboration with Retailers and Distributors:
- Collaborate with retailers and distributors and establish partnership.

8) Research and Development:
- Ongoing research and development efforts are essential to improve the efficiency.

9) Price point and value Proposition:
- Determine an appropriate price point for the fish products based on the production cost, market competition, and perceived value.

Government Policies & Incentive

Fish farmers may access various forms of financial and regulatory support to enhance their operations.

1) Government Grants and Subsidies:

2) Loans and Credit facilities

3) Insurans Programs.

4) Technical Assistance and Training.

5) Research and Development funding

6) Tax Incentives.

7) Environmental compliance Support.

Conclusion.

After analyzing the probability report on the maintainance of chaetopteros and artemia cultures by fish farmers, several key findings are emerged, firstly, there is a high probability that fish farmers will successfully maintain cultures of chaetopteros and artemia due to their adaptability to various environmental conditions and their nutritional value for fish larvae.

The findings of the probability report suggest that with proper training, support and access to resource, fish farmers have a high probability of successfully maintaining cultures of chaetopteros and artemia, which can ultimately contribute to the sustainable of healthy fish stocks.

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We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all the fish farmers who participated in this study, providing invaluable insights and practical knowledge regarding the culture of chaetopteros and Artemia.

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FOUNDATION COURSE (B. Sc. I, Sem -II)

Student Project List Academic Year 2023-24

Sr. No	Name of the student	Allotted project	Remark
1	Shirodkar Srya Abhay	उच्च शिक्षण आणि भारत	Complete
2	Gawas Bhikaji Khemraj		Complete
3	Gawas Rutik Arun		Complete
4	Gawas Bhakti Bhagawan		Complete
5	Kamble Pallavi Prakash		Complete
6	Jangale Tushar Shamu		Complete
7	Gawade Vithoba Umesh		Complete
8	Sawant Divya Laxman	पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पानी व स्वच्छता सुविधा	Complete
9	Panvelkar Amit Arun		Complete
10	Mestri Sudarshan Dattaram		Complete
11	Desai Saisha Sadanand		Complete
12	Gawade Swapnil Santosh		Incomplete.
13	Gawade Neha Yalappa		Complete
14	Naik Yogita Anand	सार्वजनिक शिक्षणाधिकार	Complete
15	Mayekar Shivram Suryakant		Complete
16	Naik Dipti Dilip		Incomplete.
17	Naik Nutan Sanjay		Complete
18	Bandekar Yogesh N.		Complete
16	Malik Vedant Sanjay	लैंगिक विषमता आणि भारत	Complete
20	Desai Dilip Sanjay		Complete
21	Desai Vidhyadhar Gurudas		Complete
22	Bagadi Prathamesh P.		Complete
23	Desai Samiksha C.		Complete
24	Ghogale Sakshi Baburao		Complete
25	Uphalkar Sharan P.	शहरातील आरोग्य सुविधा	Complete
26	Halankar Narayan Suresh		Incomplete.
27	Naik Akshay Anil		Incomplete.
28	Mundhe Vishal Kishan		Incomplete.
29	Patil Akashay Anadrao		Complete
30	Gawade Laukik Santosh		Incomplete.
31	Shetkar Rohan Hari	जैतपूरचा अणुऊर्जा प्रकल्प	Complete
32	Jadhav Shailesh C.		Complete
33	Karol Sakib Suleman		Complete
34	Naik Prachi Prakash		Incomplete.
35	Naik Pranali Prakash		Incomplete.
36	Shetye Pramila Anand		Incomplete.
37	Jadhav Asmita Ganpat		Complete
38	Gawas Mayur Mohan	शहरीकरण आणि त्यांच्या समस्या	Incomplete.
39	Chobe Rahul Rajendra		Complete
40	Shetkar darsahni hari		Incomplete.
41	Gawas Gaurish Mahadev		Complete
42	Gawade Reshma Laxman		Complete
43	Desai Viraj Sitaram		Complete

44	Sinari Chinmay Sandip		Complete
45	Dalvi Prasad Sharan	टेहरी धरण	Incomplete.
46	Kavthankar Damodar Arjun		Complete
47	Shetkar Madhukar Ravindra		Incomplete.
48	Warang Priya Prakash		Complete
49	Prasadi Vaishanvi Rajesh		Complete
50	Patil Onkar Sadashiv		Incomplete.
51	Patil Sucheta Vasant		Complete.

