

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Parshotam Singh.

Semester: 3rd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Solid waste
Management.

Roll No: 308210002.

Date:

Qualitative and Quantitative estimate of solid wastes from household / Commercial / Institutional areas.

Materials required: Waste generated from household / Commercial / Institutional Areas, Weighing Balance, hand gloves, Bins, Masks.

Procedure: The solid waste generated of household / Commercial / Institutional can be estimated by making / collecting the total solid waste generated at the site during 24hrs and then weighing it. Thereafter it can be segregated into biodegradable waste like paper waste (including disposable plates, glasses etc.).

Textile waste (cutting of clothes, rags, old clothes etc.) Organic wastes (waste from kitchen, farms etc.) and non-biodegradable waste like rubber waste from (tyres, tubes etc.) Plastic wastes, (bottles of cold drinks, mineral water, medicine bottles, etc.) and inert materials (Concrete, Sand etc.).

Qualitative and Quantitative estimation of solid waste is estimated by recording the weight of all the minerals separately and then the total weight of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is recorded.

using the weighing balance, then the generated per-day is tabulated and the total percentage of each waste is also calculated

Observation table, Calculated of percentage of wastes generated.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Weight of the waste material}}{\text{Total weight of the waste material}} \times 100$$

Sl. No	Types of wastes	Weight of waste generated per day (in kg)	Percentage of waste generated per day %
1	Biodegradable waste		
2	Paper waste		
3	Textile waste		
4	Organic waste		
	Total		
	Non-Biodegradable waste		
5	Rubber waste		
6	Plastic waste		
7	Polystyrene waste		
8	Glass waste		
9	Inert material		
	Total		
	Total of (1+2)		

Practical IV, Page - 3

Making Recycled paper / paper items from used newspapers / papers.

1) Materials required:- waste papers (avoid glossy paper like magazine) water blender or food processor, old pictures, frame, Mesh or Screen Rectangular Bin.

2) Procedure:- Tear paper into small pieces and put into rectangular bin filled with warm water. Blender is used to blend until mixture becomes a fairly smooth pulp.

3) Assemble your mould, attach your screen to the frame using tape, stapler or any other method that will keep the screen affixed to the screen frames edges.

4) Pour the pulp into bin or pan then push the mould into the water mixture. Pull and mould up and pulp should cover the screen.

5) Use a cloth or sponge to press out the excess water. Now let the paper dry on the screen or flip the mould over and let paper dry on another

Surface and press cloth into the mass
so the paper adheres to it and dry on
the cloth let the paper dry for a day or so

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: ANU BHAGAT.

Semester: 2nd Sem.

Name of Project/ Field work: Environmental
Pollution and Importance of Air.

Roll No: 4.

Date:

Environmental Pollution

The Importance of Air $\Rightarrow$ Other planets have sunlight, but the earth is the only planet we know that has air and water. Without air and water, the earth would be unable to sustain life.

(i) Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$ Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, fumes or odour in harmful amounts. That is amounts which could be harmful to the health or comfort of humans and animals which could cause damage to plants and materials.

It is defined as, the occurrence of foreign particles or gases in the atmosphere, which are harmful to man, vegetation, animals and buildings.

Sources of Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$ The pollution of air can be caused by natural processes or by human activities. The source of Air pollution are classified into two groups:

1. Natural Sources
2. Man made Sources

(1) Natural Sources of Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$

They are dust storms, forest fires, ash from smoking volcanoes, decay of organic matters and pollen grains floating in air.

(2) Manmade Sources of Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$

They are population explosion, deforestation, urbanisation and industrialisation, whose effects can be explained as follows:

(1) Burning of fuels, like; wood, cow dung cakes, coal and kerosene in homes pollute the air.

(2) Industries pollute air by releasing various types of pollutants, such as; sulphur dioxide, oxides of carbon, nitrogen oxide, chlorine, asbestos dust and cement dust.

Harmful Effects of Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$

(1) Air pollution affects respiratory system causing breathing difficulties and diseases such as bronchitis, asthma, lung cancer, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

(2) It causes acid rain, which damages crop plants, trees, buildings, monuments, statues and metal structures and also makes the soil acidic.

Prevention and Control of Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$ The different techniques are used

for controlling air pollution caused by 'gaseous pollutants' and that caused by 'particulate pollutants'.

Some other methods of Controlling Air Pollution $\Rightarrow$

(1) Tall chimneys should be installed in factories.

(2) Using low sulphur coal in industries.

(3) More trees should be planted along roadsides and houses.

(4) Reduction of Pollution at source.

(ii) Water Pollution $\Rightarrow$ Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater), very often by human activities.

Types of water Pollution $\Rightarrow$ There are many types of water pollution because water comes from many sources. Here are a few of water pollution:

(1) Nutrients Pollution $\Rightarrow$ Some wastewater, fertilisers and sewage contain high levels of nutrients. If they end up in water bodies, they encourage algae and weed growth in the water.

(2) Surface water pollution $\Rightarrow$ Surface water pollution includes natural water found on the earth's surface, like

river, lakes, lagoons and oceans. Hazardous substances coming into contact with this surface water, dissolving or mixing physically with the water can be called surface water pollution.

(3) Chemical water Pollution $\Rightarrow$ Many industries and farmers work with chemicals that end up in water. These include chemicals that are used to control weeds, insects and pests. Metals and solvents from industries can pollute water bodies.

Biochemical or Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) $\Rightarrow$ The amount of organic material that cannot in the sewage is measured by the bio-chemical oxygen demand. BOD is the amount of oxygen required by micro-organisms to decompose the organic substances in sewage. It is among the most important parameters for the design and operation of sewage treatment plants.

Eutrophication $\Rightarrow$ When fresh water is artificially supplemented with nutrients, it results in an abnormal increase in the growth of water plants. This is known as eutrophication.

Biomagnification $\Rightarrow$ Biomagnification represents the process

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Jahangeer Ahmed.

Semester: 2nd (3rd)

Name of Project/ Field work: global warming

Roll No: 3

Date:

GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming is the gradual heating of Earth's surface, oceans and atmosphere. Global warming begins with the greenhouse effect, which is caused by the interaction between Earth's atmosphere and incoming radiation from the Sun. Solar radiation passes the atmosphere on the surface of Earth where it is absorbed and then radiation passes through the atmosphere upward as heat. Gases in Earth's atmosphere absorb about 90% of this heat and radiate it back to the surface which is warmed to a life supporting average 59°F (15°C). This very helpful process is called the Greenhouse effect.

Global warming occurs when human beings activity introduced to much of certain types of gas into the atmosphere. More of this gas equal more warming. The atmospheric gases primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect are also known as greenhouse gases. They include water vapour, Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The most prevalent greenhouse gas is (CO_2).

Some atmosphere CO_2 is natural. For example before the industrial Revolution, there were about 280 parts million (ppm) of CO_2 in the atmosphere and 280 ppm during most of the past 800,000 years. CO_2 fluctuated between about 180 ppm during ice ages and 280 ppm during interglacial warm periods. The industrial Revolution through the amount of CO_2 has dramatically increased. Current the increase 100 times faster than that when the last ice age ended according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

In May 2013 Scientists reported measuring atmospheric Carbon dioxide level as high as 400 ppm. Levels CO_2 haven't been that high since the Pliocene epoch which was between 5 million years ago according to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. CO_2 makes its way into the atmosphere through a variety of routes. Bury fossil fuels, for example releases CO_2 .

Deforestation is also a large contribution of excessive CO_2 in the atmosphere. In a fact deforestation is the second largest anthropogenic (human made) source of carbon dioxide according to research published by Duke University. When trees are killed they release the carbon they have stored for photosynthesis.

According to the 2010 Global Warming Forest Resource Assessment deforestation released nearly a billion tons of carbon into atmosphere per year.

But fossil fuel combustion is the number one anthropogenic source of carbon dioxide.

Methane is the second most common greenhouse gas but it is much more destructive. There may be less methane in the atmosphere but this gas much more efficient at trapping radiation. The EPA report the methane has 20 times more effect and impact on climate change over the hundred 100 years period.

Methane Can Come from many natural sources but human cause a large part of methane emission through mining use of natural gas the mass raising of livestock and the use of landfills.

According to the EPA humans are responsible for more than 60% of methane emissions!

The effect of global warming is already visible in many areas of the world. For example in Montana's Glacier National Park. where about 150 glaciers were once located only 25 glaciers larger than 25 acres remain.

According to the US Geological Survey, the guideline for identifying a glacier is that a body of snow and ice that is at least 50 meters thick and about 1000 square meters in area. Below this size the ice is generally stagnant and does not move unless it is on a steep slope.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: RAJESH KUMAR.

Semester: 3rd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Define air pollution
and its composition.

Roll No: 5.

Date:

AIR POLLUTION

The Importance of air: Other planets have sunlight, but the earth is only planet we know that has air and water. Without air and water, the earth would be unable to sustain life.

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, fumes or odors in harmful amounts. That is, fumes which could be harmful to the health or comfort of the human and animals or which could cause

Damage to plants and materials.

It is defined as, the occurrence of foreign particles or gases in the atmosphere, which are harmful to man, vegetation animals and buildings.

SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION.

The pollution of air can be caused by natural processes of the human activities.

The sources of pollution are classified into two groups:

① Natural sources.

② Man made sources.

NATURAL SOURCE OF AIR POLLUTION. ⇒

NATURAL SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION:

They are dust storms, forest fires, ash from smoking volcanoes, decay of organic matters and pollen grains floating in air.

MANMADE SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION:

They are pollution explosion, deforestation, urbanisation and industrialisation, whose effect can be explained as follows:

- (1) Burning of fuels, like, wood, cow dung cakes, coal and kerosene in homes pollute the air.
- (2) Exhaust gases emitted by motor vehicles which pollute of air are the major source of air pollution in big cities.
- (3) Industries pollute of air by releasing various type of pollutants, such, as, sulphur dioxide oxides of carbon, nitrogen oxide chlorine dust and cement dust.
- (4) Thermal power plants pollute air by emitting sulphur dioxide and fly-ash.

MANMADE SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION.

- ⑤ Nuclear power plants pollute air by releasing radioactive rays.
- ⑥ Use of fertilisers and pesticides in agriculture pollute the air.
- ⑦ Mining activities release particulate matter into the air and pollutes it.
- ⑧ Industrial cutting of trees and clearing of forests increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and thereby pollutes it.
- ⑨ Use of chlorofluorocarbon in refrigeration, fire extinguishers and aerosol sprays pollutes air by depleting the ozone layers.
- ⑩ Smoking pollutes air by emitting carbon monoxide and nicotine.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION.

- ① Air pollution affects respiratory system causing breathing difficulties and the diseases.

Such as Bronchitis, asthma, Lung Cancer, Tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Air pollution affects the central nervous system causing carbon monoxide poisoning. CO has more affinity for the haemoglobin than oxygen and thus forms a stable compound.

Carbonyl haemoglobin (COHb), which is poisonous and causes suffocation and death.

Air pollution causes depletion of the ozone layer due to which ultraviolet radiation can reach the earth and causes skin cancer, damage to eyes and the immune system.

It causes acid rain, which damage crops, plants, trees, buildings, monuments, statues and metal structures and also make the soil acidic.

It causes greenhouse effect or the global warming which leads to the excessive heating of earth's atmosphere, further leading to weather variability and rise in sea level. The increased temperature may cause melting of ice caps and glaciers, resulting in floods.

- ⑥ Air pollution from certain metals, pesticides and fungicides causes serious ailments.
- (1) Lead pollution causes anaemia, methaemoglobinemia, convulsions and death.
- (2) Certain metals cause problems in kidney, liver, circulatory system and nervous system.
- (3) Fungicides cause nerve damage and death.
- (4) Pesticides like DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), which are toxic enter into our food chain and get accumulated in the body causing kidney disorders and problems of brain and circulatory system.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION.

The different techniques are used for controlling air pollution caused by 'gaseous pollutants' and that caused by 'particulate pollutants'.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Mohel Irfan

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Main features of
Sawali stup

Roll No: 308210010

Date: 23-05-2022

See (A)

SIGNATURE

Q.1
Ans Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects and culture most important. It is the range of contemporary activities, meanings and behaviour that we draw from. Then heritage includes but is much more than preserving or excavating, displaying or restoring a collection of old things. An example of heritage is a German ancestry as money left to a child in this family will be an inheritance property that may be inherited.

Q.2
Ans It helps us examine our history and traditions and enable us. Develops an awareness about ourselves. It helps us understand and explain why we are. The heritage is a keystone of our culture that plays an important role in our society, business and world view. Cultural heritage gives people a sense of unity and belonging with it.

See (AY)

DATE:

23-5-22

SIGNATURE

Q. group and allows them to better understand previous of where they come from cultural heritage implies a shared bond and one belonging to a community.

Q. 3

Ans

Main features of Sanchi Stupa

A - hemispherical mound. Called Anda in the Jaina tradition. With a green highlight. Boray the mound of dust that was used to carve Lord Buddha's remains.

A - Square railing called harmika.

A - Central Pillar supporting a triple umbrella form called Chatra.

Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest Stone Structures in India built during the Mauryan period.

The sculptures around the garden of Sanchi Stupa have

See - A)

DATE: 23-5-22.

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been designated as the world heritage site by UNESCO

Q.4

Ans - The fort which is spread over 255 acres features a mix of architecture styles such as - Islamic, Hindu

Timurid and Persian. Its massive 205 km long enclosing walls are made of red sandstone and that's where the monument got its name from.

Material used: Red Sandstone

Architecture style: Mix of Islamic, Hindu, Timurid and Persian style

Commissioned by: Shah Jahan

Status: UNESCO World Heritage Site

Q.5

Ans - Tourism management is a multidisciplinary field.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Kousar Samoo .

Semester: 3rd .

Name of Project/ Field work: Environmental
studies and ecosystem .

Roll No: 6 .

Date:

Environmental Studies and Ecosystem.

Environment

Everything that surrounds and affects living organisms is environment. Environment is derived from the French word 'Environner', which means to encircle or surround. All the biological and nonbiological entities surrounding us are included in environment.

=> Environment protection Act, 1986.

Environment includes all the physical and biological surroundings of an organism along with their interactions. Environment is thus defined as, "the sum total of water, air and land the inter-relationships that exist among them and with the human beings, other living organisms and materials."

= DEFINITIONS OF Environment.

- (i) Amalstasi : the environment is everything that affects the individual except his genes.
- (ii) Boxing : A person's environment consists of the sum total of the stimulation, which he receives from his conception until his death.

HOLLAND $\Rightarrow$ the term 'environment' is used to describe in the aggregate, all the external forces, influences and conditions, which affects the influences and conditions which affects the life, nature, behaviour and the growth development and maturity of living organisms.

(iv) E.P. Odum $\Rightarrow$ Ecology is defined as, the study of structure and function of nature, which includes the living world. He referred ecosystem as, the basic fundamental unit of energy.

(v) CHARLES ELTON $\Rightarrow$ Ecology is defined as the study of scientific natural history.

$\Rightarrow$ Scope of Environmental Studies
Because of environmental studies been seen to be multidisciplinary in nature, so it is considered to be a subject with great scope. Environmental are not limited to issues of sanitation and health, but it is now concerned with pollution control, biodiversity conservation

Waste management and conservation of natural resources.

⇒ Environmental Science can be applied in the following spheres.

Ecosystem: Structure & Function
the study of ecosystems mainly consists of the processes that link the living organism or in other words, biotic component to the non-living organism or abiotic component. So for the study of environment, we should aware with biotic & abiotic components.

⇒ Natural Resource Conservation.

For managing and maintenance of forests, which are natural resources and for the maintenance of wild-life forms like under natural resource conservation. it is also a scope of environmental studies.

Environmental Pollution Control.

With the knowledge of environmental science, everybody can control the pollution he/she can handle the waste management & also look for ways to control pollution on the aspect of pollution control.

⇒ Environmental management.

There are several independent environmental consultants, who are working with central and state pollution control boards. There are several current consultants, who are working with government pollution control board, involved in policy making, pollution control maintenance of ecological balance.

The Scope of environmental studies in industry.

Environmental scientists work towards the maintenance of ecological balance, they also work towards biodiversity and regulation of natural resources, as well.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: OM SINGH.

Semester: . 3rd .

Name of Project/ Field work: ozone layer depletion
Cause of ozone layer depletion -

Roll No: 1 .

Date:

Ozone layer Depletion

Ozone is a colourless gas found in the upper atmosphere of the Earth. It is formed when oxygen molecules absorb ultraviolet photons, and undergo a chemical reaction known as photo dissociation or photolysis. In the process, a single molecule of oxygen breaks down into two oxygen atoms. The free oxygen atom (O), then combines with an oxygen molecule (O_2) and forms a molecule of ozone (O_3). The ozone molecules, in turn absorb ultraviolet rays between 310 to 200nm (nanometers) wavelength, and thereby prevent these harmful radiations from entering the earth's atmosphere. The process of absorption of harmful radiation occurs, when ozone molecules split up into a molecule of oxygen; and an oxygen atom. The oxygen atom (O) again combines with the oxygen molecule (O_2) to regenerate an ozone (O_3) molecule. Thus, the total amount of ozone is maintained by this continuous process of destruction and regeneration.

Ultraviolet radiations (UV), are high energy electromagnetic waves emitted from the Sun. UV radiation includes UV-A, the least dangerous form of UV radiation, UV-B, and UV-C, which is the most dangerous, UV-C is unable to reach the Earth's surface due to stratosphere ozone's ability to absorb it. The real threat comes from UV-B, which can enter the Earth's atmosphere, and has adverse effects.

Ozone layer depletion first captured the attention of the whole world in the latter half of 1970, and since then, a lot of research has been done to find its possible effects and causes. Various studies have also been undertaken to find out a possible solution. Let us take a look at some of the causes and effects of ozone layer depletion.

Causes of Ozone Layer Depletion:-

During the last several decades, human activities have resulted in considerable reduction in the ozone layer of the atmosphere. Ozone depletion occurs when destruction of the stratospheric ozone is more than the production of the molecule. The scientists have observed reduction in stratospheric ozone since early 1970s. It is found to be more prominent in Polar Regions.

There are two regions in which the ozone layer has depleted.

In the mid-latitude, for example, over Australia, ozone layer is thinned. This has led to an increase in the UV radiation reaching the earth. It is estimated that about 5-9% thickness of the ozone layer has decreased, increasing the risk of humans to over-exposure to UV radiation owing to outdoor lifestyle.

In atmospheric region over Antarctica, ozone layer is significantly thinned, especially in spring season. This has led to the formation of what is called 'ozone hole'.

Ozone holes refer to the regions of severely reduced ozone layers. Usually, ozone holes form over the Poles during the onset of spring seasons. One of the largest such hole appears annually over Antarctica between September and November.

(i) Natural causes of depletion of ozone layer: Ozone layer has been found to be affected by certain natural phenomena such as sun-spots and stratospheric winds. But this has been found to cause not more than 1-2% depletion of the ozone layer and the effects are also thought to be only temporary. It is also believed that the major volcanic eruptions (mainly El Chichon in 1983 and Mt. Pinatubo in 1991) has also contributed towards ozone depletion.

(ii) Man-made causes of depletion of ozone layer: The main causes for the depletion of ozone is determined as excessive release of chlorine and bromine from man-made compounds, such as, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), CH_2Cl_2 (methylene chloride), CCl_4 (carbon tetrachloride), HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), hydrobromofluorocarbons and CH_3Br (methyl bromide) are found to have direct impact on the depletion of the ozone layer. These are categorized as ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Chlorofluorocarbons are released into the atmosphere due to:-

Sunder
23/5/2022

Signature.....Sudersh

Sec A

Q101

Ans Heritage is the full range of our inherited tradition, monuments, objects and culture. Most important it is the range of contemporary activities meanings and behaviour includes. but is much more than preserving. excavation displaying or restoring a collection of old things. It is both tangible and intangible. in the sense that ideas and memories of songs heritage is a contemporary activity with far reaching effects.

Q102

Ans Heritage is important because. It helps us to examine our history and tradition and enables us develop and awareness about ourselves. It helps us understand and explain why we are the way ~~we~~ we are. Heritage is a keystone of our culture that plays an important role in our politics, society business and world view.

Q no 3

Ans The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India. And an important monument of Indian Architecture. It was originally commissioned by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd Century BCE. Its nucleus was a simple hemispherical dome structure built over the relics of the Buddha.

A hemispherical mold called Andā. The domed shape Andā with green highlight portrays the mold of dirt that was used to cover Lord Buddha's remains.

A square railing called Harmika.

A central pillar supporting a triple umbrella from called Chhatra.

DATE 23/5/2022

Signature Sudesh

QNO4

Ans The fort which is spread over 255 acres.

A miraing architecture styles such as islamic hindi timurid and persian. its massive 2.5 km long enclosing walls are made of red stone and that were the monument got its name.

It took a decade to build the red fort

The Kohinoor diamond was part of the red fort furniture.

Rang mahal is in red fort

lahore gate - The main Entrance of the fort

The The Shape of red fort is octangle.

DATE 23/9/2022

Signature Sudersan

Ques

Ans Tourism management is a multidisciplinary field that includes all activities related to tourism and hospitality industries.

It prepares Candidates with the Experience and training required to hold managerial position in food accommodation and tourism industry.

Learning outcomes of tourism management.

As a result of this chapter the student will

understand the tourism system. its components its stakeholders.

Realise the various costs and benefits of tourism.

Appreciate how sustainability should be addressed by tourism management.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Parshotam Singh.

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Solid waste
Processing.

Roll No: 30021002.

Date: 23-05-2022

Introduction: As we know that wastes causes pollution. While the nature of wastes determines the type and intensity of pollution, it also helps us decide on the appropriate application, engineering design and technology for management. For example the nature of wastes has implications for collections, ~~transport~~ and recycling.

* There are several factors affecting the generation of solid wastes.

1. Geographical factor / Location.
2. Seasons
3. Collection frequency
4. Population
5. Extent of ~~Salvaging~~ and recycling
6. Urbanisation
7. Public attitude
8. Legislation

* The explanation of these points are as follows:

3. Geographical location. Page 2,

1) The Influence of geographical location is related primarily to different climates. It can influence both the amount of certain types of solid wastes generated and the collection operation. For instance, substantial variations in the amount of the yard and garden wastes generated in various parts of India are related to the climate.

2. Seasons:

Seasons of the year have implications for the quantities and composition of certain types of wastes. For example, the growing seasons of vegetables and fruits affect the quantities of food wastes.

3. Population diversity:

The characteristics of the population influence the quantity and composition of wastes generated. The amount of the wastes generated is more in low-income areas compared to that in high-income areas.

Urbanisation's urbanisation contributes effectively to the quantity as well as quality of the solid waste products.

A method of separation of solid waste material into identifiable classifications by recycling the solid waste material obtained from industrial or domestic sources through a number of devices which reduces the solid waste material to a uniform workable particles by weight, size and magnetic properties; transferring the classified material to a number of disposal areas where in the materials such as heavy paper material may be baled, the light paper and plastic may be pelletized for use as fuel, the metal and glass shipped to reprocessing plants, and the remainder of the solid waste material may be disposed by land fill or incineration. The invention further relates to an anti-pollution method for solid waste material which conserves the virgin natural resources by reclaiming useful material and minimizing areas needed for land filling and reduces the solid wastes; ~~and~~ problems.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shahjahan Hussain.

Semester: 3rd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Solid waste processing
method (storage conveying composting shredding
pulping Granulating)

Roll No: 191910012

Date: 23-5-22.

Section (c)

Solid waste processing method (Storage, Conveying, Composting, Shredding, Pulping, Granulating,

Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is leading to various environment hazards. The solid waste processing methods not only minimize its adverse effects but also help in reducing greenhouse emissions in the atmosphere.

Storage.

Waste Generation encompasses those activities in which materials are identified as no longer being of value and are either thrown away or gathered for disposal. The activities waste is at or near the point of Generation. The on-site storage is of primary importance because of the aesthetic considerations, public health, public safety and economic involved.

longer containers can be used along with mechanical collection trucks. Bulk containers or dumpsters should be used where large

Volume of refuse are Generated Such as at Shopping Centres, restaurants, hotels, apartment etc. processed materials must be protected from the element and stored prior to shipment. A variety of containers and buildings can be use for ~~storing~~ recycled materials including.

Fully enclosed warehouse space.

Open sided roofed structures.

Bulk Shipping containers

Custom bays for refuse derived fuels.

A Storage of refuse - ~~derived~~ fuel (RDF) is more complex because (RDF) has low density and it potentially putrescible, it must be handled bins that operate on a first in first out basis. This ensures that (RDF) will not be stored longer than ~~was~~ necessary:->

(Conveying:)

Conveying transfer wastes from one location to another. The principal type of conveying used for the management of solid wastes may be classified as hinge, apron, Bucket, Belt, drag, screw, vibratory and pneumatic. The horizontal and inclined belt conveyors and drag conveying are most commonly used for handling of solid waste. The conveying of unprocessed mixed solid waste with conveying ^{SI} has not been trouble free. Conveying have been damaged by solid waste dropped on them during conveying. Problems have also developed at transfer point where the wastes are discharged from one conveyor to other or to other processing facilities and overflow waste on the equipment is very common.

Compaction

Compaction is a unit operation that increases the density of waste materials so that wastes can be more efficiently stored.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: ASHOK KUMAR

Semester: 3rd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Types of Classification
of solid waste.

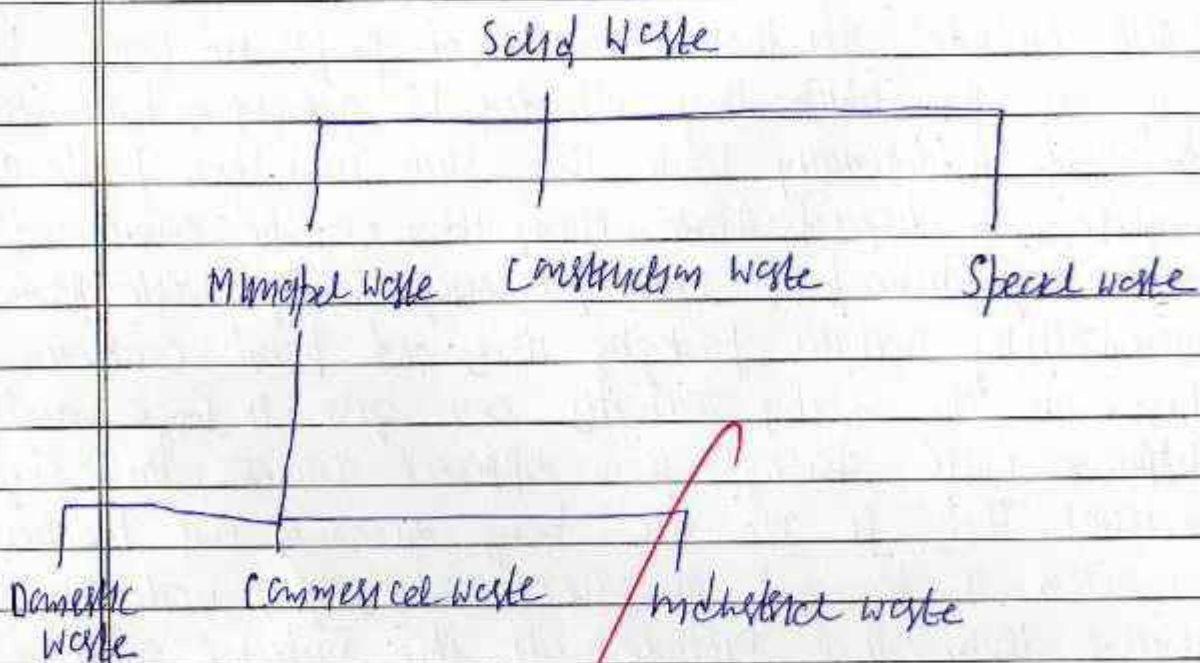
Roll No: 300210021

Date: 23-05-2022.

Section A

Ans1.

Waste include all those item that people no longer have any use for which they intended to get rid of have already discarded. Additionally waste are such item which people are require to discard. Many item can be considered as waste e.g household rubbish, sewage sludge waste from manufacturing activities packaging items old paint containers etc. These all our daily activities can give a large variety of different waste arising from different sources. Any dry material that is no use being discarded and therefore unwanted is termed as solid waste. Solid waste is a general term that include all the material such as vegetable waste plastic food waste etc. According to definition by the resource conservation and recovery Act RCRA 1976 of USA solid waste means garbage or sludge from waste water or air pollution control facility and other discarded material resulting from industrial mining and agricultural operation and from community activities. Nearly everything behind some kind of waste. The definition of solid waste include not only physically solid waste and also other forms waste like semi-solid or contained gaseous material. Solid waste is generally considered an urban waste. Waste generation rates is be high much lower area as compared to urban areas. This is because on average street resident are highly poorer purchase which less solid and may include household commercial industrial waste and street sweeping.



Sources and classification of solid waste

Waste can be classified into different types. Solid waste can be classified broadly on the basis of source of solid waste and type of solid waste generated.

1. Source-based classification: The source-based classification makes the waste classification on the basis of place of generation or source. The major classes are.
 - a. Residential waste: Refers from dwelling apartment societies etc and consist of residual of food, vegetable waste, plastic, clothes, ashes, metal etc.
 - b. Commercial waste: are consisting residual of food, glasses, metal generated from hotel, market, storage, garbage etc.

- c institutional waste: Generally the combination of paper plastic glasses packaging material cones etc generated from public building offices colleges institutional administrative building etc
 - d Municipal waste: consist of building debris sludge vegetable park and garden waste generated from construction and demolition market places street sweeping garden etc.
 - e Industrial waste: include the waste generated from industrial activities.
- 03
- f Agricultural waste: consist mainly agricultural residual litter food grain generated from field orchard etc.
 - 11 Type-based classification: Type-based classification include the waste type based on physical chemical and biological composition
- a Garbage waste
 - b Ashes and Residues waste
 - c Combustible waste and Non-combustible waste
 - d Bulky waste
 - e Street waste
 - f Dead Animal
 - g Abandoned vehicle
 - h Construction and demolition waste
 - i Farm waste
 - j Hazardous waste

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Gushheel kumar

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Solid waste processing method (Storage covering Compacting shredding pulping blanking etc).

Roll No: 308210001

Date: 23/05/2022.

Solid waste processing Method (Storage, conveying, compacting, shredding, Pulping, Granulating etc.)

Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is leading to various environment hazards. The solid waste processing methods not only minimize its adverse effects but also help in reducing green house emission in the atmosphere.

①

Storage $\Rightarrow$ Waste generation encompasses those activities in which materials are identified as no longer being of value and are either thrown away or gathered together for disposal. The activities associated with the handling, storage and processing of solid waste is at or near the point of generation.

Proper on-site storage is of particular importance for municipal refuse that contains a significant amount of putrescible garbage. Water tight, rust resistant containers with suitable covers reduce the incidence of rodent or insect

infestation of offensive odours and unsanitary conditions may be kept to a minimum, if the containers and storage areas are washed periodically.

Conveying

conveyors transfer wastes from one location to another. The principal type of conveyor used for the management of solid wastes may be classified as hinge, apron, bucket, belt drag, screw, vibrating and pneumatic.

The conveyance of unprocessed mixed solid waste with conveyors has not been trouble free. Problems have also developed at transfer points where the wastes are discharged from one conveyor to others or to other processing facilities. Spilling and overflow of wastes on the equipment is very common.

conveyors used for Manual Separation of waste.

Manual separation of materials is effective since it can produce materials with the highest quality. Important factors in the design of picking belts are the

width of belt, the speed of the belt and the average thickness of the waste material on the belt. A typical sorting line for separation of plastics, aluminium and glass.

(3)

compaction

compaction is a ~~unit~~ ^{slip} operation that increase the density of waste materials.

So, the wastes can be more efficiently stored and transported. Compaction of solid waste is performed for several reasons, including reduction of storage requirements of recyclables, reduction of volume for shipping and pre formation of refuse derived fuels.

Stationary compactors.

Typically, stationary compactors may be described as under.

- ① light duty, such as those used for residential or light commercial MSW.
- ② commercial or light industrial;
- ③ heavy industrial; and
- ④ transfer station.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Farhan Wani.

Semester: 3rd Sem.

Name of Project/ Field work: Qualitative and
Quantitative estimation of solid waste
from any residential area.

Roll No: 308210011

Date: 2022

EXERCISE (1)

Qualitative and Quantitative estimation of solid waste from any residential area.

Materials Required

Hand gloves, coloured bins, weighing balance (Spring balance), digital balance.

Methodology

- (i) The area for which solid waste generation is to be estimated a sample of households is taken which represents the whole community. Number of households in a sample size depends upon the total number of households in the area.
- (ii) The solid waste generated from each house can be segregated into coloured bins provided as biodegradable waste (vegetable waste, fruit peeling, food leftovers etc.) and non biodegradable waste (glass, hair, plastics, polythene, etc.).

1) The waste recorded is averaged for all the households

2) The waste can be observed as kg/day/households,

Observation Table

Type of Waste	Quantity (kg/day)	No. of households	Average Waste/Day (kg/day)
Biodegradable waste	7	12	10
Plastics	12	22	15
Paper	8	11	16
Glass	13	17	12
Iron (Dust and Hair)	15	8	18
	16	24	19
Total	71	94	90

EXERCISE 2

Cost estimation of recyclable waste generated.

Materials Required: Recyclable waste generated in the study area, wages rates of labour, rates of fuel and depreciation cost.

Formula: The formula which is used to calculate the cost of recyclable waste is as

Cost estimation = (Total cost of waste collection and transportation - earnings from sale of recyclable waste)

Where:

Total cost of waste collection = the wages of labourers + fuel consumption by collecting vehicles + wear and tear of vehicles (depreciation cost).

Earnings from sale of recyclable waste = Market rates of recyclable materials like paper, glass, plastic, rubber, bottles, etc.

EXERCISE, 3.

Estimate energy content of household solid waste.

Materials

Household waste generated, energy content chart.

Methodology

- (i) The waste generated is segregated into different constituents,
- (ii) The segregated waste is weighed and wet as well as dry weight of each constituent recorded separately.

Total Energy = (Solid waste, gm) $\times$ (Energy Content Btu/gm)

Table: Heating value of different components of solid waste.

Component	Heat value, Btu/gm Dry Weight
Food Waste	4.41
Paper	15.89
Cardboard	15.43
Plastics	30.86
Textiles	16.53
Rubber	22.05
Leather	16.53
Garden trimmings	6.17
Wood	17.64
Glass	0.13
Metals	0.66

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: · Uzma Aza ·

Semester: · 3rd ·

Name of Project/ Field work: Qualitative and
Quantitative Estimation of Solid Waste from
household / commercial / institutional areas.

Roll No: · 300210027 ·

Date: ·

Name - Uzora Aro
Roll-No - 308210027

Page No.	
Date	/ /

Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation of Solid Waste from Household / Commercial / Institutional Areas.

Materials required :

Waste generated from household / Commercial / Institutional Areas, Weighing Balance, Hand Gloves, Bin, Mask.

Procedure :

The solid waste generation of household / Commercial / Institutional can be estimated by collecting the total solid waste generated at the site during 24 hrs and then weighing it. Thereafter it can be segregated into biodegradable waste like paper waste (including disposable plates, glasses etc) textile waste (cutting of cloths, rags, old cloths etc) organic waste (waste from kitchen, yards etc) and non-biodegradable waste like rubber waste (from tyres, tubes etc) Plastic waste (bottle of cold drinks, mineral water, medicine bottles etc). Polythene waste (Polythene, chips, and Biscuit wrapper etc). glass waste (Bottles etc) and inert material (concrete, sand etc.).

Qualitative and quantitative estimation of solid waste is estimated by recording the weights of all the materials separately and then the total weight of

Laboratory Demonstration of Vermicomposting:

Materials required :

Epigeic earthworm, organic waste, tube or wooden boxes, shredder, sieves, sprinkler.

Procedure :

Vermibed can be prepared in the medium sized wooden vegetable or fruit boxes or plastic tube (50cm dia and 30cm depth) after drilling holes at the base. Vermibed should be prepared by placing a layer of paddy straw and saw dust (3 to 5cm) at the base followed by a layer of ~~sand~~ sand (3 to 5cm) and garden soil (3 to 5cm). Then a layer of week old cowdung is added to initiate the microbial activity in the vermibed. 100 gms Epigeic (surface dwellers) earthworm should be collected from the moist damp areas and inoculated in the vermibed. Then the organic waste is chopped into small pieces and transferred to vermibed in a period of two to three days. After transferring the organic waste, vermibed is to be covered with gunny bags and sprinkling of water should be done at regular intervals to maintain desired moisture in the vermibeds till the temperature is monitored regularly in the vermibeds. The average temperature of the vermibed

Site Selection and Siting Criteria for Sanitary Landfill:

Landfill Site Selection :

In planning landfill site selection occupies extremely important place. In the widest sense, the natural, social, political, economic and technical factors have an important role in landfill site selection thus it follows that the selection is to be made by an multidisciplinary team of experts. Given that landfill construction is considered as a noneconomic activity, a special task it to select landfill site from the aspect of the use of buildable land its place prices as well as other natural or urban value which have an important role in relation to rationality and planned role landfill remediation or its rehabilitation i.e reconstruction.

Selection of a Sanitary landfill site shall be governed by the strategy identified in the state policy and solid waste management (SWM) strategy and the municipal solid waste management (MSWM) Plan of the urban local body (ULB). Decisions on constructing local landfill in relation to utilizing regional landfill are based these strategies.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shahjahan Hossain

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation of Solid waste from household / Commercial / Institutional Areas.

Roll No: 308210012

Date: 11-04-2022

Practical 01-

Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation of Solid Waste from household / Commercial / Institutional Areas :-

Materials Required :- waste Generated from household / Commercial / Institutional Weighing balance ; hand Gloves, Bins Mask :-

Procedure :- The Solid waste generation of household / Commercial / Institution can be estimated by collecting the total Solid waste generated at the site during 24 hours hrs and then weighing it. thereafter it can be Segregated into the biodegradable waste like paper waste (including disposable plates glasses etc) textile waste (cutting of cloths, rags old cloths etc) organic waste (waste from kitchen, yard etc) and non-biodegradable waste like rubber waste (from tyres tubes etc) plastic waste (bottles of cold drinks, minerals waste, medicine etc) Polythene waste (polythene chips & Biscuit Wrappers waste (polythene etc) glass waste (Bottles etc) and Inert material (concrete and

Waste is recorded by using the balance. Then the waste generated per day is tabulated and total percentage of waste is also calculated.

Observation Table: Calculation of percentage of waste generation weight of the waste or material.
total weight of the weight material.

Sr. No	Types of waste	Weight of the waste generated per day in kg	Percentage of waste generated per day %
1	Biodegradable		
i	Paper waste	0.6 kg	6%
ii	Textile waste	0.9 kg	9%
iii	organic waste	11.0 kg	10%
	Total	12.9 kg	11%
2	Non Biodegradable waste	11.2 kg	12%
I	Rubber waste	7.2 kg	11%
II	Plastic waste	9.3 kg	21%
III	Polythens waste	11.4 kg	12%
IV	Glass waste	10.3 kg	11%
V	Met waste material	11.6 kg	21%
	Total	61.0 kg	41%
	Total of (1+2)	74.2 kg	

Practical V

Laboratory Demonstration of Vermicomposting

Materials: Epigeic earthworms organic waste required tub or wooden boxes, Shredder
Procedures: Sieves, Sprinkler.

Vermibed can be prepared in the medium sized wooden vegetable or fruit box or plastic tubs 50cm dia and 30cm depth after drilling holes at the base Vermibed should be prepared by placing a layer of paddy straw and dry dust (3 to 5 cm) at the base followed by a layer of sand (3-105 cm) and garden soil (3 to 5)

The a layer of week old Cowdung is added to initiate the microbial activity The in Vermibed 100gms Epigeic (Surface dwellers) earthworm should be introduced from the moist damp areas and inoculated in the Vermibed then The organic waste is chopped into small pieces and transferred to Vermibed in a period of two to three days of transforming the organic waste, Vermibed is to be covered with jute bags and sprinkling of water should be done at regular intervals to maintain desired moisture till the Vermicompost formation

01

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Susheel Kumar .

Semester: 8th .

Name of Project/ Field work: Qualitative and
Quantitative estimation of solid waste from
household / commercial / institutional Areas .

Roll No: 30022004 .

Date:

Practical 1

Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation of Solid waste from household/Commercial/Institutional areas:

1

Materials required: waste generated from household/ commercial/ Institutional areas, Weighing Balance, Hand Gloves, Bin, Mask

Procedure $\rightarrow$ The solid waste generation of household/ commercial/ Institution can be estimated by collecting the total solid waste generated at the site during 24 hrs and then weighing it. Thereafter it can be segregated into biodegradable waste like paper waste (including disposable plates, glasses etc), textile waste (cutting of cloth, rags, rags, old clothes, etc.), organic waste (waste from kitchen, yards etc), and non biodegradable waste like rubber waste (bottles of cold drinks, mineral water, medicine bottles etc), polythene waste (polythene, chips and biscuit wrappers etc), glass waste (Bottles etc), and inert material (concrete, sand etc).