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प्रकल्प

पायाभूत अभ्यासक्रम

Name - Yogita Anand Naik.
Class - F.Y. Bsc.

Certificate

Foundation Course

Class - F.Y. Bsc Year 2023-24

This is certify that the entered in these project work of Ms. Yogita Anand Naik who worked for the Sem II of the year 2023-24 in college.

Date. 10/04/2024

Teacher.

Head of Department.

अनुक्रमणिका

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प्रस्तावना

पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये स्त्रीयांना पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी महत्त्व दिले जाते. आरोग्याची निगा व वैद्यकीय सुविधांच्या बाबतीत स्त्री पुरुष असा भेदभाव केला जातो. स्त्रीया व मुलींच्या आरोग्याकडे तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. आर्थिक स्थिती व पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती ही त्याची दोन कारणे असतात. उदा. घरातील स्त्रीया किंवा मुलींना दवाखान्यात जाण्यासाठी घरातील कर्त्या पुरुषाची किंवा पतीची परवानगी घ्यावी लागते. स्त्रीयांना कमी लेखले जाते. स्त्री-पुरुष असा भेदभाव केला जातो.

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लैंगिक विषमता व आरोग्य :

पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी महत्त्व दिले जाते. आरोग्याची निगा व वैद्यकीय सुविधांच्याही बाबतीत स्त्री पुरुष असा भेदभाव केला जातो. स्त्रिया व मुलींच्या आरोग्याकडे तुलनात्मक दृष्ट्या दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. आर्थिक स्थिती व पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती ही त्याची दोन कारणे असतात. उदा., घरातील स्त्रिया किंवा मुलीला दवाखान्यात जाण्यासाठी घरातील कर्त्या पुरुषाची किंवा पतीची परवानगी घ्यावी लागते. आणि अनेकदा ही परवानगी दिली जात नाही. अगदीच तातडीची गरज असेल तरच परवानगी मिळते. अनेकदा पैशाअभावी स्त्रिया दवाखान्यात जात नाहीत. परंतु पुरुष किंवा मुलांना हीच सेवा अग्रक्रमाने पुरवली जाते.

काही जमातीमध्ये तर महिलांनी घराबाहेर जाण्यावरच नियंत्रण असते. अशा ठिकाणी महिला व दवाखाना हे अंतर जास्त असेल तर महिलांना वेळच्या वेळी आरोग्य सुविधा मिळत नाही.

मानवी विकास अहवाल २०१० नुसार बाळंतपणा आईच्या मृत्यूचे प्रमाण भारतात दर १,००,००० जन्मापाठीमागे ४५० इतके आहे. तर हेच प्रमाण पाकिस्तानमध्ये ३२० इतके आहे. आजही भारतात या सुविधांचा अभाव दिसून येतो. किंवहुना सर्वसामान्यांना त्या मिळत नाही. तर काहींना परवडत नाहीत. लैंगिक समानतेचे मोजमाप केल्यानंतर त्यामध्ये भारताचा नंबर १३८ देशांमध्ये १२२ वा लागतो. तर पाकिस्तानचा नंबर ११६ वा व बांगलादेशाचा क्रमांक ११२ वा लागतो.

अन्य देशांच्या तुलनेत भारताचा जेंडर गॅप इंडेक्स जेंडर गॅप इंडेक्स लिंग असामानतेचा मापण्याचा बहुआयामी उपाय आहे. भारत विश्व मंचावर ०.६६ टक्के अंक मिळवून १३६ देशांच्या सुचीमध्ये १०१ व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. पुरुष आणि महिलांच्यामध्ये स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक असमानता दर्शविते.