Qualitative and Quantitative estimation of solid waste is estimated by recording of ~~soi~~ the weight of all the materials separately and then the total weight of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is recorded by using the weighing balance. Then the waste generated per day is calculated and total percentage of each waste is also calculated.

Observation Table

Calculation of percentage of waste generated

Weight of waste material

$$\frac{\text{Weight of waste material}}{\text{Total weight of the waste material}} \times 100.$$

Sr. no.	Types of waste	Weight of waste generated per day (in kg)	percentage of waste generated per day (%)
1	Biodegradable waste	0.6 kg	2%
i	paper waste	2.0 kg	7%
ii	Textile waste	0.7 kg	1.0%
iii	organic waste	2.1 kg	5%
	Total	4.4 kg	21%
2	non-Biodegradable waste	2.3 kg	37%
i	Rubber waste	3.0 kg	25%
ii	Plastic waste	7.5 kg	30%
iii	polythene waste	10.1 kg	12%
iv	glass waste	0.3 kg	5%
v	Inert material	9.2 kg	31%
	Total Total of (1+2)	19.2 kg	95.3%

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Kavita devi.

Semester: 3rd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Define tourism
and different ~~type~~ forms of tourism.

Roll No: 200210008.

Date: 23-05-2022.

DATE 23-5-2022

Signature.....

(Section c)

Q No

Q3

Ans Define tourism Different forms of tourism.

Tourism have various form on the basis of the purpose of visit and Alternative forms there are further divided into many types according to their nature. Some general form of tourism.

1) Adventure tourism: It involves exploration of remote area and exotic locales and engaging and various activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourists prefer to go for trekking to place like Ladakh, Sikkim, and the Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities they offer. Whitewater rafting is also catching on in India.

and tourist flock to place such as Uttarakhand, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh for this safari, para gliding, mountaineering, rafting in white water trekking.

(ii) wildlife tourism: India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species of wildlife some of which that are even endangered and very rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India. In this place where a foreign tourist can go for wild life tourism in India are the Corbett Wildlife Sanctuary, Keoladeo Ghana, National Park and Corbett National Park.

(iii) medical tourism: Tourist from all over the world have been thronging India to avail themselves of cost effective but superior quality healthcare in terms of surgical procedures and.

general medical attention. There are several medical institutions in the country. The character of foreign patient and impact on equality of health care at a fraction of what it would be have cost in developed nation.

1) pilgrimage tourism: India is famous for temple and that is the reason that among the different kind of tourism in India, pilgrimage tourism is increasing most rapidly. The various places for tourists to visit in India for pilgrimage tourism is increasing most rapidly. Vishno Devi, Golden temple, Char dharm, Mathura, Varanasi.

2) Eco tourism: Ecotourism in India has developed recently, for the concept itself is a really new one.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Wasim Akram.

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Tourism forms
of Tourism Advantage of tourism and Wild
life Tourism.

Roll No: 308210075

Date: 23-05-2022.

(Sec C)

Q No 3

Ans Tourism :- Tourism is travel for pleasure or business, also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. The world tourism organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours business and other purposes.

Tourism can be domestic (within the traveller's own country) or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of Payments.

Forms of Tourism :- Tourism has various forms on the basis of the purpose of visit and alternative forms.

- 1) Adventure Tourism :- It involves exploration of remote areas and exotic locales and engaging activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourists prefer to go for trekking to place like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya, Himachal Pradesh and

Japan and Kashmir are the popular for the skiing facilities they offer. Whitewater rafting is also catching on in India and tourists flock to places such as Uttaraanchal, Arunachal Pradesh for this 'adrenalin' packed activity. Various kinds of adventure on water, land, and air can be enjoyed in India. The various kinds of adventure tourism in India are: Rock climbing, skiing, camel safari, Para gliding, Mountaineering, Rafting in white water. Trekking.

2) Wildlife Tourism: India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species of wildlife some of which that are even endangered and very rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India. The places where a foreign tourist can go for wildlife tourism in India are the Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary, Keoladeo Ghana National Park and Corbett National Park.

3) Medical Tourism: Tourists from all over the world have been thronging India to avail themselves of cost-effective but superior quality healthcare in terms of surgical procedures and general medical attention. There are several medical insttute.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Neehat kumar

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Tourism.
Describe different of arms of tourism.

Roll No: 308210056

Date: 23/05/2022

23-05-22

Signature Neeraj

SECTION - C

Q.3. Define Tourism. Describe different forms of tourism?

Ans - Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and a major foreign exchange and employment generation for many countries. It is one of the most remarkable economic and social phenomena. The word "tour" is derived from the Latin word *turnus*, meaning a tool for making a circle. Tourism may be defined as the movement of the people from their normal place of residence to another place (with the intention to return) for a minimum period of twenty-four hours to a maximum of six months for the sole purpose of leisure and pleasure.

According to WTO [World Tourism Organisation] [1993] Tourism encompasses the activities of a person travelling and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more

One consecutive year for leisure business, and other purposes. September 27 is celebrated as World ~~day~~ Tourism day every year since 1980.

FORMS OF TOURISM

Tourism has various forms on the basis of the purpose of visit and alternative forms. These are further divided into many types according to their nature. Some general forms of tourism as follows -

1. Adventure Tourism:-

It involves exploration of remote areas and exotic locale and engaging in various activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourist prefer to go for trekking to places like Ladakh, Sikkim and Himalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities they offer.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Sapna Devi

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Tourism and
Adventure tourism.

Roll No: 308210044

Date: 23-05-2022.

QNO3

Tourism may be defined as the movement of all the people from their normal place of residence to another place with the intention to stay for a minimum period of twenty four hours to a maximum period of six months for the sole purpose of leisure and pleasure.

⇒ Form of Tourism.

Tourism has various forms on the basis of the purpose of visit and alternative forms. These are further divided into many ~~part~~ types according to their nature. Some general forms of tourism are following as:

- i) Adventure tourism: It involves exploration of remote areas and exotic locales and engaging in various activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourists prefer to go for trekking to places like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities.

DATE 23-5-2022

Signature.....

they offer. Whitewater rafting is also catching on in India and tourists flock to places such as Uttarakhand, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh for the adrenalin-packed activity, various kinds of adventure on water, land, and air can be enjoyed in India.

The various kinds of adventure tourism in India are: Rock climbing, Skiing, Camel Safari, Para gliding, Mountaineering, Rafting in white water, Trekking. Adventure tourism in India has registered a formidable growth in recent years. For this growth to continue, efforts must be taken by the government of India so that India ranks along-side international destinations for adventure tourism.

ii) Wildlife tourism: India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species of wildlife some of which are even endangered and very rare.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Alyia Tabasum

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: Qualitative and
Quantitative estimation of solid waste from
Household (Commercial/Institutional area)

Roll No: 308210026

Date:

Name — Alyia Tabasum
Roll. No — 308210026

Page No.	
Date	/ /

Practical I

- o Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation of Solid Waste from Household / Commercial / Institutional Areas.

Materials required: Waste Generated from Household / Commercial / Institutional Areas, Weighing Balance, Hand Gloves, Bins, Masks.

Procedure:

The solid waste generation of household / by commercial / institutions can be estimated by collecting the total solid waste generated at the site during 24 hrs and then weighing it. Thereafter it can be segregated into biodegradable waste (cutting like paper waste (including disposable plates, glasses etc), textile waste (cutting of cloths, rags, old cloths etc), organic waste (waste from kitchen, yards etc) and non-biodegradable waste like rubber waste (from tyres, tubes etc), plastic waste (bottles of cold drinks, mineral waste water, medicine bottles etc), polythene waste (polythene, chips & biscuit wrappers etc).

Practical - IX

- Site selection and Siting Criteria for sanitary landfills in your area.

In planning, landfill site selection occupies extremely important place. In the widest sense, the natural, social, political, economic and technical factors have an important role in landfill site selection, thus it follows that the selection is to be made by a multidisciplinary team of experts. Given that landfill construction is considered as a noneconomic activity, a special task is to select landfill site from the aspect of the use of buildable land and its price, as well as other natural or urban values which have an important role in relation to rationality and planned landfill remediation or its rehabilitation, i.e., reconstruction.

Selection of a sanitary landfill site shall be governed by the strategy identified in the state policy on SWM strategy and the municipal solid waste management (MSWM) plan of the urban local body (ULB). Decisions on construction

tion to utilization
are based on
ning documents.
includes the
are described in

of potential sites,
potential sites,
local verification
potential sites,
ranked sites,
al impact investi-

sites should be (
criteria

should be sufficient
capacity so that
be fulfilled for
way, the cost
procedure can be

id not be at
buffer zones betw-
ould and population

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Bipan Kant

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: Archive and museum

Roll No: 508210050

Date: 06-05-2022

Section A

Q101Ans: An archive is a place where people can go to gather first hand facts, data and evidence from letters, reports, notes, memos, photographs and other primary sources. The National archive is the U.S. Government's collection of documents that records important events in American history.

In other words we can say that an Archive is a place where manuscripts and other important documents are stored.

Q102Ans: A museum is a building where a large number of interesting and valuable objects, such as works of art or historical items, are kept, studied and displayed to the public.

Museum, institution dedicated to preserving and interpreting the primary tangible evidence of humankind and the environment. In its preserving of this primary evidence, the museum differs markedly from lib.

Qno3Ans

① Archives manage groups of works and focus on maintaining a particular context for the overall collection. Archives tend to be research driven and public access is restricted.

② Museums: Museums collect specific objects and provide curatorial context for each of them, they are curator driven.

Qno4: Types of Museums.

- ① Art museums
- ② Botanical gardens
- ③ Children's museums
- ④ Historical houses
- ⑤ Natural history museums.

① Art museums: An art museum or art gallery is a building or space for the display of art, usually from the museum's own collection.

② Botanical garden: Institution that collects, classify, preserve and display botanical collection and also do scientific and educational work in botany.

History The National Archive of India (NAI) was established as the imperial Records department in Calcutta (Kolkata), the erstwhile Capital of British India on 11 March 1891. It was transferred to New Delhi in 1911 and the present building at Crossing of Janpath and Rajpath was completed in 1926.

VISION

To help in spreading a feeling of national pride in our documentary cultural heritage and ensuring its preservation for posterity.

Mission

- ① To encourage the scientific management, administration and conservation for record all over the country.
- ② To encourage greater liberalization of access to archival holding.
- ③ To help in developing greater professionalism and a scientific temper among creators, custodians and users of records.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Bashir Ahmed

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: museum. k study

Roll No: 508210045

Date: 06-05-2022

DATE 06-05-2022

Signature: Mubarak Hussain

Section-A

Q No 1

Ans. An Archives is a place where people can go to gather firsthand fact, data and evidence from letters, reports, memos, photographs, and other primary source.

The National Archives is the US Govt Collection of documents that records important events in American history.

e.g. an archives is a collection of old magazines

A repository for stored memories or information.

Q No 2

Ans A museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development open to the public which acquires, conserve, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and environment for the purposes of Education study and environment.

The word museum has classical origins in its Greek from mouseion. it means Seats of the muses and designated a philosophical institution or place of contemplation.

Sec - A

Q No 3

Ans Archives manage group of work and focus on maintaining a particular context for the overall collection. Archives tends to be research driven and public access is restricted.

Museums collect specific object and provide contextual context for each of them they are curator driven.

The history is composed of variety of organization and hold diverse historical collection. Archives that include small object, museum and historical societies that have collection of their own record.

Q No 4

Ans There are many types of museum, include art museums, natural historical museums, science museum, war museum and so many types of museum.

1. Archaeology museum This display archeological artifacts. They can be open air museum or they can exhibit items in a building.
2. History museums. They collect object and artifacts that tell a chronology story

DATE

06-05-2022

Signature

Anubhav Phor

Sec-A -

about particular locality. Object that are collected could be documents, artifacts archeological findings and others. They could be in a building history house or historic site.

- 3 War museums: Museum specialized in military history. Usually organised from a point of view of a one nation and conflicts in which that country has taken part.

Q No 5

Ans: The national Archive was established as the Imperial Records Department in Calcutta the erstwhile Capital British India on 11th 1891. It was transferred to new Delhi in 1991 and the present building at crossing of Janpath and Rajpath was completed in 1926.

Congress established the national archives in 1934 to preserve and care for the record of Government.

The National archives of India may be traced back 1860 when the Sandeman the civil editor.

Section - B.

Q No 6

Ans Despite striking difference in methods and technique archive and museum espally museum have much in common

Moreover recent developmen both field are increasing the area of commonality

Although it is hardly starting. I reached this realization only as a result of on the job experience on the museum collection committee it developing registration producers with the museum.

The midwest Archives Conference is one of the nation largest regional professional association for archivest funds in 1972 MAC now approximately are thousand individual institutional members include a variety of coprate. govt. religious and University archives. as well as historic societies and others manuscript repositories and special collection libraries and special MAC region in the 13 heartland states. It also published quarterly newsletters and a bimnual journal Archival issues.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: mohd Sharief - Batt

Semester: 8th

Name of Project/ Field work: Archives manage group
of work and focus.

Roll No: 508210012

Date: 06-05-2022

DATE:- _____

SIGNATURE:- Mohd. Afzal Bhatt.

(Section - A)

Q.1. Ans. → An Archives is a place where people can go to gather ~~firsthand~~ firsthand facts, data and evidence from letters, reports, notes, memos, photographs and other primary sources.

Q.2. Ans. → Same as Q.1.

Q.3.

Ans. → Archives manage groups of works and focus on maintaining a particular content for the overall collection. Archives tend to be research driven and public access is restricted.

Museums collect specific objects and provide Curatorial Context for each of them; they are curator driven.

Q.4.

Ans. → (1) Art museums (2) Science museums (3) War museums.

PAGE NO:- 1.

DATE:- _____

SIGNATURE:- Mohd. Afzal Bhatt

Q.5. Ans:-> The national archives of India (NAI) was established as the Imperial Records Department in Calcutta (Kolkata), & the erstwhile capital of British India on 11th March 1891. It was transferred to New Delhi in 1911 and the present building at the crossing of Janpath and Rajpath was completed in 1926.

(Section - B)

Q.6.

Ans:- Museums and archives play an invaluable role in preserving the rich cultural heritage of our planet. By recording and making available the music, art, knowledge and traditions of indigenous communities & such institutions help to spread a broader understanding and respect for different cultures. However, some traditional communities are beginning to voice concerns that sometimes activities by museums and cultural specialists

DATE:- _____

SIGNATURE:- Mohd. Afzal Ratt.

do not have adequate account of their rights and interests; and that documenting and displaying ~~any~~ say, a traditional song as a tribal symbol make them vulnerable to ~~mis~~ misappropriation.

Archives are important because they provide evidence of activities and tell us more about individuals and institutions. They tell stories. They also ~~increase~~ our sense of identity and understanding of culture. They even ensure justice.

Museums play a crucial role in preserving local cultural. With careful documentation and artifact preservation a cultural can be recorded and ~~remember~~ remembered regardless of its future. It can be shared and understood backwards.

DATE:- _____

SIGNATURE:- _____

Q.4.

Ans. → The purpose of modern museums is to collect, preserve, interpret, and display objects of artistic, cultural or scientific significance for the study and education of the public. From a visitor or community perspective, this purpose can also depend on one's point of view.

Museums play a crucial role in preserving local cultures. With careful documentation and artifact preservation, a culture can be recorded and remembered regardless of the future. It can also be shared and understood by those from different cultural backgrounds.

Museums have played an integral role in preserving the history of our society. Exhibits tell us stories about how our nation, our communities and our cultures came to be, and without them, those stories could be forgotten. Museums serve

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Amjed Iqbal Matto

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: An archives and photographs and other primary sources.

Roll No: 508210027

Date: 06-05-2022

Section A.

→ An archives is a place where people can go to gather firsthand facts, data, and evidence from letters, reports, notes, memos, photographs, and other primary sources.

Both a family's archives and the nation's archives

- Save items to serve as proof that an event occurred;
- explain how something happened whether for personal, financial, or sentimental reasons;
- may be located in more than one place.

The National Archives holds the original, signed "Birth Certificate" for our nation the Declaration of Independence. Your family's archives are available only to you and family members. The holdings in the National Archives are available to almost everyone.

QNO21

Ans: → A collection of historical documents or record providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.

The National Archives is the U.S. Government's collection of documents that records important events in American history. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the Government's agency that preserves and maintains these

Signature *Amjeet*

materials and makes them available for you. Whether or not you realize it, you probably have an archives in your home. It might be in a filling cabinet in your study, a box in the basement, a chest in the attic. It is your personal archives. a collection of material that records important events from your family history.

There are ways that your family archives and the National Archives, together, tell your family's story. For example, your family archives might contain the final certificate for your great-great-grandfather homestead, the National Archives many hold the original applications for the homestead.

Q NO 31

Ans: → An archives is a types of collection featuring records and other documents.

② Archives are common in business to safeguard important document and historical of the business. mostly archives are closed or available for researchers by appointments only.

③ Museums can contain many different types of collection. A museum's permanent collection can include documents, furniture, clothing,

scientific specimens, photographs, maps, and even buildings.

Museum generally denotes a collection of any kinds of objects whereas the term art gallery only refers to a collection of art.

③ Every museum has archives, not every archive has a museum.

QNO. 4:

Ans:- There are different types of museums. Here are some of them.

① Archaeology museums:- They display archaeological artifacts. They can be open-air museums or they can exhibit them in a building.

② Art museums:- Also known as art galleries. They are spaces for showing art objects, most commonly visual art objects as paintings, sculpture, photographs, illustrations, drawings, ceramics or metalwork. First publicly owned art museum in Europe was Amersbach-cabinet in Basel (now Kunstmuseum Basel).

③ Historical Museums:- They collect objects and artifacts that tell a chronological

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shabir Ahmed.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Effects and
Control of water Pollution.

Roll No: 508210032.

Date: 06/05/2022

Section C

Ques Effect and Control of water pollution.

Water pollution
Water pollution is defined as the presence of foreign substances or impurities (organic, inorganic, biological or radiological) in water, thus degrading its quality and rendering it toxic to humans or the environment.

According to water pollution Act (1974) Contamination of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or injurious to health or safety or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals and plants or of aquatic organisms).

⇒ Effects of water pollution.

Water pollution is very harmful to humans animals and water life. The effect can be catastrophic, depending on the kind of chemical concentration of the pollution and where there are polluted.

Effects on man.

7/11

on the worldwide scale the pollution of water supplies is probably responsible for more human illness than any other environmental influence. The diseases so transmitted are chiefly caused by micro-organisms and parasites. polluted water are responsible for causing following diseases.

- ① Water borne diseases
- ② Water-Washed diseases
- ③ Water based diseases
- ④ Water-related.

Section A

Q.101] Atmosphere and its composition.

Atmosphere (Gr. Atmos - steam, vapour
Sphaira = Sphere) is gaseous blanket which
surrounds the earth from all sides
and is attached to the earth's surface
by gravitational forces. About 5.2
billion tonnes of ~~thick~~ transparent
air surrounds ~~earth~~ and half of
its weight lies within less than
100 km of earth surface.

Components of Atmosphere.

Components	name of gas
major	Nitrogen, oxygen
Components.	Water vapour.

Minor Components.

Argon
Carbon Dioxide.

Trace Components

Neon, Helium, methane,
Krypton, Hydrogen
Nitrous oxide etc.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Raksha Devi.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: define water pollution,
effects, control and cause.

Roll No: 508210029.

Date: 6 May 2022.

Causes and Control of Water Pollution.

Pollution of water affects both humans and aquatic life. Most water sources close to cities and urban centres are polluted by garbage and dumping of chemicals, legally or illegally. Some of the common as well as adverse effects of polluting water bodies.

1) Effects on human being :-> Life is a cycle, and humanity's irresponsible behaviour often comes back to haunt it. Adding contaminants to water bodies has affected the human family in several ways. According to a 2017 WHO report, 2.1 billion people do not have access to safe water. In 2019, it was reported that 785 million people lack access to essential drinking water. One of the main effects of this is diseases.

2) Death of Aquatic Life :-> Animals and plants that depend on water for life are the

(2 pages)

affected by polluted water. Statistics from the Centre for biological diversity on the effects of the deep horizon spill provides a useful glimpse of the impact of pollution on aquatic life. In the report, the 2010 spill on the Gulf of Mexico harmed over 82,000 birds, 25,900 marine animals - 6165 Sea turtles and unknown number of fish and invertebrates.

- (3) Food Chain disruption pollution disrupts the food chain by moving the toxins from one level in the chain to higher chain to higher levels. In some cases pollution can wipe out an entire part of the food chain. Such effects the other organisms by either causing excessive growth, in case the predator dies or death.

- (4) Destruction of Ecosystem:-> The elimination of certain microorganisms distorts the ecosystem. Nutrient pollution, for e.g., leads to an increase in algae which depletes the water of oxygen, thus leading to the death of fish and other aquatic life.

negative effects $\Rightarrow$ Managing and restoring polluted water bodies is expensive. for eg, Japan declared in 2019 that it is running out of space to contain the contaminated water after the Fukushima disaster. It currently has over a millions of tones of contaminated water stored in tanks.

Control of water pollution

- ① We should treat the poisonous substances and discharge materials and toxic substances coming out of the homes and factories before discharging them into rivers and ponds.
- ② We should not mix petroleum substances in the water.
- ③ There are some algae and water plants available which are helpful in keeping the water clean, they should be grown all over in the water.
- ④ Garbage in the cities and towns should be classified and thrown into the designated dustbins only.
- ⑤ Dead bodies should not be thrown in the river.

(4 Page)

Cities and towns must have sewer facilities
Water should neither be abused nor
wasted.

We should not put ~~excreta~~ and sewage flowing
from cities and towns into water - but dump
them in garbage -

We should not encourage the use of materials
such as plastic as it does not destroy
biologically.

05
In homes, water should be made germ-free by
chlorine, tablets, pooling - etc -
Effective steps should be taken to outlaw
dumping of wastes into a river or other water
sources -

The oxidation of organic materials should be done
prior to ~~their~~ disposal

To destroy bacteria in the water chemical
substances such as bleaching powder, etc
should be used -

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Harvinder Singh.

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: Defuse water pollution,
Effect of water pollution, control and source
of water pollution.

Roll No: 500210036.

Date:

Section (C)

Effects of water pollution :->

Pollution of water affects both humans and aquatic life. Most water sources closer to cities and urban centers are polluted by garbage and dumping of chemicals, legally or illegally. Below are the some of the common as well as adverse effect of polluting water bodies.

05

- 1 Effects on Human Beings :-> Life is a cycle and human's irresponsible behaviour often comes back to haunt it. Adding contamination to water bodies has affected the human family in several ways. According to 2017 WHO report, 2.1 billion people do not have access to safe water in 2019. It states that 785 million people lack access to essential drinking water. One of the main effect of this disease WHO notes that there are about 120,000 cholera related death annually.

- 2 Death of Aquatic Life :->

Animals and plants that depend on water for life are the most affected by polluted water. Statistics from the Center for biological diversity on the effect of the deep Horizon

Spills provide a useful glimpse of the impact of pollution on the aquatic life in the report. 2019 spills on the Gulf of Mexico harmed over 8200 birds, 25,900 marine animals, 6165 sea turtles, and the unknown no. of fishes and invertebrates.

3 Food Chain Distraction $\Rightarrow$ pollution disrupts the food chain by moving the toxins from one level in the chain to higher levels. In some cases, pollution can wipe out the entire part of the food chain. Such effect, excessive growth, in case the predator dies or death (if it wipe out the prey).

4 Distraction of Ecosystem $\Rightarrow$ The elimination of certain micro-organisms distorts the ecosystem. Nutrients pollution for eg. leads to increase in algae which depletes the water of oxygen thereby leading the death of fishes and other aquatic life.

5 Economic Effects $\Rightarrow$ Managing and restoring polluted water bodies is expensive. For eg. Japan declared in 2019 that it is running out of space to contain the contaminated water effects sorted in tanks. the Fukushima disaster. It currently have over a millions of tonnes of contaminated water sorted in tanks. Research shows that it will cost at least \$660 billion to clean up the eff of the disaster.

Control of water pollution :->

Dispose of Toxic chemicals properly :-> House hold solvent pesticides and cleaners might not seem that bad but bleach paint removers ammonia and many chemicals are becoming a serious problem if you combine million of people every month dumping toxic chemicals down the drain of flushing them.

Don't Not Pour fat and Grease Down the drain :-> Grease fat and used cooking oils should be disposed of in the trash or kept in a fat jar for disposal with other solid jar for disposal with other solid waste.

Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish cleaners :-> You can further cut down on water pollution by using just enough of these cleaners to do the jobs. Phosphates are not the only harmful chemicals in cleaners, phosphate leads to the cleaners phosphate leads to the algal bloom and kill fishes and other aquatic animals by reducing the oxygen in the water.

Check Your Sump Pump or Celler Drain :- Sometimes these devices drain into the town's sanitary sewer pipes. This connection dumps biological wastes, heavy metals cleaning chemicals and more into the system.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Nazia Banoo

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Tourism Describe different forms of tourism.

Roll No: 308010005

Date: 23-05-2023

DATE:- 23-05-22.

section (C)

SIGNATURE:-

Paul

B. Define Tourism. Describe different forms of Tourism.

Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and a major foreign exchange and employment generation for many countries. It is one of the remarkable economic and social phenomena. The word 'tour' is derived from the Latin word tornus meaning a tool for making a circle. Tourism may be defined as the movement of the people from their normal place of residence to another place. (with the intention to return) for a minimum period of twenty four hours to a maximum of six months for the sole purpose of leisure and pleasure.

DATE:- 23-05-2022

SIGNATURE:-

[Signature]

Forms of Tourism

Tourism has various forms on the basis of the purpose of visit and alternative forms. These are further divided into many types according to their nature. Some general forms of tourism are following as.

(i) Adventure Tourism: It involves exploration of remote areas locales and engaging in various activities for adventure tourism in India, tourists prefer to go for trekking to places like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities they offer.

(ii) Wildlife Tourism: India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species

DATE:- 23-05-22.

SIGNATURE:-

Rup

of wildlife some of which that are even endangered and very rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India.

The places where a foreign tourist can go for wildlife tourism in India are the

Saifska wildlife sanctuary, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, and Corbett National Park.

i) medical tourism: Tourists from all over the world have been thronging India to avail themselves of cost effective but superior quality healthcares in terms of surgical procedures and general medical attention. There are several medical institutes in the country that cater to foreign patients and impart

PAGE NO:- 3.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: ~~JAVAD~~ KAMRAN KHAN

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage and meaning and Concept of Heritage

Roll No: 308210028

Date: 23-05-2022

23-05-2022

SIGNATURE:- Kamran Khan

Section - A

Q1:-

Ans:- Heritage Studies provides an exciting new approach to the study of history. It develops an understanding of heritage as the public face of history and encourages a critical awareness of the debates around how we interpret and use the past. Heritage Studies explores a number of different key issues. VIZ:-

- I) The issue of what is 'real' what is 'bogus' history
 - II) The role of Heritage industry in Society
- India is a land of varied cultures and traditions. People from numerous Castes, religions and creeds reside in our country. Each ethnic group in our country has its own tale of origin and it sets of unique tradition and culture.

13-05-2022

SIGNATURE :- Kamran Khan

The etymological meaning of word Heritage is 'inheritance' or 'that may be inherited'. Thus we may define heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions, languages, building, monuments, forts, or places that were created in past and still have historical importance. Thus Heritage is anything which has been transmitted from past or handed down by tradition. Broadly Heritage are of two types Cultural Heritage and natural Heritage. Natural Heritage comprises of Mountains, Rivers etc. Cultural Heritage includes folklore, traditions, languages. World Heritage day is celebrated on 18 April.

Cultural heritage is a concept ^{which} offers a bridge between the study past and future with present.

23-05-2022

SIGNATURE:- Kamran Khan

Q3:-

Ans. Two important features of the Sanchi Stupa are:-

① The Stupa is a semi spherical solid dome like structure containing the relics of budha like hair, teeth and bones.

2 The Stupas at Sanchi, Bharhut and Auravati are remarkable specimens of art surviving upto this day.

Q4:-

Ans:- Red Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Delhi, is one of the most beautiful forts in the country, renowned for its impeccable architecture and planning. The Fort was named after this the red sand-stone that used in its construction. The construction of massive complex

23-05-2022

SIGNATURE:- Kamran Khan

was begun on the bank of river Yamuna by Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan in 1639, and it took almost 9 years to complete. From thereon, Red fort became the primary residence of the Mughals for almost two decades till 1856.

Q5:-

Ans Tourism Management is the management of all activities related to tourism business. This Chapter introduces you geographical milieu, destination awareness, development, management, market segmentation, tourism products and services, impacts of tourism, and trends in tourism.

Besides this it also helps the beginners to understand the basic of tourism. The ones who are keen on taking up careers in Hospitality and Tourism.

PAGE NO:- 4

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: NAIN SINGH.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work:

EFFECTS OF WATER POLLUTION ON
MAN.

Roll No: 500210037.

Date: 06-05-2022.

"Section c"Ques Ans : Effects of water pollution on man

① Sewage and domestic wastes effects human health resulting diseases such as Cholera, typhoid, dysentery.

(07)

② Industrial discharge contain Lead, mercury etc. which directly impact on life system.

LEAD → Damage liver & kidney, brain.

MERCURY → Neurological disorder.

③ Gave birth to many contagious diseases.

④ Drinking waste containing chemical waste. Chemical pollutant such as pesticides, fertilizers and heavy metals can cause serious health problem.

⑤ Swimming also can pose risk. It also gave birth to health issue such as skin rashes, bronchitis, respiratory infection.

⑥ Hormone disruption.

Effect of water pollution on Environment:

Environment include all plants, animals, human and all microorganisms which are directly or indirectly interact with each other.

→ Algal bloom: When water pollution cause Algal bloom, particularly the discharge of poorly treated or untreated industrial waste into water ways, lead to release the raw toxic waste into water system. Since it contain nutrients and compounds such as nitrogen, lead and phosphorous, which gave growth to algae.

Eutrophication: Eutrophication means increase in the concentration of phosphorous, nitrogen and other plant nutrient in any aging ecosystem.

Effects

- 1) Abundance of particulate substance (phytoplankton, zooplankton, bacteria, fungi).
- 2) Abundance of inorganic chemicals such as

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Mohd Abdullah.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: effects of water
Pollution on Man and Environment.

Roll No: 508210039

Date: 06 - 05 - 2022.

Q-2
Ans.

Effects of water pollution on man and environment.

①

Eutrophication $\Rightarrow$ Eutrophication present as one of the most serious ecological problems of open water sources such as lakes, oceans and reservoirs. It is characterised by dense algal and plant growth owing to the enrichment by phosphorus and nitrogen nutrients needed for photosynthesis.

②

Algal Blooms $\Rightarrow$ Harmful algal blooms are a major environmental problem. They are the result of excessive growth of nutrients (particularly phosphorus and nitrogen) known as red tides, blue-green algae or cyanobacteria. Harmful algal blooms have severe impacts on human health, aquatic ecosystems and overall health of the water body.

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GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: RANJEET SINGH.

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage
What are the Tolerance of Heritage

Roll No: 308210081

Date: 25-5-2022.



Section A.

Q No 1. Define Heritage

Ans. The etymological meaning of word Heritage is "Inheritance as that may be inherited". Thus we may define heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions, languages, buildings, monuments, forts or palaces that were created in the past and still have historical imp. Thus Heritage is anything which has been transmitted from the past or handed down by tradition. Clearly the origin of the term Heritage seems to be closely associated with Heir, Heredity and inheritance of things that is inherited down the generations. Anything whether tradition, custom, history, religion and religious observances could be treated as heritage provided the same has been transmitted from the past and future depending on the nature of the particular object or property it may be classified and distinctly identified as Social Heritage.

Cultural heritage Can be defined as The legacy of Physical artifacts (Cultural property) and intangible attributes of The group or Society inherited from The past. Cultural Heritage is a Concept Which offer a bridge between The past and The future With The application of Particular approaches in The Present.

Natural heritage refere to The sum total of The elements of biodiversity, including flora and faune ecosystems, and geological structures and other natural resource in a specific geographical area. Natural heritage is a important part of Society's heritage. EnCompassing The Countryside and natural environment.

Heritage tourism in india has registered and immenes growth in The last few years, ever Since additional initiatives were taken by The government of india to boost india image as a destination for heritage tourism india has always been famous for it rich heritage and ancient Culture.

QNo2. What are The relevance of heritage.

Ans. Our heritage is what we have inherited from the Past to value and enjoy in the Present and to Preserve and Pass on to future generations.

=> The tangible.

Our historical Sites buildings. monuments. Objects. in museums. artefacts. And archives.

Our expression of This Identity. Shows. others. What We. Value. it highlights. our Values and Priorities.

Our heritage Provides clues. to use Past and how our Society. has evolved it helps us. examine our history. and Traditionally. and. unable used. Why we are the way.

Heritage is a keystone. of our Culture. Plays and. important. role in our. Polity. Society.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Mubasher Hwain.

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage
What are the importance of Heritage.

Roll No: 308210076

Date: 23-05-2022.

Q. (Sec A)

1
Ans:-

Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects and culture, most important, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings and behaviours that we draw from them. Heritage includes, but is much more than preserving, excavating, displaying, or restoring a collection of old things. An example of heritage is a German ancestry. An example of heritage is money left to a child in his parents' will. An inheritance property that may be inherited.

Q. 2
Ans:-

It helps us examine our history and traditions and enable us develop an awareness about ourselves. It helps us understand and explain why we are the way we are. Heritage is a keystone of our culture that plays an important role in our politics, society, business and world view. Cultural heritage gives people a sense of unity and belonging with in

(Sec-A)

a group and allows them to better understand previous generations and the history of where they come from. Cultural heritage implies a shared bond and one belonging to a community.

Q8.3

Ans:-

- Main features of Sanchi stupa:-
A hemispherical mound called Anda. The domed shape anda with green highlights portrays the mound of dusts that was used to cover lord Buddha's remains.
- A square railing called Harvika.
- A central pillar supporting a triple umbrella form called Chhatra.
- Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest stone structures in India built during the Mauryan period.
- The sculptures, monuments and lush gardens of Sanchi stupa have been designated as the world heritage site by UNESCO.

(Sec - A)

Ans:-

The fort, which is spread over 255 acres, features a mix of architectural style such as Islamic, Hindi, Timurid and Persian. Its massive, 2.5 km long, enclosing walls are made of red sandstone and that's where the monuments got its name from.

- Material used: Red sandstone.
- Architectural style: Mix of Islamic, Hindi, Timurid, and Persian style.
- Commissioned by: Shah Jahan.
- Status: UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q.5

Ans:

Tourism management is a multidisciplinary field that includes all activities related to the tourism and hospitality industries. It prepares candidates with the experience and training required to hold managerial position in food, accommodation and tourism industry.

Tourism is the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: shafket Hussain

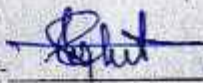
Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage
What is the relevance of heritage.

Roll No: 308210066

Date: 23-05/2022

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SECTION A

Qno 1. Define Heritage?

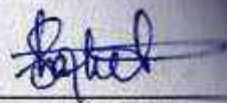
Ans

The etymological meaning of word Heritage is "inheritance" or That may be inherited. Thus we may define heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions, languages, buildings, monuments, forts or places that we are created in the past and still have historical importance. Thus heritage is Anything which has been transmitted from the past ~~and~~ handed by down by tradition, custom, history, religion and religious.

Clearly the origin of the term heritage seems to be closely associated with Heir, Heridity and inheritance. - anything that is inherited down the generations. Anything, whether tradition, custom, history, religion and religious

DATE:- 23/05/22

SIGNATURE:-



observance, Philosophy, art styles/performing arts, monumental objects and even nature's manifestation, could be treated as heritage provided the same has been transmitted from the past. And further, depending on the nature of the particular object or property, it may be classified, and distinctly identified as 'Social Heritage', 'Cultural heritage'.

Heritage is full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture, most important, it is range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviours that we have draw from them. It is both tangible and intangible. Broadly heritage are of two types. 'Cultural heritage' and natural heritage, natural heritage comprises of monuments, mountains, rivers or any landscape and cultural heritage include folklore, traditions etc. World Heritage day is 18 April.

PAGE NO:- 03

23/05/22

SIGNATURE :-

Sahil

Q No 2 what is relevance of heritage?

Ans:-

Museums is a global concept that is common to every country. It narrates the story of the past and showcases how the humanity has evolved in hundreds of years. India displays an extensive bouquet of resources that sheds light on rich culture and heritage of the past. Their significance is profound as it helps preserve objects and materials of cultural, historical and religious importance and showcases it to public in an intriguing manner that arouses interest, offers amusement, and it is indispensable for research and educational purpose.

Museums in India have a large collection of Indian sculptures and objects of the cultural, historical and religious importance to go up.

PAGE NO:-

04

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Ahkas Sharma

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage what is the relevance of heritage.

Roll No: 308210054

Date: 23/05/2023

24/05/2022

Session A

Signature Ankush Sharma

1. Define Heritage?

The etymological meaning of word Heritage is 'Inheritance' or 'that may be inherited'.

This we may define heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions, languages, building monuments, forts, or places that were created in the past and still have historical importance. Clearly, the origin of the term 'Heritage' seems to be closely associated with inheritance and Inheritance - anything that is inherited down the generations.

2. What is the relevance of heritage?

→ It helps us examine our history and traditions and enables us develop an awareness about ourselves. It helps us understand and explain why we are the way we are. Heritage is a keystone of our culture that plays an important role in our political societies, business and world view. Cultural heritage gives people a sense of unity and belonging within a group and allow them to understand previous generation and history.

23/05/2022

Signature Ankay Sharma

Section A

What are the main features of Sanchi Stupa?

- Ans → The main features of Sanchi Stupa are
- (1) Sanchi Stupa is located in Madhya Pradesh
 - (2) One of the most ancient and famous Buddhist monument in India
 - (3) The Stupa has several Chambers which contain the relics of Buddha.
 - (4) The Sanchi Stupa constructed by emperor Ashoka in 3rd Century BC during Mauryan Age.
 - (5) It is hemispheric structure made up of bricks consists of circular terrace.

Q4 Describe the main features of Red Fort.
Ans Red Fort a UNESCO World Heritage site in Delhi is one of the most beautiful fort in the country.

- 1 The Fort was named after its the red sandstone that was used in its construction
- 2 The octagonal-shaped fort has ramparts stretching 2 km in length.
- 3 It has two gates - Lahori Gate and Delhi Gate.

23/05/2022

Section A

Signature Ankay Sharma

5. Red fort is one of the attractive destination for tourists around the globe.

6. The light and sound show is being organized at Red fort daily except Monday for tourists post 6pm in the evening.

Q5 What do you understand by Tourism management.

Ans Tourism management is the management of all activities related to tourist business. This chapter introduces you to geographical milieus, destination, Awareness, development, management market. Segmentation tourism besides this it also help the business to understand the basics of tourism. The ones who are keen on taking up career in Hospitality and tourism.

We assume about everyone has some basic knowledge of hotel and tourism business. Activities. Passion for service provision and travelling and good communication skills are plus.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: shabir Ahmed .

Semester: ~~And~~ 6th

Name of Project/ Field work: Safety tips before
earthquake .1

Roll No: 608210076 .

Date: Safety tips before

Q no 1 Safety tips before and after earthq => Before an earthquake.

1. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, and first aid kit, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight and extra batteries at home.
2. Learn first aid.
3. Learn how to turn off the gas, water and electricity.
4. Make up a plan of where to meet your family after an earthquake.
5. Don't leave heavy objects on shelves (they'll fall during a quake.)
6. Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards and appliances to the walls or floor.
7. Learn the earthquake plan at your school or workplace.

=> During an Earthquake.

1. Stay Calm! If you're indoor stay inside. If you're outside, stay outside.
2. If you're indoor stands against a wall near the center of the building stand, or crawl under heavy furniture (a desk or table.) Stay away from windows and outside doors.
3. If you're outdoors stay in the open away from power lines or anything that might fall. Stay away from

Building (stuff) might fall off the building or the building could fall on you.

=> Before a Flood.

1. Avoid building in a flood-prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
2. Elevate the ~~furance~~ water heater and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.

=> After a Flood.

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood.

1. Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
2. Avoid flood water, water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline.
3. Avoid moving water.
4. Stay away from downed power lines and report them to the power company.
5. Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
6. Clean and disinfect everything that got wet, mud left from flood water can contain sewage and chemicals.

Qno 2 First Aid training.

(1) Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Restoration of vital function of the body, namely ventilation and circulation. It is a saving procedure where every second matters.

Compression / External Cardiac Massage

- (a) Push hard 2.5 inch deep.
- (b) Push fast 100/min
- (c) Push continuously and do not inter. rest for > 10 seconds.

Artificial respiration.

- (a) Give mouth-to-mouth breathing. It is an appropriate and effective technique for emergency artificial respiration.
- (b) Do hard till chin lift
- (c) Seal the casualty's nose to prevent escape of air.
- (d) Seal a deep breath, open your mouth widely.
- (e) Place it over the victim's mouth and make a tight seal.
- (f) Give 2 breaths after 5 cycles of Compression.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shafket ali

Semester: 6th.