लिंग असमानता व त्याचे कारण भारताचा लिंगानुपात महिलांच्या जीवनकाळात त्यांची शिक्षा प्राप्ति आणि आर्थिक स्थितीवर प्रभाव पडते. भारतात लिंग

असमानता पुरुष आणि महिलांसाठी समान करून एक बहुमुखी मुद्दा आहे. लैंगिक समानतेचे तर्क पुरुषांसाठी नुकसानदायक आहे. विविध समूहांचा मध्ये भारताची विश्व लिंग असमानता दाखवलेली आहे. उदाहरणासाठी विश्व आर्थिक मंचावर दरवर्षी प्रत्येक मंचावर देशासाठी एक ग्लोबल जेंडर गॅप इंडेक्स प्रकाशित केला जातो. सूचकांक महिलांचा सशक्तिकरणावर केंद्रित नाही आहे. पण हा चार श्रेणींमध्ये पुरुष आणि महिलांमध्ये आर्थिक भागीदारी, शिक्षा आणि स्वास्थ्य, अस्तित्व राजनीतिक सशक्तीकरणाला अंतराला दर्शविते. या तत्त्वाच्या अनुमानानुसार लिंग चयनात्मक गर्भपात. शून्य महिलांचे प्रमुख व वर्षांची संख्या, पुरुष समानता दर, शहरात महिला आणि पुरुषांच्या संख्येला दर्शविले जाते. ज्या ठिकाणी या तत्त्वाची आकडेवारी एकत्रित करणे कठीण आहे, त्या ठिकाणी ग्लोबल इंडेक्स ची गणना एक चांगला अनुमान आहे

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लैंगिक विषमतेमागील कारणे :

साक्षरता :-

महिलांची साक्षरता हळू हळू वाढत आहे. पण पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत साक्षरता दर कमी आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार महिलांच्या साक्षरतेचा दर ६५.४६ % दर पुरुषांचा साक्षरता दर ८२.१४ होता. मुलांच्या तुलनेत मुलींचे दाखले शाळांमध्ये कमी होतात. आणि त्यातील काही मुली शाळा सोडून देतात. १९९२ च्या राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण च्या अनुसार फक्त केरळ आणि मिझोरम ही सार्वभौम साक्षरता दर प्राप्त करू शकले आहेत. अधिक विद्वानांच्यानुसार केवळ महिलांमध्ये सामाजिक स्तर सुधारण्याचे कारण साक्षरता आहे. २००६ ते २०१० पर्यंत साक्षरता प्राप्त करणारी महिलांची टक्केवारी पुरुषांच्या टक्केवारीत केवळ अर्धी होती. राष्ट्रीय कुटुंब स्वास्थ्य इच्या अनुसार पंजाबमध्ये मुल व मुलींच्या शाळांमध्ये टक्केवारी वाढत आहे. १५ आणि १७ वर्षांपर्यंत हे प्रमाण ७०% होईल.

आरोग्य आणि अस्तित्व असमानता :-

आरोग्याच्या बाबतीत स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी सुविधा मिळतात. स्त्रीयांना कमी सुविधा मिळतात. स्त्रीयांना जन्माला यायला अगोदर लिंग परिक्षण करुन गर्भपात केला जातो. यामुळे स्त्रीयांची संख्या कमी होत आहे. स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या यांमुळे पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रीयांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे.

राजनीतिक असमानता :-

राजनैतिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये स्त्रीयांना कमी दर्जा दिला जातो. त्यांना कमी आखले जाते. तरी पण काही वर्षात भारताच्या राजनीतिक महिलांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे. स्त्रीयांनी आता राजनीतिमध्ये महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

लैंगिक विषमतेमागील मुख्य घटक :