Name of Project/ Field work: safety before during
and after Earth quake.

Roll No: 608210037.

Date: 06/05/2022.

1. Safety tips before, during and after Earthquake?

⇒ Before an Earthquake :-

01) Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight and extra-batteries at home.

02) Learn first aid.

03) Learn how to turn off the gas, water, and electricity.

04) Make up a plan of where to meet your family after an earthquake.

05) Don't leave heavy objects on shelves (they'll fall during a quake).

06) Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards and appliances to the walls or floor.

07) Learn the earthquake plan at your school or work place.

⇒ During an Earthquake :

- ① Stay calm! If you're indoors, stay inside, if you're outside, stay outside.
- ② If you're indoors, stand against a wall near the centre of the building. Stand in a doorway, or crawl under heavy furniture (a desk or table). Stay away from windows and outside doors.
- ③ If you're outdoors stay in the open away from the power lines or anything that might fall. Stay away from buildings (stuff might fall off the building or the building could fall on you).
- ④ Don't use matches, candles, or any flame, Broken gas line and fire don't mix.
- ⑤ If you're in a car stop the car and stay inside the car until the earthquake stops.

→ After an Earthquake :-

- ① Check your self and others for injuries. Provide first aid for anyone who needs it.
- ② Turn on the radio, Don't use the phone unless its an emergency.
- ③ Stay out of damaged buildings.
- ④ Be Carefull around broken glass and debris. wear boots are sturdy shoes to keep from cutting your feet.
- ⑤ Be Carefull around broken chimneys (they may fall on you)
- ⑥ Stay away from beaches. Tsunamis and speeches some times hit after the ground has stoped shaking.
- ⑦ Stay away from damaged area.
- ⑧ If you are at school or work follow the emergency plan or the instructions of the person in charge.
- ⑨ Expects after Shocks.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Sehsan Ahmed

Semester: 6th.

Name of Project/ Field work: development of
disaster preparedness plans for your
institutions.

Roll No: 600210074.

Date: 04-07-2022

Development of disaster preparedness plans Your institutions.?

A Disaster can occur when we least expect it and regardless of where we happen to be at the time, homework, or school. Most universities and colleges encourage students and faculty to develop an emergency plan. Developing an action plan and disaster supply kit is the first step in preparing for the unexpected. Practicing your plan and knowing how to respond can save time and lives.

Here are few steps for developing your disaster plan →

- * ÷ Be aware of types of emergencies/hazards that can potentially affect your area of residence.
- * ÷ Plan a meeting with your family, roommates, and co-workers to discuss disaster preparedness.
- * ÷ Discuss what to do in an evacuation driving routes, meeting places, list of contacts etc.

2
Determine how will you exit your apartment, dorm, or house in case of an evacuation. Know at least two ways to get out.

*⇒ Plan to several different meeting places. One place should be directly outside of your apartment, dorm, or house. The other should be a site away from your neighbourhood in the event you can't return home. Give your family members and roommates a copy of this information.

*⇒ Discuss how to "shelter in place". The type of incident will determine how you should shelter.

*⇒ Discuss and practice how to turn off electricity, water, heating, cooling, system and gas.

*⇒ Assemble a disaster supply kit for at home at work and in your vehicle.

*⇒ Take a course in first aid and CPR.

*⇒ Become familiar with the 2-1-1 Texas information and Referral Hotline 2-1-1 can be dialed from any land line telephone and most cell phones for emergency information regarding: closest evacuation

and access to water, food and shelter as information on other health and services Available across the UTs and states.

Emergency supply kit for college students:

Let's face it, Your first time away from home can be a frightening experience, and even more so when your parent's can't be there for you in a time of emergency. Therefore It's up to you be prepared before, during and after a crisis. one way you can be prepared is by putting together an emergency supplies kit.

Below a list of essential items that will add to your safety while away at college.

The essentials:

- water: Pack a three day supply of one gallon per person per day.
- Water purification tablets.
- First Aid kit it should contain ibuprofen aspirin, adhesive bandages, antibiotic/ burn ointment sterile gauze pads, etc.
- A First Aid handbook.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Adul Hussain

Semester: 6th

Name of Project/ Field work: safety tips before
during and After earthquake.

Roll No: 608210050

Date: 04-07-2022

Exercise 1.

ety tips before, during and after earthquake:

- 1) Before an earthquake.
- 1) Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a battery powered radio, a flashlight, and extra batteries at home.
 - 2) Learn first aid.
 - 3) Learn how to turn off the gas, water and electricity.
 - 4) Make up a plan of where to meet your family after an earthquake.
 - 5) Don't leave heavy objects on shelves. They'll fall during a quake.
 - 6) Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards and appliances to the wall or floor.
 - 7) Learn the earthquake plan at your school or work place.

During an Earthquake:-

- 1) Stay calm! if you're indoors, stay inside. if you're outside, stay outside.
- 2) If you're indoors, stand against a wall near the centre of the building. Stand in a doorway, or crawl under heavy furniture (a desk or table). Stay away from windows and out

2:- If

if you're outdoors, stay in the open away from power lines or anything that might fall. Stay away from buildings (stuff might fall off of the building or the building could fall on you).

4) Don't use matches, candles, or any flame. Broken gas lines and fire don't mix.

5) Don't use elevators (they'll probably get stuck anyway).

After an Earthquake:-

1) check yourself and others for injuries. Provide first aid for anyone who needs it.

2) check water, gas, and electric line for damage. if any are damaged, shut off the valves. check for the smell of gas. if you smell it, open all the windows and doors, leave immediately, and report it to the authorities.

Turn on the radio. Don't use the phone unless it's an emergency.

- 1) Stay out of damaged building
5 Be careful of chimneys (they may fall on you).
- 6 Stay away from damaged areas.

~~Exercise~~

EXERCISES 2.

First Aid training :-

A well stocked school-specific first aid kit is a handy thing to have. To be prepared for emergencies keep a first aid kit ready always while preparing the first Aid kit. make sure it has all the items you may need such as medications, emergency phone numbers and other items your health care provider may suggest.

(i) First Aid for bleeding.

Regardless of how severe, almost all bleedings can be controlled. Mild bleeding will usually stop on its own. if severe bleeding is not

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Mohd Abdullah.

Semester: 6th.

Name of Project/ Field work: development of
disaster preparedness plans for your
institution.

Roll No: 608210071

Date:

Development of disaster preparedness plans for your Institution:-

- few tips for developing your disaster plan:
- Be aware of the type of emergencies/hazards that can potentially affect your area of the residence.
 - Plan a meeting with your ~~roommates~~ ~~preparedness~~ to discuss disaster preparedness.
 - Discuss what to do in an evacuation, drying rocks, meeting places, list of contacts.
 - Determine how are you will exit your apartment, dorm or house in case of evacuation.
 - Discuss and practice how to turn off electricity, water, heating, cooling system and gas.
 - Assemble a ~~disaster~~ supply kit for at home at work and in your area's vehicles.
 - Take a course in first aid and CPR, first aid kit it should contain aspirin, Adhesive bandages, Antibiotic, beam ointment etc.

your emergency supplies kit
month to ensure that none
items have expired.

First Aid Training.

First aid for bleeding: →
regard less how severe almost all bleeding
can be controlled. Bleeding usually stops
its own. If severe bleeding is not control-
led it may lead to shock and eventually
death.

Bleeding can be controlled by covering the
wound with the gauze or a cloth and
applying direct pressure to stop the
Blood flow. cloth should not be removed
more layer can be added if required.
The cloth with help clots from to stop flow.

② First aid for Burns: →
the first step to treating
the burning process
cleaned off. electricity
off heat need to be
rushing water. No matter
burn and how bad
the burning come
the burns.
burn to stop
chemical need to
need to be turn
cooled down with
what cause to
they are stop
before treating.

Severity of burn is based on depth.
The serious burns you might
to see a doctor. Take these first
step.

Run the burn area with cool running water
several minutes. Do not use ice.

Apply a light gauze bandage.

Do not apply ointment, butter or oily
remedies to the burn.

Take ibuprofen ~~acetaminophen~~ for pain
relief if necessary.

Do not break any blister that may
have formed.

First aid for fracture :-
All extremity injuries need to be treated
as broken bones until any X-ray can
be substantiated.

Such as not being able to walk or
broken leg or whether there is a
dis. Hence between a fracture and a
break treat it like it's broken. Take
these steps for a suspected fracture.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: DAVINDER, SINGH

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage
meaning and Concept of Heritage

Roll No: 308210035

Date: 23-5-22

SECTION.A.

Define Heritage?

Meaning and Concept of Heritage

The etymological meaning of word heritage is Inheritance or that may be Inheritance. Thus we may define heritage as property that is or may be defined heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions languages building movements forts are places that were created in the past and skill have historical importance. Thus heritage is anything which has been transmitted from the past or handed down by tradition. Anything whether tradition. Custom history, religion and religious observances philosophy art styles performing arts monumental objects and even nature's manifestations. philosophy, performing arts even nature and manifestations could be treated heritage provided the same has been transmitted from the

Past and further depending on the nature of the particular object or property.

⇒ The Concept of Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage can be defined as the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible of a group or society inherited from the past. Cultural Heritage is a concept which offers a bridge between the past and the future with the applications of particular approaches in the present. The concept of Cultural heritage developed as a result of complex historical processes and is constantly evolving. The concept of Cultural development as a result of complex historical processes and is constantly evolving. The concept of the Cultural heritage and natural heritage is based on historically changing value systems. This heritage exists at various levels. Humanity as a whole has inherited a culture which may be called human heritage.

Q No 2

What is the relevance of Heritage?

Ans:->

Kautilya's Arthashastra. Kautilya was a great Scholar of time. He wrote a treatise titled, Artha-Sastra, which deals with the management of resources.

Kautilya gave great Importance to agriculture and suggested a separate post of head of agricultural and named it as Sitadhakasha. Agriculture today receives prime Importance by policy and administrative support of government officials. eg. i) Supply of good seeds and other inputs. (ii) - Provision of irrigation water (iii) Prediction of rainfall by IMD (iv) Assistance in purchase of machineries (v) -> Marketing a safe storage. He suggested many important aspects in agriculture which are highly relevant today.

1. The Superintendent of agriculture should be a person who is knowledgeable in agriculture and horticulture. There was a provision to appoint person who was not an expert but he was assisted

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Paveendev Singh

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Heritage
Studies provides an exciting study of History.

Roll No: 308210037

Date: 23-05-2022

Section (A)

Heritage Studies provides an exciting new approach to the study of history. It develops an understanding of heritage as the public face of history and encourages a critical awareness of debates around how we interpret and use the past.

- ∴ The issue of what is real and what is bogus history.
- ∴ The role of heritage industry in modern society.
- ∴ The role of museums and heritage sites in the processes of lifelong learning.
- ⇒ India is a land of varied cultures and traditions. People from numerous castes, religions, creeds reside in our country. Nature made India into distinct geographical.
- ⇒ The etymological meaning of word Heritage is Inheritance or that may be inherited. Thus we may define heritage as property that is or may be inherited in legacy. Such as traditions, languages, buildings, monuments, forts or places that were created in the past and still have historical importance.

Q No. 2

Any cultural heritage can be defined as the legacy of physical artifacts (cultural property) and intangible attributes of a group or society inherited from

part. Cultural Heritage is a Concept which is a bridge between the past and the future. Application of particular approach in presentation of the Indian Context can of course, be brought up as touch-stone for the relevance applicability of the manifestations of heritage mentioned above. India is a country where the diversity and extent of its heritage underpin much appeal and fascination as a tourist destination. Much of mature heritage embodied in the Himalayas and landscape features while other forms its cultural heritage are enshrined in architectural form. This heritage is duly complemented by mythopoeic tradition and customs population in the rural and urban environment. C

Q.No. 3

Any The Great Stupa at Sanchi, also called Stupa no. 1 in central India is one of the earliest Stupas located at Sanchi Town, Madhya Pradesh, India and this Stupa is the oldest stone structure in India was built during the Mauryan period it served as an architectural prototype for all other that followed. The world famous Stupa first constructed by the 3rd Century B.C by Mauryan ruler Ashoka in brick (the same material those of Sri Lanka) was later expanded twice its original size in stone.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Ashyana Banoo .

Semester: 6th .

Name of Project/ Field work: Development of disaster preparedness plans for your institution .

Roll No: 600210032 .

Date: 06 / 05 / 2022 .

PRACTICAL NO 1

DEVELOPMENT OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLANS FOR YOUR INSTITUTIONS

A Disaster Can occur when we least expect it and regardless of where we happen to be at the time home, work or school, Most universities and Colleges encourage students & faculty to develop an emergency Plans

Following are few steps for developing Disaster Preparedness Plans

- Be aware of the types of emergency/hazards that can potentially affect your area of residence
- Plan a meeting with your family roommates & co workers to discuss Disaster Preparedness
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation driving routes connecting places, list of contacts
- Determine how you will exit your apartment/dorm, or house in case of evacuation
- Plans for several different meeting places
One place should be directly outside of your's danger prone area.
- choose an out-of-state contact person. It is often easier to call long distance than locally during serious conditions.

- Discuss how to "Shelter in place"
- Discuss + practice how to Turn off electricity, water, heating, cooling systems + gas.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit for at home, at work + in your vehicle.
- Take a course in FIRST AID + in CPR

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Following are the List of essential items that will add to your safety while away at college

- Water — Pack a Three day supply of one gallon Per Person per day
- Water Purification Tablets.
- FIRST AID kit. It should contain Ibuprofen, Aspirin, adhesive Bandages, antibiotic, Sterile gauze Pads etc.
- First Aid HANDBOOK
- Prescription medicine
- Extra clothing
- Extra Blanket or Pillow

- Flashlight with Extra Batteries
- Fire Extinguishers
- Extra Sets of Car keys.
- Cash + Change
- Waterproof Matches + Candles

SAFETY + Comfort

- Sturdy shoes
- Heavy duty gloves
- Face Mask
- Change of Clothing
- Knife/Razor blades, Scissors
- Tent/Tarp
- Area Map
- Cell Phone
- Communication kits: Radio etc

SANITATION Supply

- Toilet Paper
- Antibacterial Hand Sanitizers
- Bar Soap / Liquid detergent
- Tooth Paste + Tooth Brush
- Bath Towels

Cooking

- Plate's col's Bowl
- Paper Towels
- Aluminum Foil
- (Knife Fork Spoon)

DVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Harvinder Singh.

6th.

Project/ Field work: development of
preparedness plans for your
units.

608210066.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Nain Singh.

Semester: 6th.

Name of Project/ Field work: development of disaster preparedness plans for your institutions.

Roll No: 608210067.

Date:

Practical 1

Development of Disaster preparedness plans for your Institutions

Few tips for developing your disaster plan:

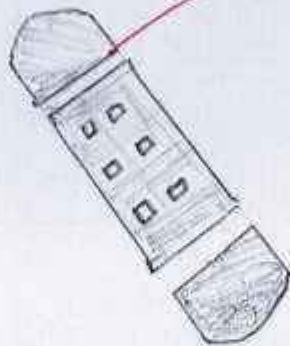
- Be aware of the type of emergencies/hazards that can potentially affect your area of residence.
- Plan a meeting ~~with~~ your roommates to discuss disaster preparedness.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation: driving routes, meeting places, list of contacts.
- Determine how you ~~will~~ exit your apartment, dorm or house in case of evacuation
- Discuss & practice how to turn off electricity, water, heating, cooling system and gas.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit for at home, at work, and in your vehicle.
- Take a course ~~in~~ first aid and CPR. First aid kit it should contain ibuprofen, aspirin, adhesive bandages, antibiotic/burn ointment etc.
- Also check your emergency supplies kit every six months to ensure that none of your items have expired.

First Aid Training

FIRST AID KIT

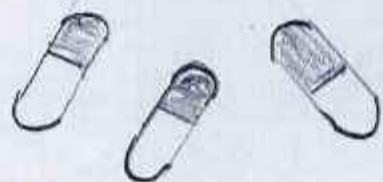
Creating an at home first aid kit is an easy and affordable way to keep you and your family safe in the event of an emergency. We should offer these suggestion on what to include.

- ① BANDAGES : When dealing with cuts and scrapes, having a number of different sizes and shape is important.



- ② INSTANT ICE PACKS : An instant ice packs is the best way to make sure you have ice with you in case of unexpected injury need cold compression immediately.

- ③ MEDICATION AND PAIN KILLER : Travel size bottles of prescription medication and painkiller, such as ibuprofen, are important to have on hand. Be sure to check the expiration dates regularly.



④ → COTTON BALLS AND SWABS: Cotton balls and swabs can take the place of gauze and help to clean minor cut and scrapes before bandaging. They might also come in handy when applying wound care solution.

⑤ WOUND CARE SOLUTION: Whether it's an open wound, burn or just a chaf stick substitute, a skin care solution is necessary to have on hand.

First Aid Training

① First aid for bleeding: Regard less how to serve almost all bleeding can be controlled and usually stop on its own. Bleeding can be controlled by covering the wound with the gauze or a cloth and applying direct pressure to stop the blood flow.

② Flush the burn area with cool running water several minutes don't use ice.

③ Apply a light gauze bandage

④ If the burn is severe, call 911 for medical help.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Parshotam Singh.

Semester: 4th

Name of Project/ Field work: Rapid Environmental
Assessment check lists (REA) of Proposed
Projects:-

Roll No: 400210004

Date:

Rapid Environmental Assessment Checklists (REA) for proposed projects:

1. INTRODUCTION:

A. Background:

1. The Local Government Enhancement Sector project (LGESP) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Sri Lanka which aims to improve local infrastructure and services delivered effectively by local authorities in less developed areas of the in Sri Lanka. Partnering with local authorities will implement subprojects in the areas of the improvement of roads and bridges, water supply and sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, and other basic facilities including health centres and public markets. Finance for these subprojects will be obtained as a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the ministry of provincial Councils and local Government. (MPCLG) along with local governments bonding. The ADB and Government have agreed on an additional Financing Component which will i) Support implementation of water supply schemes in areas affected by chronic kidney diseases and enables the ability of safe drinking water to the vulnerable section of these areas ii) Support infrastructure delivery in additional Pradeshiya Sabhas and iii) extend the support for capacity building initiatives

under the project.

- ② Puttalam Pradeshiya Sabha has been established according to the Pradeshiya Sabha act (No. 15 of 1987) and is under the north western provincial Council and Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government. The key responsibilities include Rs among other improvements facilities for Education, Public health, Commercial, recreational and other Community relating programs.
- ③ Construction of a multipurpose building in Puttalam has been identified as a priority requirement of the people, and since, Maduran-kuliya is a town which actively operates to be a city level in the suburb of Puttalam, it was decided to provide people with better multipurpose services.
- ④ Puttalam Pradeshiya Sabha was established in 1988. It is located North East of Maduran-kuliya town near Colombo Puttalam district of north west province and about 123 km away North from Colombo (via Colombo Puttalam road-A3) and 15.6 km away from provincial capital Puttalam.
- ⑤ Maduran-kuliya town also is situated on Colombo Puttalam road 15.8 km from Puttalam town. Other towns in Puttalam Rs area are Anamaduma, Maduran-kuliya and Varathavilluwa.

Elevation of the town is around 24m above mean sea level. Extent of the Psa area is located in a flat terrain.

- ⑥ Madurankuli is a growing commercial and agricultural area, it is a famous for trading activities and agricultural cultivations and exports of coconuts, salts, oil, Prawn, beans, fresh vegetables and much more. And it is relatively a good city for buildings investments, because most of the land are used and now they are being used for buildings, factories, farms, agri-business real-estate activities and some other business activities.
- ⑦ This due diligence report is prepared for the proposed construction of a multipurpose building at Madurankuliya, Puttalam, under the additional financing component of the local government Enhancement sector project.
- ⑧ Puttalam is situated at a strategically vital location on the most important road that runs through the Psa area. However, basic facilities available in this town are inadequate to meet the requirements of the people who live in and around this town. Identifying the potential, Puttalam Town has been selected for the township development.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Ashok Kumar.

Semester: 4th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Hydroelectric
Project.

Roll No: 408210069.

Date:

1. Experiment no. Mining industries.

Steps

• locate potential deposit. one of the first step of mineral exploration is to locate area that are likely to yield mineral deposit.

• claim staking and permitting.

• Surface exploration.

• Core drilling

• Resource modelling

• De-Risking

• Production decision.

• Key term to know

• Ore: Rock is containing metal that is economic to mine measured in metric tons.

• Grade: The amount of metal contained per unit of ore going.

• Recovery: The percentage of metal that is recoverable for ore after the extraction process.

• Production: The amount of metal produced above layer.

• Cash cost: Mine site cost including mining, merging of material.

2 Experiment no 2: Hydroelectric project.

Steps

- Hydroelectric power is produced with moving water. Because of hydroelectric power plants are usually located on a water source. The volume of the water flow and the change of elevation is felt and often referred to the head from one point to another determine the amount of available energy in moving water. In general the greater water flow and the higher head the more electricity a hydro power project can produce. At hydro power plants through a pipe or penstock the pushes against and turn blades in a turbine to spin generator to produce electricity.
- conventional hydroelectric facilities include
 - Run off the river system where the force of current applies pressure on the turbine. The facilities may be weirs in the water course divert water flow by hydro turbine.
 - Storage system where water accumulates in the reservoir created by dams in streams and river is released through the hydro turbine are needed to generate electricity hydro power dams and storage and reservoir.

3 Experiment no 3: Rehabilitation plan of small project.

Steps

Rehabilitation is a case that can help you get back keep or improve abilities that you need for daily life. These abilities may be physical mental and cognitive thinking and learning. You may lose them because of disease or injury or a side effect from medical treatment. Rehabilitation can you improve your daily life for functioning.

Needs of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is for the people who have the lost abilities that they need for daily life. Some of the most common cause include:

Injuries and trauma including burns fracture broken bones traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injuries.

Stroke

Serve infection

Side effects from medical treatment such as from cancer treatment.

Certain birth defect and genetic disorders.

Chronic pain including back and neck pain.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Alyia Tabasum.

Semester: 4th.

Name of Project/ Field work: To study the
milk production measure of any area specific.
Project.

Roll No: 408210042.

Date:

Practical - 1

1

Study the mitigation measures of any area specific project.

Project Name: Z. ~~met~~ tunnel in Kashmir

INTRODUCTION:

During its construction of tunnel there are various environmental aspects are taking into consideration from design and management departments. Identify various impacts on environment during excavation during tunnel mining by machine, shortening etc. which reveals lots of air and noise pollution in environment and disturbing human life like water pollution hazardous waste e-waste, MS & scrap generated, Hazardous gas releases due to mining work at tunnel and for controlling all those those mitigation measures are taken.

→ Methods to mitigate the impacts on environment and humans.

- 1) To mitigate its impact of noise on environmental and human → To prevent an increase in noise level maintenance of equipments carried out on a regular foundation. If noise level increases during construction work, then strictly mitigation measures should be followed at sites.

Providing earplugs to workman, most of the time using electric equipment instead of diesel power equipment, using hydraulic tools instead of pneumatic tools.

- Acoustic enclosures are provided for individual - noise generation electrical equipment.
- Scheduling of trucks loading to minimize sound.
- Level using low speed. Compensator and power.
- Minimizing hammering and drilling work at night.
- Environment awareness training is also conducted which includes the importance of personal protective equipment like earmuffs, safety jacket, nose mouth and eye goggles.

(v) Mitigation measures to control Air Pollution during Drilling and blasting:

work in close Proximity area there is a lot of dust generation which contains a lot of small Particulate which contains matters like PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂, other toxic Pollutants. Cotton water control arms is installed, over a certain period, water is sprinkled over the cotton. Certain to remove suspended Particulate matter in it.

During drilling and blasting work mandatory Providing nose mask and earmuff.

mitigation measures to reduce the pollution due to solid generated during tunneling.

Adoption of recycling reuse and reduce techniques during construction waste management various types of waste that can be recycled and reused such as concrete recycle for use of aggregate in new concrete. topsoil recycle for landscaping, Plastic recycles for consultation with the Supplier.

- Separate dustbins with colour coding are done for its collection of refuse waste material at the construction site.
 - Removal of refuse waste material is done daily to avoid bad odor, pests and little impacts on the surrounding environment.
 - According to C&P Standards, there are separate dustbins with colour coding are followed at the construction etc.
- v) Mitigation measures for water pollution
generals at a site:

Effluent treatment Plant (ETP) is mainly installed during underground tunnel construction to remove the unwanted, hazardous chemicals from the waste water to meet the state water pollution control requirement. The volume of the effluent treatment PL (ETP) is 30 ml/m³. During the construction of tunnel works.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Sushheel Kumar.

Semester: - 4th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Study the Environ-
mental sensitive places of respective
areas.

Roll No: 408210002.

Date:

Practical no 1.

Study of Environmental sensitive places of respective areas.

Environmentally Sensitive Area
Modern systems are environmentally sensitive areas and many of the world's coastlines are heavily populated and susceptible to sea-level change.

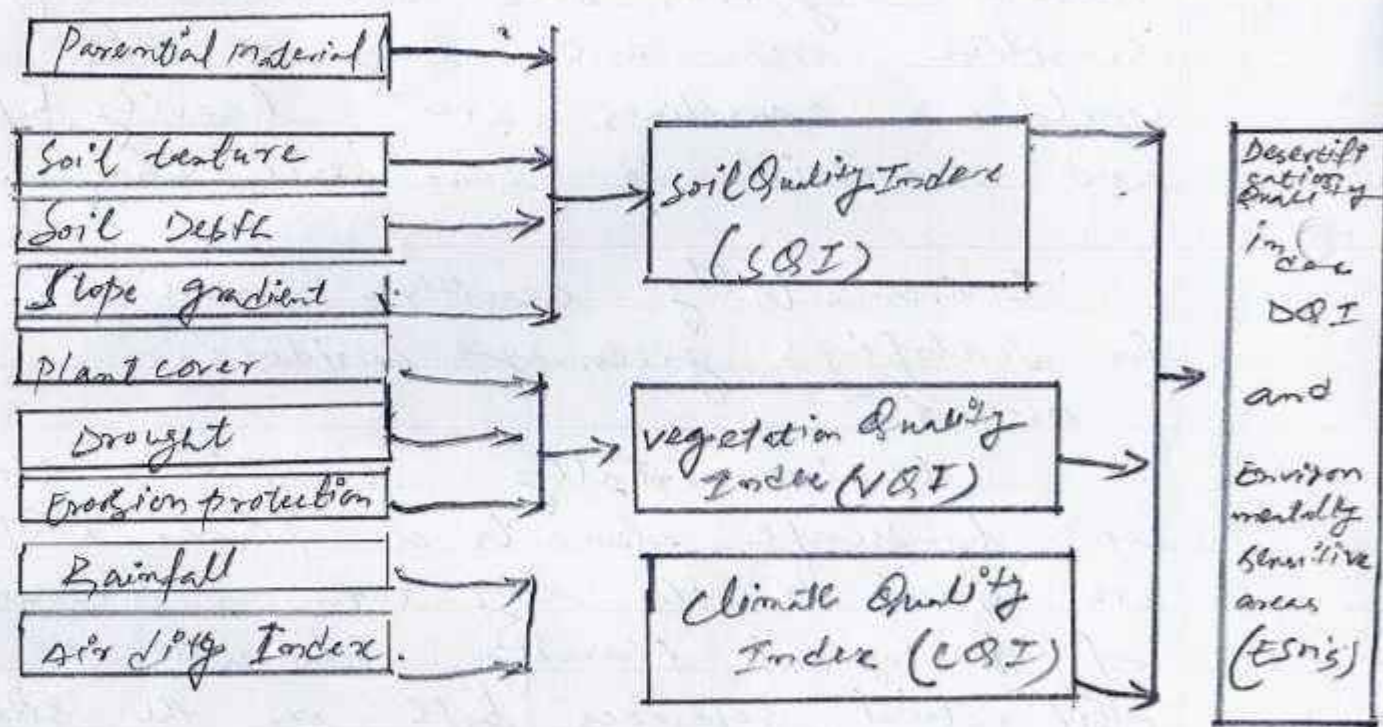
Environmentally sensitive areas: a template for developing greenway corridors:
Abstract:

Environmentally sensitive areas are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soils water or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context. They include wildlife habitat, areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands. When ESAs are interconnected, they could form greenway corridors consisting of networks of linked landscape elements that provide ecological, recreational, and cultural benefits to a community.

By implication, the planning process which communities use in protecting ESAs could serve as a template for developing greenway corridors.

Fig. 2.1

Flow chart of mapping Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)



Many communities faced with the pressure of balancing economic development with environmental protection recognize that uncontrolled development may lead to an irreversible loss of ESAs. Communities therefore, develop local comprehensive plans that identify the geographical distribution of ESAs, and specify land-use strategies and regulations for protecting them. However this traditional form of identifying and protecting ESAs inhibits the potential for connecting them into a greenway corridor for many reasons: (1) the rationale for identifying and protecting ESAs are based predominantly on their geographical distribution, with little of nutrients, species, ~~and~~ etc. (2) the identification and protection of ESAs focus on individual landscape elements; such as flood plains and steep slopes, resulting in habitat fragmentation.

Fragmentation is perpetuated further by the implementation of land-use controls such as conventional zoning, which focuses predominantly on protecting individual landscape elements rather than integrating them with adjacent landscape elements and land uses.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Farhan Wari.

Semester: 4th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Study of Environmental
Sensitive Places of respective areas.

Roll No: 40021001.

Date:

Practical No. 1

Study of Environmental Sensitive places of respective areas.

Environmentally sensitive areas modern system
are environmentally sensitive areas may be
many of the World's Coastlines are heavily
populated and susceptible to sea-
level change. Environmentally sensitive areas
template for developing greenway corridors.

Environmentally sensitive areas are landscape
elements or places which are vital to the
long term maintenance of biological diversity,
soil, water or other natural resources both
on the site and in a regional context.
They include Wildlife, habitats, areas
steep slopes, and Prime agricultural lands.

Practical No. 2

Rehabilitation plan of small project:

Rehabilitation should be included and budgeted for in a project's initial mine plan to ensure proper project management over the entire mine life cycle, says non-profit organisation Land Rehabilitation Society of South Africa (LaRSSA). Unfortunately the need for including rehabilitation components early on in mine plans is often neglected in South Africa. Rehabilitation activities should be implemented as soon as site disturbance construction starts and maintenance throughout the operational. This guide aims to assist staff in developing countries from various disciplines and backgrounds to

incorporate environmental considerations into planning, designing, implementing and regulating irrigation and drainage programmes, plans and projects thus leading to sustainable development. The guide aims to be of general use throughout the developing world. Rehabilitation activities is crucial to the economy, health and welfare of a very large part of the developing world. It is too important to be marginalized as it is vital for world food security. However, irrigated development thus has a major impact on the environment. All new irrigation and drainage development results in some form of

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Uzma Asa

Semester: 4th

Name of Project/ Field work: To Study the
Environmental Sensitive area of District
doda and kustwar of J and K.

Roll No: 40021041.

Date:

PRACTICAL - 1

To Study the environmental Sensitive Areas
of District Jammu and Kashmir:-

Environment Sensitive Area:-

"Area in which plant and animal life or their habitats are either rare or specially valuable because of which which special nature or role in ecosystem and which would be easily distributed or degraded by human activities and developmental projects".

The areas which can be affected by the human activities and developmental projects like any landscape, tourist destinations, biosphere reserve, wild life sanctuaries, national parks, botanical garden, wetlands and Ramsar sites, earthquake prone areas, flooding areas are considered as environment sensitive areas.

Any area which can be distributed due to man activities and developmental projects due to which provide habitat to the wildlife and plants come under sensitive areas.

change in
floods, land
sensitive
mental activities.

area of district

Look :-

The water
project
for the past
in water level
has occurred.
in the river
all their houses.
stream submerged

warned of
due to the stagnant

on both side of
are blocked due

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Nuzhat Alyas.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Define Atmosphere
and Composition of Atmosphere.

Roll No: 508210035.

Date: 06-05-2022

SECTION A

Q No 1:->

Ans

Define Atmosphere: An atmosphere is a layer of gas or layers of gases that envelope a planet, and is held in place by the Gravity of Planetary body. ~~then~~

Composition of Atmosphere: The envelope of air that surrounds our planet is a mixture of many discrete gases, each with its own physical properties, in which varying quantities of tiny solid and liquid particles are suspended.

The composition of air is not constant. It varies from time to time and place to place. If the water vapours, dust and other variable components were removed from the atmosphere, the makeup of atmosphere is very stable up to an altitude of about 80 kilometers. Two gases - nitrogen and oxygen make up 99 percent of the volume of clean, dry air. Although these gases are the most plentiful components of the atmosphere and are of great significance of life on earth, they are of little or no importance in affecting weather phenomena. The remaining 1 percent of dry air is mostly the inert gas argon (0.93 percent) plus tiny quantities of a number of the other gases. Carbon dioxide, although present in only minute amounts (0.0381 percent or 381 parts per million) is a meteorologically important constituent of air.

Ans:

Water Pollution: Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (Example: Lake, rivers, ocean, aquifers and groundwater) and occurs when pollutants are discharged directly or indirectly into water bodies without adequate treatment to remove harmful compounds.

Sources of water pollution: There are many sources for water pollution but two general categories are point and non-point source of water pollution. There are shown as follows:

① Point Source Pollution: They are the contaminants which enter a waterway from a single and identifiable source, such as a pipe or ditch. Examples of point source include:

- (a) discharge from wastewater treatment plant;
- (b) operational wastes from factories and industries
- (c) and combined sewer outfalls.

② Non-Point Source Pollution: They are diffused contaminants that does not have single origin site. Nonpoint source pollution is the leading remaining causes of water quality problems. Non point source pollution unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants, comes from many diffuse sources. It includes:

- (a) Excess fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides from agricultural lands and residential areas.
- (b) Atmospheric deposition and hydro-modification.

Soil Pollution ⇒ It means introduction of harmful objects, human made chemicals or substances, either directly or indirectly, aided by humans into the soils which results into deterioration of soils and water ecosystems and poses various harms to living beings.

It refers to the presence of a chemical or substance out of place and or present at a higher than normal concentration that has adverse effects on any non-targeted organism (FAO and ITPS, 2015).

Sources of Soil pollution: Soil pollution is primarily caused due to various anthropogenic activities. Sources of Soil Pollution:

- ⇒ 1) Industrial and Mining activities
- ⇒ 2) Modern agricultural practices
- ⇒ 3) Lack of proper Waste Disposal
- ⇒ 4) Radioactive pollutants.
- ⇒ 5) Biological Agents
- ⇒ 6) Accidental soil Spills
- ⇒ 7) Acid Rain
- ⇒ 8) Natural Geogenic sources.

Also natural sources may contribute to pollute the soils such as arsenic, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, naturally occurring asbestos (NOA), dioxins and radon etc. from volcanic eruptions and weathering of rocks containing these elements.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: · sehoan Ahmed

Semester: · 8th ·

Name of Project/ Field work: Define atmosphere
and give its compositions.

Roll No: · 500210003 ·

Date: 06 - 05 - 2022 ·

Section - A

Define atmosphere and give its composition?
 Atmosphere is a gaseous blanket which surrounds the earth from all sides and it is attached to the earth's surface by gravitational force. About 5.8 billion tonnes of thick transparent air surrounds earth and half of its weight lies within less than 4.8 km of the earth surface. It sustains life and saves living organisms from hostile environment of outer space. It extends upto height of 1600 km from earth surface. The composition of atmosphere is shown in Table 1.1!!!

Besides gases and water vapour, atmosphere also has solid/dust particles. Innumerable dust particles are found suspended in the atmosphere. These particles consists of sand particles, pollen grains, small organism, ocean salt, smoke, soot Ash, particles of meteors etc. These solid particles perform the function of absorbing, reflecting, and sca-



scattering the radiation. The blue colour of the sky is due to selective scattering of dust particles. Dust particles are an important contributory factor in the formation of clouds, fog, and hailstorm because of hygroscopic in character.

Table 1.1: Composition of Atmosphere.

Components	Name of the gas	% by volume
Major components	Nitrogen	78.08
	Oxygen	20.95
	Water vapour	0.1 to 5.0
Minor components	Argon	0.934
	Carbon dioxide	0.035
Trace components	Neon	0.0018
	Helium	0.00052
	Methane	0.00017
	Krypton	0.000114
	Hydrogen	0.000059
	Nitrous oxide	0.00003
	Xenon	0.0000087
	Ozone	Trace to 0.0008
	Carbon monoxide	Trace to 0.000025

[Signature]

Explain water pollution and give its sources?

Water pollution is defined as the presence of foreign substance or impurities (organic, inorganic, biological, or radiological) in water, thus degrading its quality and rendering it toxic on humans or the environment.

→ Sources of water pollution:

1. Point source → Point source contamination originates from a single source such as pipe or discharge pipe attached to a factory.
2. Non-Point source → when contamination is derived from diffuse sources. This type of pollution is often the cumulative effect of small amounts of contaminants gathered from a large area. i.e. waterways drainage, seepage, atmospheric depositions etc.
3. Transboundary sources → when contaminated

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Adil Hussian.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Define atmosphere
and its composition.

Roll No: 508210084.

Date: 06-05-2022.

06-05-022

Signature

[Signature]

Section - A.

QNO 1

Ans → Definition: The Atmosphere is defined as the Earth is surrounded by a life-supporting gaseous envelope called the atmosphere. When we look towards the sky, it seems that the atmosphere extends upward for a great distance. However, the atmosphere is a very shallow layer when compared to the thickness (radius of the earth) (about 6400 kilometers). More than 99% of the atmosphere lies within 30 kilometers from the earth's surface. It not only provides the air that we breathe but also act to protect us from the harmful radiation emitted by the Sun.

Composition :-

The envelope of air that surrounds our planet is a mixture of many discrete gases, each with

06-05-022

Signature.....



own physical properties, in which varying quantities of tiny solid and liquid particles are suspended.

The composition of air is not constant. it varies from time to time and from place to place. if the water vapour, dust and other variable components were removed from the atmosphere, the makeup of atmosphere is very stable up to an altitude of about 80 kilometers. Showing composition of gases in the atmosphere.

Gases.	% by Volume	Concentration in parts (ppm)
Nitrogen	78.084	780,840
Oxygen	20.946	209,460
Argon	0.934	9340
Carbon dioxide	0.0387	387
Neon	0.00182	18.2
Helium	0.000524	5.24
Methane	0.00015	1.5
Krypton	0.000119	1.19
Hydrogen	0.00005	0.5

DATE 06-05-22

Signature 

Section A.

Q No 2

Ans Water Pollution:- The undesirable change in the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water is water pollution. Water pollution happens when some contaminants enters the water bodies like, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers etc. mainly caused by the human activities. This degrades the quality and health of the water body.

Q No 3 Sources of water pollution:- There are many sources of water pollution but two general categories are. Point and non-point source of water pollution.

:- Point Source of pollution. point source pollution is defined by the U.S Environmental protection Agency. (EPA) as "any single identifiable source of pollution".

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Alyia Tabasum.

Semester: 2nd.

Name of Project/ Field work: Evolutionary Concept
of legislative measures related to
solid waste management.

Roll No: 300210026.

Date: 23-05-22.

Section-C

Q1:

Evolutionary concept of legislative measures related to Solid Waste Management. The laws concerning waste management in India are:

- (i) municipal Solid Waste (management and Handling) Rules, 2016: Some of the salient features of SWM.Rules, 2016 include:
 - (i) The Rules are now applicable beyond municipal areas and extend to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, area under the control of Indian Railways, airbase, port and harbour, defence establishments, special economic zones, State & Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance.
 - (ii) The source segregation of waste has been mandated to channelize the waste to wealth by recovery, reuse and recycle.
 - (iii) Generator will have to pay 'User Fee' to waste collector and for 'Spot Fine'.

23-05-22

Signature Alyia

for littering and non-segregation.

ii) Hazardous waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016: The salient features of hazardous and other wastes (Management & Trans boundary movement) Rules, 2016 include the following:

1. For the first time, Rules have been made to distinguish between Hazardous Waste and other wastes. Other wastes include waste tyre, paper waste, metal scrap, used electronic items, etc. and are recognized as a resource for recycling and reuse. These resources supplement the industrial processes and reduce the load on the virgin resources of the country.
2. The ambit of the Rules has been expanded by including 'Other waste'.
3. The waste management hierarchy in the sequence of priority of prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, co-processing, and safe disposal has been incorporated.

To form groups of workers to facilitate setting up such facilities.

(iii) Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016: Some of the salient features of Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016 include:

1. Bio-medical waste has been classified in a 4 categories instead 10 to improve the segregation of waste at source.
2. Phase-out the use of chlorinated plastic bags, gloves and blood bags within two years.
3. The ambit of the rules has been expanded to include vaccination camps, blood donation camps, surgical camps or any other healthcare activity.
4. State Govt. to provide land for setting up common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.
5. Inclusion of emissions limits for Dioxin and Furans;
6. Provide training to all its health care.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Uzma Ara

Semester: 3rd

Name of Project/ Field work: Evolutionary of
legislative management related to
solid waste management.