आर्थिक असमानता - श्रम भागीदारी आणि मजदुरी :-

2013 मध्ये महिलांच्या श्रमशक्तीची भागीदारी 80% होती. मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन समिती नेल्सी भॉकवुड च्या नुसार 150 देशांमध्ये महिला श्रमिकांची संख्या पुरूष श्रमिकांपेक्षा कमी होती. भारतीय श्रमाच्या 50 टक्क्यापेक्षा अधिक कृषिमध्ये कार्यरत आहे. अधिक महिला पशुधन, रखरखाव, अंडा व दुध उत्पादनात कार्यरत आहेत. पण पुरूष कार्यकर्त्यांपेक्षा रूपात कार्यरत आहेत. कृषि कार्यात महिला 78% आहेत. तर पुरूष 63% आहेत. तर 37% महिला शेतकरी आहेत. वर्ष 2005 मध्ये 70% कृषि कार्य महिलांनी केलेल आहे. भारतात पुरुष आणि महिलांच्या वेतनता असमानता आहे. वर्ष 2004 च्या नुसै संघातनाच्या अनुसार पुरूषांच्या प्रतिदिन 100 रु महिलांना 55 रु दिले जातात. मजदुरीचे अनुसार 1.84 % आहे.

सैन्य - सेवा :- महिलांना सैन्य दलात कार्य करण्याची अनुमती दिली जात नाही. त्यांना सैन्यात आतापर्यंत स्थायी कमिशन दिल नाही. कारण त्यांना कुठल्याही प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण आणि कोणताही अधिकार दिला नाही. एक अध्ययनानुसार ज्या ठिकाणी महिला अधिकाऱ्यांना शत्रुसोबत शारीरिक संपर्काची अधिक संभावना असते त्या ठिकाणी त्यांना लढाकु शस्त्रांपासून लांब ठेवल जात.

शाळा :- युनिसेफच्या मानांकनानुसार शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता, उपस्थिती दर, शैक्षिक लैंगिक समानता, सूचकांक समाविष्ट केला आहे. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात मुली अजुनही कमी शिक्षित आहेत. 1994 च्या संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या वाणिज्य विभागानुसार भारतातील महिलांच्या शिक्षणातील प्रमुख अडथळे अपर्याप्त शाळा सुविधा, महिला शिक्षकांची कमी.

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पुरुषप्रधान समाज :-

पुरुषप्रधान समाज एक व्यवस्था आहे. ज्यांमध्ये पुरुषांना प्राथमिक अधिकारिक व्यक्ती बनवलं जात. ज्यांमध्ये राजनैतिक नेतृत्व, नैतिक अधिकार, संपत्तीवर अधिकार, महिलांवर व मुलांवर नियंत्रण समाविष्ट आहे. काही अपवाद वगळता अधिकतर भारतात पितृ प्रधानताचे नियम लागू आहेत. ज्याठिकाणी कुटुंबातील स्त्रिया, संपत्ती आणि नावाचा मालक होतो. पुरुषप्रधान समाजाचे उदाहरण भारतात प्रचलित परंपरा आहे. ज्याठिकाणी उत्तराधिकार वडिलांकडून मुलांना मिळतो. स्त्रीया विवाह करुन आपल्या नवऱ्याच्या घरी जातात. विवाहामध्ये स्त्रियांकडून हुंडा किंवा पैसे घेतले जातात.

मुलाला प्राथमिकता :-

लैंगिक असमानतेचे मुख्य कारण मुलाला प्राथमिकता देणे आहे. मुलाला उत्तराधिकारी आणि संपत्तीतील महत्त्वाचा वाटा दिला जातो. धार्मिक परंपरेनुसार वडिलांच्या मृत्युनुसार अधिक कार्यासाठी उपयोगी मानले जाते. हुंड्यामुळे देखील स्त्रियांना अधिक प्राधान्य दिले जात नाही. यांमुळेच लैंगिक असमानता अधिक प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. मुलालाच प्राथमिकता दिल्यामुळे लैंगिक असमानता अधिक प्रमाणात वाढत आहेत. मुलाला सर्वप्रकारचे अधिकार दिल्यामुळे लैंगिक असमानता वाढत आहे.