Roll No: 300210027

Date: 23-05-2022

23/5/2022

Signature.....

Section - C

Q.7

Ans

India has paid attention to the environment protection and improvement from a long time. Historically speaking the law related to environment improvement were simple but quite effective and people were aware of the necessity of environmental protection.

India's concern for environment is evident from the fact that the constitution of India makes provision for Environment protection in the chapters on:-

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive principles of state policy.
- c) Fundamental Duties.

Article 47 of the Constitution 1950 states that shall "State shall" regard raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

DATE 23/5/2022

Signature.....

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Constitution was amended in the year 1976 and Article 48-A was added which states that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country.

Evolution of legislative measure related to Solid Waste management :-

The laws concerning waste management in India are:
(i) Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 :-

Some of the salient features of Solid Waste management Rules 2016 include:

i) The Rules are now applicable beyond municipal areas and extend to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbase, port and harbour, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, place of pilgrims, religious & historical importance.

DATE 23/5/2022

Signature (M)

ii) The source segregation of waste has been mandated to channelize the waste to wealth by recovery, reuse and recycle.

iii) Generator will have to pay User Fee to waste collector and for 'spot Fine' for littering and non-segregation.

iv) Construction and demolition waste should be stored, separately disposed of as per the Construction and Demolition waste management Rule 2016.

ii) Hazardous waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2016 :-

1) The ambit of the rules has been expanded by including other waste.

2. Waste management hierarchy in the sequence of priority of prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, co-processing.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Lal Singh.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Based on
assessment of pollution of human Being.

Roll No: 508210025.

Date:

to various area for listing the sources of pollution (Indoor as well as outdoor) water and soil.

AIR POLLUTION (INDOOR)

- 1) Fuel burning in kitchen like cake-dung, coal etc
- 2) Cleaning agents disinfectants, solvent furniture, tiles used in home releasing volatile organic compounds.
- 3) Heating and consumption appliance
- 4) Furnishing and decoration.
- 5) Water, steam, leaks and condensation.

OUTDOOR.

- 1) Traffic
- 2) House hold combustion
- 3) Industry
- 4) Forest Fire
- 5) Road dust
- 6) Pollination (vegetation).

WATER POLLUTION. (OUTDOOR)

- 1) Farms, lawn and golf courts → fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides
- 2) Residential neighborhood and urban streets - oil, grease and chemical from urban runoff.
- 3) Construction sites and deforested and overgrazed land

INDOOR

- 1) Animal feedlots - nutrients waste and bacteria
- 2) Sewage treatment - Bacteria, nutrients & waste

SOIL POLLUTION (OUTDOOR)

- 1) Application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizer in excess.
- 2) Solid waste leaching
- 3) Breaching of underground tanks.
- 4) Discharge industrial waste onto soil
- 5) Leachate from landfills.

INDOOR

Domestic waste → Like lead, plastic paper etc mix in the soil and contaminate it

②

③

Impact of Vehicular pollution on the road side plants
 Pavepats - changing in colour, dust & Carbon Deposition.

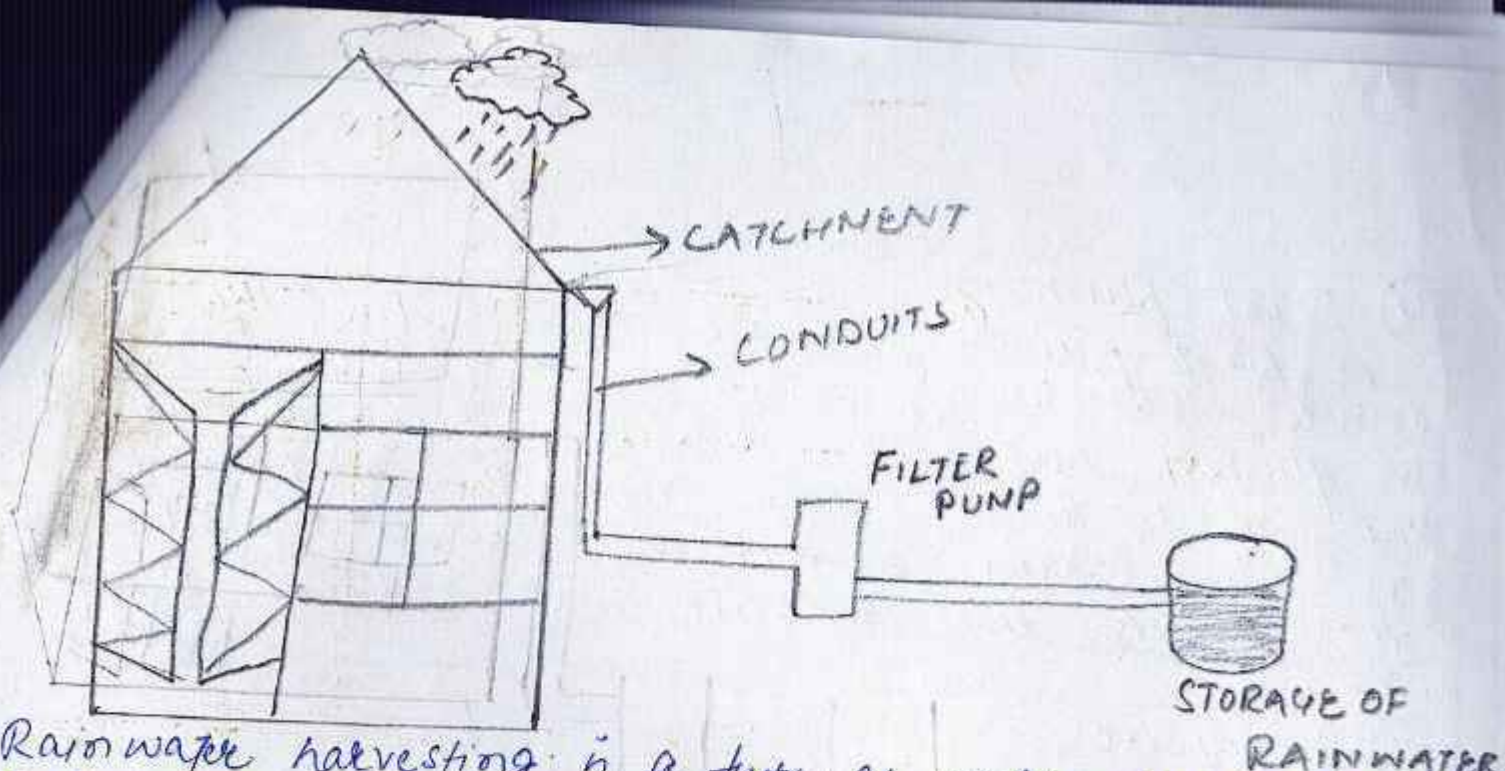
Many adverse effect of vehicular pollution on plants growing along the busy road have been observed. Pollutants discharged from automobile are expected to have major effects on phenology, periodicity, fruiting flowering, development leaf senescence and leaf surface wax characteristics, biomass, production, seed germination seedling growth, physiological and biochemical characteristics & plant growth.

① Dust accumulating on leaf surface may interfere with gas diffusion between the leaf & air.

② Sedimentation of coarse particle affect the upper surface of leaves more while fine particle affect lower surface

③ Dust deposited on leaf surface alter its optical properties particularly the surface reflectance in the visible and short wave infrared radiation range and the amount of light available for photosynthesis.

The observation imply that dust particles have considerable effect on functioning of tree, so they cover the leaf surface and hinders its activity.



Rainwater harvesting is a type of water management and storage of water. The main purpose of it is not to hold the rainwater on surface or on earth but to make it percolate under the ground so as to recharge the ground water.

Components of Rainwater harvesting system.

1) Catchments → The catchments of a water harvesting system is the surface which directly receives the rain fall and provide water to the system. It can be paved area like terrace or courtyard of building or an unpaved area like a lawn or open ground or roof made of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) galvanised iron sheet and can be used for water harvesting.

Coarse Mesh:

It require at the roof to prevent the passage of debris with the water.

Conduits:

These are the pipeline or drains that carry rainwater from the catchment or rooftop area to the harvesting system. Conduits can be any material (PVC) poly vinyl chloride or galvanized iron.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: SEHRAN . AHMED

Semester: 5th Sem

Name of Project/ Field work: Impact of pollution
on human beings.

Roll No: 508210003

Date: 12-04-22

Effect of pollution on human being?

1

Exposure to high levels of Air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. It increases the risk of respiratory infection, heart diseases and lung cancer. Both short and long term exposure to Air pollution have been associated with health impact. More severe impact affect people who are already ill.

We will of the earth since we share everything on earth with every living thing on the planet, what happens in one area affects everything too, no matter how far away pollution or the introduction of different forms of waste material in our environment has negative effects to the ecosystem we rely on there are many kinds of pollution but the ones that have the most impact to us are air, water, and chemical pollution. The consequences of pollution how does pollution affect humans in the following paragraphs, we will enumerate the consequences of releasing pollutants in the environment we cause most of pollution and we will suffer the consequence of it we don't stop we are already seeing its effect in the form of global warming, contaminated seafood, increased cases of lung diseases and more.

→ Air pollution effect:

We release a variety of chemicals into the atmosphere when we burn the fossil fuels we use every day we breathe air to live and what we breathe has a direct impact on our health.

over 100 million years of healthy life and a single year as a result of air pollution on average the same as 1 year and 8 months of healthy life of every single person on earth.

→ Air pollution is the world's 4th most lethal killer.

Air pollution is the cause of 8.9 million deaths globally every year. That means that every 4 seconds, someone somewhere on the planet dies from Air pollution. The UN has called air pollution the world's worst environmental health risk. Air pollution is also the world's 4th most lethal killer (following malnutrition, unsafe sex, and the lack of safe, clean water and sanitation).

Air pollution from car exhaust affects human reproduction.

If pregnant women are exposed to air pollution from car exhaust it can alter the structure of the chromosomes in the fetus and increase the risks of cancer and various birth defects.

→ Air pollution and climate change closely linked

The main causes of Air pollution as well as climate change (CO_2 - emission) is the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal, gas). A change to greener alternatives such as solar or wind power will therefore help both the climate and human health.

Environmental pollution has a cumulative effect on the health of not just humans, but every living being.

Pollution mainly is categorised air, water, noise and land pollution.

Air pollution due to various emissions can cause breathing in of toxic pollution like carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, etc.

pollution have varied impact. Breathing air with
 vom, nausea, headache, dizziness or skin irritations
 also observed.

→ Water is polluted by chemical used in industries,
 pharmacies and also domestically sewage from
 residential/commercial places and effluents from
 industries are a major cause of water pollution. Also
 emission from industry cause acid rain ingested
 polluted water can water pollution occurs when a body
 of water become contaminated, usually by chemicals or
 microorganisms water pollution can cause water to become
 toxic to humans and the environment.

Water is an essential resource for all life on earth
 If a water source become contaminated due to pollution
 it can lead to health issues in humans, such as cancer or
 cardiovascular conditions this article explores the cause of water
 pollution, how it can affect human health, and what people
 can do to help prevent it.

→ Water is a natural resources that a living creatures
 require clean water is also used in manufacturing and for
 social and economic development however, according to
 the United Nations (UN), 2.2 million people lack access
 to safe drinking water service the UN and the World
 Health Organisation (WHO) trusted source list the
 following statistics on water pollution over half the global
 population do not have safely managed sanitation
 services around 2 billion people live in countries
 with high level of water stress, meaning the amount of
 water available is less than the amount required.
 Experts estimate that by 2025, half the world's pop-
 ulation will live in a water-stressed environment.
 Around 785 million people do not have basic drink-
 ing-water services.

Since the 1990s, water pollution has worsened in
 almost all rivers in Asia, Latin America, and Africa

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Lal Singh.

Semester: . 5th .

Name of Project/ Field work: Effects of air Pollut-
and Control.

Roll No: . 500210025 .

Date: 06-05-2022 .

Q1 Ans Effects of Air Pollution

① Respiratory and heart problems.

The effect of air pollution are alarming. They are known to create several respiratory & heart condition like asthma, chronic bronchitis emphysema heart attack and stroke along with cancer among other threats to the body. Several million are known to have die due to the direct or indirect effect of air pollution.

② Child health problems.

Air pollution is detrimental to your health even before your first breath. Exposure to high air pollution level during pregnancy, causes miscarriages as well as pre mature birth, autism, asthma and spectrum disorder in young children.

③ Global warming

Another direct effect is the immediate alterations that the world is witnessing due to global warming, with increased temperatures worldwide. An increase in sea level and melting of ice from colder region and icebergs displacement and loss of habitat have already signaled an impending disaster if action for preservation and normalization are not taken soon.

③ Acid Rain.

Harmful gases like nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide are released into atmosphere during the burning of fossil fuel.

Q2 Ans Air pollution:

A physical, biological or chemical alteration to the air in the atmosphere can be termed as pollution.

It occurs when any harmful gases, dust smoke enter into the atmosphere and make it difficult for plants animals and human to survive as the air become dirty.

Sources of Air pollution.

There are two types of sources namely

- ① Natural Source
- ② Man-made Source.

① Natural Source: Natural sources of pollution include dust carried by the wind from locations with very little or no green cover, gases released from the body processes of living beings (CO_2 from humans during respiration, methane from cattle during digestion, oxygen from plants during photosynthesis).

Smoke from the combustion of various inflammable objects, volcanic eruptions etc along with the emission of polluted gases make it to the list of natural sources of pollution.

② Man-Made Sources.

While looking at the man made contribution towards air pollution it can further divided into

- ① Out door pollution sources
- ② In-door pollution sources.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: . Sample Rumar .

Semester: 5th .

Name of Project/ Field work: . Source of soil .
pollution / water pollution .

Roll No: 508210069 ,

Date: .

Practical Work

Source of Soil pollution / water pollution.

Source of Soil Pollution	
Natural Sources	① Arsenic Contamination arsenic - Comes naturally from Volcanic eruption and leaching of rock. ② Radon gas is also naturally found in many areas of Volcanic activity thereby contributing to the radioactivity and polluting soil. ③ Volcanic eruption and forest fire release various toxic element into the environment e.g. dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) etc.
Anthropogenic Sources	Sludge Septic tanks Industries Textile Chemical Tanneries Synthetic detergents agro chemical oils waste heat.

Sources of water pollution

Ground Water pollution	Septic tanks Industries (Textile) Chemical Tanneries deep well injection mining etc.
Surface water pollution	Sludge Industrial effluents Synthetic detergents agrochemical oils waste heat.

Questionnaire based on assessment of pollution impact on human beings.

Pollution Impact on Human Being	Yes	No	Remarks
① What are the major source of air pollution and impacts on human being?			Natural Resources and man made source of air pollution that are highly impacted on human beings like some diseases Respiratory System. Lungs Cancer. Asthma etc..
② How to control of air pollution?			① There are many types of control devices of air pollution, control of oxide sulphur, lime scrubber. lime spray etc.
③ Is outdoor air pollution associated with an increase of Cardiovascular Hospital admissions?			② A large number of patients increase in hospital. these patients are problem in Cardiovascular System.
④ Is surface water pollution associated with dysentery and diarrhoea?			③ Some bacteria and germs include the surface water, that enter into the human body and effect Immune System.
⑤ Is tobacco smoking a risk factor for respiratory diseases?			Nicotine is a poisonous substance include tobacco that are harmful for Respiratory System. It cause large some diseases like Throat Cancer, Lung Cancer and so many diseases.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: simple kumar

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Define atmosphere
and its composition.

Roll No: 508210069

Date: 6-5-2022.

Define Section A and its Composition?
Earth is surrounded by life supporting
gaseous envelope called the atmosphere.
When we look toward the sky it seems
that the atmosphere. The word atmosphere
is derived from Greek word for vapour
or gases, hence the word atmosphere
refers to gases layer enveloping the
earth. The atmosphere is a unique to
planet earth and sustain life. It is
like a blanket enveloping the earth
and held in place by the surface gravity.
The composition of the various gases in
the atmosphere is as follows 78.08% Nitrogen
20.95% oxygen 0.93% argon 0.038% Carbon
dioxide and trace hydrogen and helium
and noble gases.

Composition of Atmosphere

The envelope of air that surrounds our
planet is a mixture of many discrete
gases each with its own physical properties
in which varying quantities of tiny solid
and liquid particles are suspended.

The composition of air is not constant. It
varies from time to time and from place
to place. If the water vapour dust and
other variable components were removed
from the atmosphere the make up of
atmosphere is very stable up to an altitude
of about 80 kilometers.

Two gases nitrogen and oxygen make up

Section B

Q1 Define air pollution and give its source?

Ans Air pollution originated on earth with the beginning of civilisation. The day man learned to use fire. The first pollutants were released into the atmosphere. Now air pollution is an international problem. Although the contribution to air pollution. Air pollution is defined as a condition in which substances noxious or benign that arise from natural as well as anthropogenic activities are present at such a level in the atmosphere that they cause harmful or lethal effects on mankind.

Types of air pollutants primary and secondary pollutants

Primary Pollutants There are those pollutants which directly enter in the air. Example of Primary Pollutants is Sulphur dioxide for the burning of fossil fuel used for domestic purposes.

Secondary pollutants There are those pollutants which are created in the air from primary pollutants under the influence of electromagnetic radiation from the sun in other words Secondary pollutants are those which formed by further reaction of primary air pollutants.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Ashyana Banoo.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various areas
for testing the source of pollution - Air,
water and soil.

Roll No: 500210038.

Date: 2022.

Practical NO. 01

Visit to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - Air (indoor as well as outdoor) Water and Soil.

A). Source of Air pollution

Areas	Source of Air pollution indoor as well as outdoor
1. Road Areas	Cars, Trucks, Buses, motorcycle, Petrol, stations Road construction Traffic.
2. House	household cleaners, fumes, wood burning stoves, heater, particulate matter carbon monoxide and other gases from cooking food.
3. Forest Areas	Wildfires, Deforestation,
4. Agricultural Areas	Spraying insecticides and weedicides

B). Water

1. House	Tobacco products, vegetable waste, Sewage Disposal, Cleaning, house Garbage, plastic waste.
----------	---

Practical No. 2

Impact of vehicular pollution of the road side plants / parapets change in colour, dust and carbon deposition.

- ① Leaves of plant damaged.
- ② variations in leaf anatomy, morphology, and decreased chlorophyll contents
- ③ Damages on flowers and seeds.
- ④ increased leaf temperature.
- ⑤ Dust covered leaves plants absorbed more radiation.
- ⑥ Flowers covered by dust and having decreased pollen.
- ⑦ Affects flowering phonology and floral morphology.
- ⑧ vehicular SO_2 concentrations in emissions increase proline in plants.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shabir Ahmed

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various
area for noticing the source of Pollution -
Air, water and soil.

Roll No: 500210032

Date:

Visit to various areas for listing the source of pollution - Air (indoor as well as outdoor), water and soil.

Source of Air pollution can be indoor as well as outdoor.

The environment inside buildings, offices and houses also have a several pollutants and these are called indoor air pollutants.

Sources of air pollution.

1. Outdoor air pollution

Natural Resources.

1. Volcanic eruptions, forest fire, Sea Salt sprays, (biogenic) biological decay, photo chemical oxidation of terpenes, marshes, pollen grains.

Man made resources.

Thermal power plants, Industrial units, Vehicular emission, fossil fuel burning agricultural activities etc.

Ques 2 Impact of vehicular pollution on the road side plants/parapits - Change in colour, dust and carbon deposition.

Impact of vehicular pollution on the road side plants.

Many adverse effects of vehicular pollution on plants growing along the busy road have been observed. Pollutants discharged from automobiles and expected to have major effects on phenology, periodicity, fruiting, flower development biomass production, seed germination seedling growth, physiological and biochemical characteristics and plant growth.

→ Dust accumulating on leaf surfaces may interface with gas diffusion b/w the leaf and air.

→ Sedimentation of coarse particles affects

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: .Adul Hussain.

Semester: . 5th .

Name of Project/ Field work: .visits to various areas for listing the Sources of pollution - Air, water and soil.

Roll No: 508210004.

Date: . 15 / 04 / 2025 .

PRACTICAL WORK.

Exercise 1:- Visit to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - Air. (Indoor as well as outdoor) water and soil.

Sources of Air pollution can be indoor as well as outdoor. The environment inside buildings, offices and houses also have several pollution and these are called indoor Air pollution.

Sources of Air pollution:

Out door air pollution:-

Natural sources:- Volcanic eruptions, forest fire, sea salt sprays, biological decay, photochemical oxidation of terpenes, marshes, pollen grain etc.