महिला आरोग्यासाठी सरकारी उपाय योजना :

1) जननी सुरक्षा योजना :-

ही केंद्रसरकारची योजना सर्व राज्यात राबविण्यात आली आहे. ज्याठिकाणी गर्भवती महिलांसाठीच्या सोयी-सुविधा उपलब्ध नाहीत अशा ठिकाणी सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी ही योजना राबविण्यात आली. यामध्ये प्रसुतीपुर्व व प्रसुतीनंतर महिलांना शेख मदत देण्यात येते. यामध्ये सर्व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील गर्भवती महिलांना दोन अपत्यांपर्यंत समावेश होतो. विशेषत: ग्रामीण भागात आदिवासी पाड्यात ज्या ठिकाणी वाहतुकीची साधने पोहचत नाहीत व संपर्काची माध्यमे ही नसतात अशा ठिकाणी तेथील महिलांना वैद्यकीय सुविधा मिळत नाहीत.

2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आरोग्य अभियान :-

ग्रामीण भागातील महिला आणि मुलांपर्यंत गुणवत्तापूर्ण अद्ययावत व परिणामकारक आरोग्यसेवा पुरेशा प्रमाणात पोहोचवण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने हे अभियान २००५ मध्ये सुरू केले. याअंतर्गत मूल्यांकित सामाजिक आरोग्य उपक्रम प्रत्येक गावात करवण्यात येते. दर हजार लोकांमध्ये एक अशाप्रकारे हे उपक्रम राबविले जातात. आतापर्यंत देशात व भाख आशा कार्यरत आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांना व बालकांना औषधे देण्याचे कार्य हे करत आहेत.

ग्रामीण आरोग्य सुविधा व आहार कमीटी गाव पातळीवर लोकांमध्ये आरोग्यविषयक जागृतीचे कार्य करीत आहेत. यासाठी दरवर्षी या कमीटीला ६०,००० रुपये दिले जातात.

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संदर्भ ....

① पायाभूत अभ्यास या पुस्तकातून हा प्रकल्प करताना यातून माहिती मिळवली

② या प्रकल्पासाठी मी वाचनालयातील काही संदर्भ पुस्तकांची मदत घेतली आहे.

③ त्याचप्रमाणे दैनंदिन वापरातील वृत्तपत्रांचाही वापर मी प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याकरिता केला.

④ तसेच प्रकल्प सादर करण्याकरिता मला संबंधित विषय शिक्षकांनी मार्गदर्शन केले.

⑤ त्याचप्रमाणे अप्रत्यक्षपणे काही मित्र-मैत्रिणींचीही मार्गदर्शन केले.

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निष्कर्ष

या प्रकल्पातून स्त्री-पुरुष भेदभाव याबद्दलची माहिती मिळाली. स्त्रीयांबद्दल आरोग्याच्या सुविधा यांबद्दल माहिती मिळाली. स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता कोणत्या कारणामुळे होते हे समजले. स्त्री पुरुष यामध्ये कोणत्या घटकांमध्ये असमानता नष्ट प्रमाणात केली जाते, हे समजले. या प्रकल्पातून मला भरपूर माहिती मिळाली. या प्रकल्पातून स्त्रीयांच्या स्थितीबद्दल माहिती मिळाली.

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ऋणनिर्देशक

लैंगिक विषमता व आरोग्य हा प्रकल्प मला श्री. मोरे सरांनी निवडून दिला. त्यांनी आम्हांला या प्रकल्पाविषयी काही माहिती दिली. त्यासंबंधित काही टिप्स दिल्यात आणि त्यानुसार मी हा प्रकल्प पूर्ण केला.

हा प्रकल्प पूर्ण करताना मोरे सरांनी खूप मदत केली. तसेच माझ्या मित्र - मैत्रिणींनीही मला मदतीचा हात लावला. तसेच हा प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याकरिता मला पायाभूत अभ्यास या पुस्तकातून भरपूर मदत व माहिती मिळाली. त्याचप्रमाणे मी या प्रकल्पाकरिता वर्तमानपत्रे व वाचनालयातील इतर पुस्तकांचाही खूप वापर केला.

अशाप्रकारे मला मदत करणाऱ्या सर्वांचे मी आभार मानते. त्याचप्रमाणे या विषयावरील प्रकल्पाकरिता मोरे सरांचे मार्गदर्शन खूप महत्त्वाचे होते. त्यामुळे मी त्यांचेही आभार मानते.

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