Man Made sources:- Thermal power plant, industrial unit vehicular emissions fossil fuel burning, agricultural activities etc.

Thermal power plant:- emits fly ash and SO_2

Vehicular emission:- contain pollutant like CO , unburnt hydrocarbons, oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) oxides of sulphur (SO_x) particulate matter, Smoke, odours etc.

Industrial units:- other than thermal power plant discharge organic pollutants, particulates, gaseous pollutants, hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, hydrogen sulphide. etc.

Indoor air pollution:-

- 1) Radon gas and its daughter nuclei emitted from building materials like bricks, concrete tiles etc which are derived from soil containing radium.
- 2) Radon is also present in groundwater and natural gas and is emitted indoors while using them.
- 3) Fuel burning in kitchens like coal, dung-cakes, wood and kerosene produces CO_2 and CO .
- 4) cleaning agents disinfectants, solvents, furniture, tiles used in home release volatile organic compound. (VOCs).

Sources of Soil pollution:-

Natural sources:- Arsenic (As) contamination. Arsenic comes naturally from volcanic eruption and weathering of arsenic bearing rocks.

- 1) Radon gas is also naturally found in many areas of volcanic activity thereby contributing.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Asim Ashraf

Semester: . . . 8th

Name of Project/ Field work: visits various areas
for listing the source of pollution - Air, water and soil.

Roll No: . 508210065

Date: .

Practical.

to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - Air (indoor as well as outdoor), water and soil.

1. Sources of water pollution

1. Sewage and Waste Water

sewage and waste water that is produced in each household are treated chemically and released into the sea along with fresh water. The sewage water carries pathogens, a typical water pollutant, other harmful bacteria and chemicals that can cause serious health problems and thereby diseases.

2. Industrial waste.

Sources of industrial wastewater includes battery manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, electric power plants, food industry, iron and steel industry, metal working, mines and quarries, nuclear industry, petrochemicals, pulp and paper industry etc.

3. Thermal pollution

Thermal pollution is considered hazardous for the whole aquatic ecosystem. Several industries have installed cooling towers, where the heated water is cooled.

spill

oil pollution can result from leak out of oil from huge tankers loaded with crude oil and cause water pollution with petroleum compounds.

Mining

The leftover material from mining activities may easily generate sulphuric acid in the presence of precipitation water. Foundries have direct emissions.

Deliberate/Illegal discharges of waste.

While such occurrences are less common today, they may still happen due to the high cost of proper waste disposal; illegal waste discharges into water bodies were recorded all over the world.

Improper disposal.

Improper disposal of car batteries may add metals

Animal waste.

Contribute to the biological pollution of water streams.

... to various areas for listing the sources of soil pollution.

Sources.

1) Agricultural Sources

Agricultural sources such as the use of non-organic products in crop and livestock production lead to soil pollution. These substances include artificial chemicals - pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and fertilizers.

2) Improper use of fertilizers.

Fertilizers are mostly used to correct the deficiency of soil nutrients. A soil that is deficient of potassium, calcium, nitrogen, sulphur, among other important macro-nutrients, should be treated with the right fertilizers and at the right amount.

3. Industrial Source.

Industrial wastes or byproducts are among the leading cause of soil pollution. They can be in the forms of gas, liquid or solid substances. CO_2 ,

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Nain Singh.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits the various area for listing the source of pollution, Air, water & soil.

Roll No: 508210037.

Date:

lab work:

Experiment no 1: visit to various ^{area} for listing the sources of pollution - Air, water, soil. (Indoor as well as outdoor)

Air pollution

Outdoor sources

- ① Traffic
- ② Household combustion
- ③ Industry.
- ④ Forest fires.
- ⑤ Road dust.
- ⑥ vegetation (pollen)

Indoor sources

- ① Building material
- ② Heating and combustion appliances
- ③ water stems, leaks and Condensation.
- ④ Furnishings and decoration
- ⑤ Cleaning agents

Activities

- > Smoking
- > Cooking
- > Cleaning
- > Opening & Closing window.

Water Pollution

OUTDOOR

① Farms, lawns and golf courses: Fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

② Residential neighborhoods and urban streets: Salt on winter roads; oil, grease, and chemicals from urban runoff.

③ Construction sites and deforested and overgrazed land: Eroded soil.

INDOOR

① Animal feedlots: Nutrients, waste and bacteria.

② Sewage treatment: Bacteria, nutrient and waste

Soil Pollution:

Outdoor

① Application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers in excess.

② Solid waste leaching.

③ Breaking of underground tanks.

④ Discharge of industrial waste onto soil

⑤ Leakage from landfills.

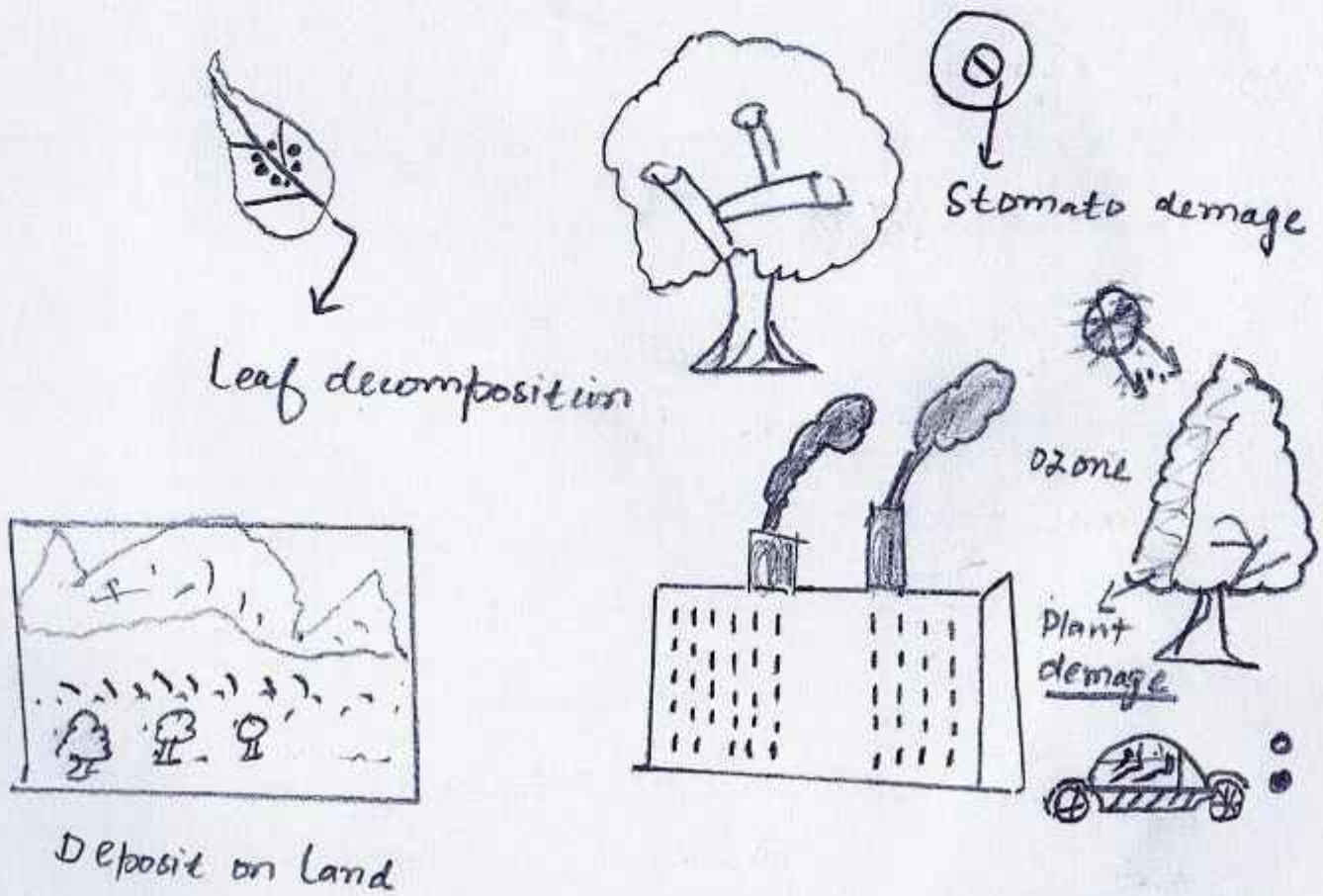
Indoor

① Domestic waste: Like Lead, tins, plastic paper etc mix in the soil and contaminate it.

ment no: Impact of Vehicular Pollution of the
side plants change in color, dust & carbon deposition.

Impacts:

- ① Stomata block and reduce diffusion resistance of the leaf.
- ② Increase absorption isolation
- ③ Increase leaf temperature of the leaves
- ④ Reduce the total chlorophyll, protein of leaves.
- ⑤ The length and width of guard and epidermal cell reduced.
- ⑥ blockage (mainly dispersion)
- ⑦ Modification / filtration (i.e. decomposition).



GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Mohd Abdullah.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various sites / areas for noting the sources of pollutions of, Air, water and soil.

Roll No: 508210039.

Date:

pesticides Indoor waste $\Rightarrow$ like lead, plastic, per etc. mix in the soil and contaminate it.

Practical work $\Rightarrow$
experiment no 1 $\Rightarrow$ visit to various areas for listing / notice the sources of pollution - on Air, water, soil (Indoor as well as outdoor)

Air pollution $\Rightarrow$

outdoor sources

- ① Traffic.
- ② Household combustion.
- ③ Industry.
- ④ Forest fires.
- ⑤ Road dust.
- ⑥ Vegetarian pollution.

Indoor.

- ① Building material
- ② Heating and combustion appliances.
- ③ Water stem, leaks and condensation.
- ④ Furnishing and decorations.
- ⑤ Cleaning agents.

Pollution :->

Out Door.

- 1) Mowing Lawns and golf courses :-> fertilizers, Herbicides, and pesticides etc.
- 2) Residential neighbourhoods and urban streets
Salt on winter roads, oils, grease, and chemicals from urban runoff.
- 3) Construction sites and deforested and overgrazed land :-> Eroded soil.

Indoor

- 1) Animal feedlots :-> nutrients, waste and bacteria.
- 2) Sewage treatment :-> Bacteria, nutrient and waste.

Soil pollution :->

Outdoor

- 1) Application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers in excess.
- 2) Solid waste leaching.
- 3) Breaching of underground tanks.
- 4) Discharge of industrial waste onto soil
- 5) Leakage from landfill.

Activities :-

drinking.
cooking
cleaning.

pollution :-



Chimney.

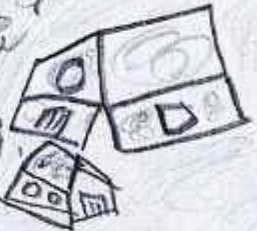


aquatic life.



Swage.

Burning



waste.



GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Harinder Singh.

Semester: 8th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various area for listing the source of pollution - Air, water and soil.

Roll No: 508210036.

Date:

Experiment no.1. Visit to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - Air, water, Soil (Indoor as well as outdoor.)

Air pollution :->

Outdoor Sources

- 1 Traffic
- 2 Household combustion
- 3 Industry
- 4 Forest fires
- 5 Road dust
- 6 Vegetation pollution

Indoor Sources

- 1 Building material
 - 2 Heating and combustion applications
 - 3 Water stems, leaks and condensation
 - 4 Furnishing and decoration
 - 5 Cleaning agents activities
- Smoking
 - Cooking
 - Cleaning
 - opening and closing window.

Water pollution

OUTDOOR

- 1 Farms lawns courbes $\Rightarrow$ Fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides.
- 2 Residential neighborhood and Urban streets.
Salt on winter roads, oil grease and chemicals from urban runoff
- 3 Construction sites and deforested and overgrazed Land: Eroded soil.

INDOOR

- 1 Animals feedings: nutrients waste and bacteria
- 2 Sewage treatment: Bacteria, nutrients and waste

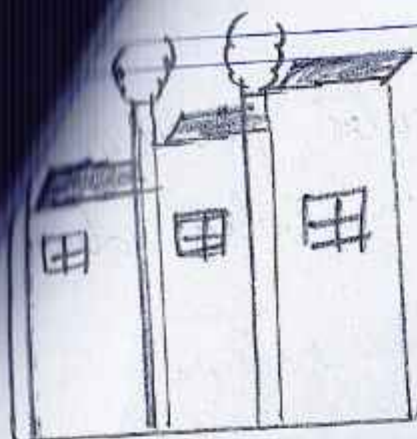
Soil pollution $\Rightarrow$

OUTDOOR

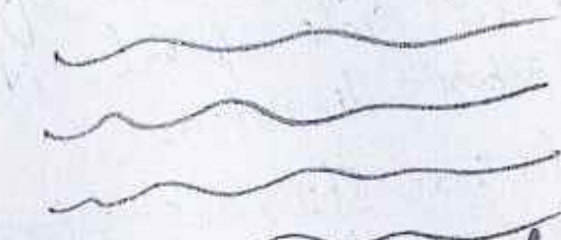
- 1 Application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers in excess.
- 2 Solid waste leaching
- 3 Breaching of underground tanks
- 4 Discharge of industrial waste
- 5 Leakage from landfills

Indoor

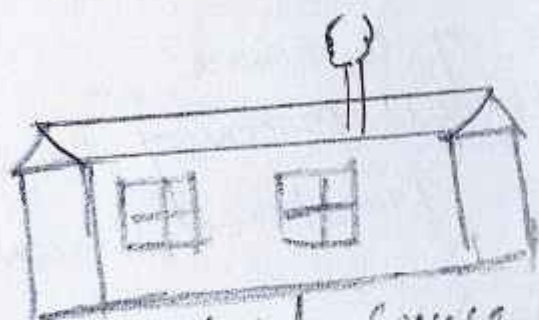
- 1 Domestic waste: like lead paint plastic paper etc mix in the soil and contaminated it.



Industrial Source.



Agricultural practice



Household Source



Transport

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Nuzhat Alyas.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various areas for listing the source of pollution, Air, water and soil.

Roll No: 80821035.

Date: 2022.

Practical No. 01

Visit to various areas for listing the source of pollution - Air (indoor as well as outdoor) water and soil.

A). Source of Air pollution

Areas	Source of ^{Air} Pollution indoor as well as outdoor
1. Road Areas	Cars, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycle, Petrol stations, Road construction, Traffic
2. House	household cleaner fumes, Wood burning stoves, heaters, Particulate matter Carbon monoxide and other gases from cooking food
3. Forest Areas	Wildfires, Deforestation
4. Agricultural Areas	Spraying insecticides and weedicides

B). ~~Water~~

1. House	Tobacco products, crop waste Vegetable Waste, Sewage Disposal, cleaning house, Garbage, Plastic Waste.
----------	---

Agricultural Areas	chemicals fertilizers, Pesticides used by farmers toxic chemicals, spray.
3. River	Algae blooms, Plastic bags and bottles,
c) Soil	
1. Agricultural Areas	Pesticides and herbicides sprayed in fields, Artificial fertilizers, manures
2. House	Glass containers, papers, Household waste, Domestic sewage.
3. Forest Areas	Deforestation and Soil erosion
4. Industry	industrial chemicals, industrial Waste disposal

Practical No. 02

Impact of vehicular Pollution of the road side plants/
Parapets - change in colour dust and carbon deposition.

- ① increased leaf temperature
- ② Leaves of plant damaged
- ③ Damages on flowers and seeds.
- ④ Dust covered leaves of plants absorbed more radiations
- ⑤ vehicular dust affects flowering phonology and floral morphology.
- ⑥ impact of vehicular pollution on road side parapets
Colour change:-

As we know that due to the emission of Carbon monoxide and CO_2 due to the ~~em~~ by vehicles the parapet on road side get effected badly.

Differents Colours of parapets change into the

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: RAKSHA Devi

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: Visit to Various Area
for listing the sources of pollution of Air
(Indoor as well as outdoor).

Roll No: 508210029.

Date:

PRACTICE

(1) Pages

In various areas for listing the sources of pollution (indoor as well as outdoor).

Sources of Air Pollution.

Outdoor Air Pollution.

The main sources of outdoor air pollution are emissions caused by combustion processes from forest fires, sprays, biological decay, pollen grains, Volcanic eruptions, sea salt, sprays etc.

Combustion of fossil fuels by industrial plants and vehicles. Agricultural processes, waste incineration. Particulate matter, ozone, Nitrogen oxides, Carbon monoxide, Sulfur dioxide. They can effect on child health - Thermal power plants burning ^{agricultural waste}

Thermal power plants

Emits fly ash and SO_2 .

Vehicular emissions

it contains pollutants Carbon monoxide (CO), unburnt hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x).

ges

Sources of Air Pollution.

Indoor air pollution.

usual
sources.

• Mold. mold is a form of fungus which grows from spores that latch onto damp areas in buildings. Tobacco smoke, Carpet, Household products, Appliances, Radon, Pet dander, HEPA filters. Reduce clutter, Radon is also present in groundwater and natural gas and is emitted indoors while using them.

MAN MADE
Sources

Fuel burning in Kitchens like Coal, dung-cakes, wood and Kerosene produces Carbon dioxide and Carbon monoxide. indoor air pollution may arise from the use of open fires, unsafe fuels or Combustion of biomass fuels. Coal and Kerosene most air pollution is created by people, taking the form of emissions from factories, Cars, planes, or aerosol cans. These man-made sources of pollution called Anthropogenic sources.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Angar Rather

Semester: ... 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various
area for listing the sources of pollution
→ water.

Roll No: 508210061.

Date:

(1)
Visit to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - water.

Sources

1) Mining Activities :-

Mining is the process of extracting the rocks and other minerals from the underground these elements, when extracted on the raw form contain harmful chemicals and can increase the number of toxic element when mixed up with water which may result in health problems.

2) Industrial Waste :-

Industries produce a tremendous amount of waste, which contains toxic chemical and pollution. They contain harmful chemical including lead, Mercury, Sulphur Nitrate asbestos and many other industries not having proper waste management system, drain the waste on the freshwater, which goes into canals, rivers, and lakes the sea.

3) Burning of Fossil fuels :-

Fossil fuels like coal and oil when burnt produce a substantial amount of ash in the atmosphere. The particles which contain toxic chemical when mixed with water vapour resulted in Acid Rain. Also CO_2 is released from the burning of fossil fuels.

Acid Rain:

Acid rain is essentially water pollution caused by plastic released in the atmosphere by air pollution mix with water vapour. It results in acid rain.

5) Sewage and Waste water :

Sewage and waste water that produced in each household and are treated chemically and released into the sea along with fresh water. The sewage water carries pathogens, a typical water pollutant, other harmful bacteria and chemical that can cause serious health problems and thereby diseases.

6) Marine Dumping :

The garbage produced by household in the form of papers, plastics, aluminium, rubber, glass is collected and dumped into the sea in some countries. These items take weeks to 200 years to decompose when such things enter the sea, they not only cause water pollution but do harm animals in the sea.

all to various areas for listing the sources of pollution (Air).

Sources of air pollution:

Areas:

1) Road Areas ÷

Sources of air pollution.
Indoor as well as outdoor.

Cars, trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, Petrol stations, road construction Traffic.

2) House ÷

Household cleaner, furnace, wood burning stove, heaters, particulate matter, Carbon dioxide and other gases from cooking food.

3) Agriculture Areas.

Spraying insecticides and weedicides.

4) Forest Areas.

Wild fires, Deforestation.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Uzba Bano.

Semester: 5th.

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various areas for listing the sources of pollution. air, water and soil.

Roll No: 500210050.

Date:

Experiment No. 1

1. Visit to various area for listing the Sources of pollution - air (indoor as well as outdoor) water and Soil.

(A) Sources of Air Pollution

Area	Sources of air pollution indoor as well as outdoor
① Road Area	Cars, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, petrol Stations, Road Construction Traffic.
② House	Household Cleaner furnes, wood burning Stoves, heater particulate matter gases from Cooking food.
③ Forest Area	Deforestation, wildfires
④ Agricultural Area	Spraying insecticides and weedicides.

Expt. 01

Sources of water Pollution

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ① House | Tobacco products, vegetable waste, Sewage disposal, Cleanings house, Garbage, plastic waste. |
| ② Agricultural Area | Chemicals fertilizers pesticides used by farmers toxic chemicals spray. |
| ③ Rivers | Algae blooms, plastic bags and bottles. |

(C) Sources of Soil

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ① Agricultural Area | Pesticides and herbicides sprayed in fields, Artificial fertilizers manures. |
| ② House | Glass Containers, papers household waste, Domestic sewage. |
| ③ Forest Area | Deforestation and Soil erosion. |
| ④ Industry | Industrial chemicals, Industrial waste disposal. |

Exp...3

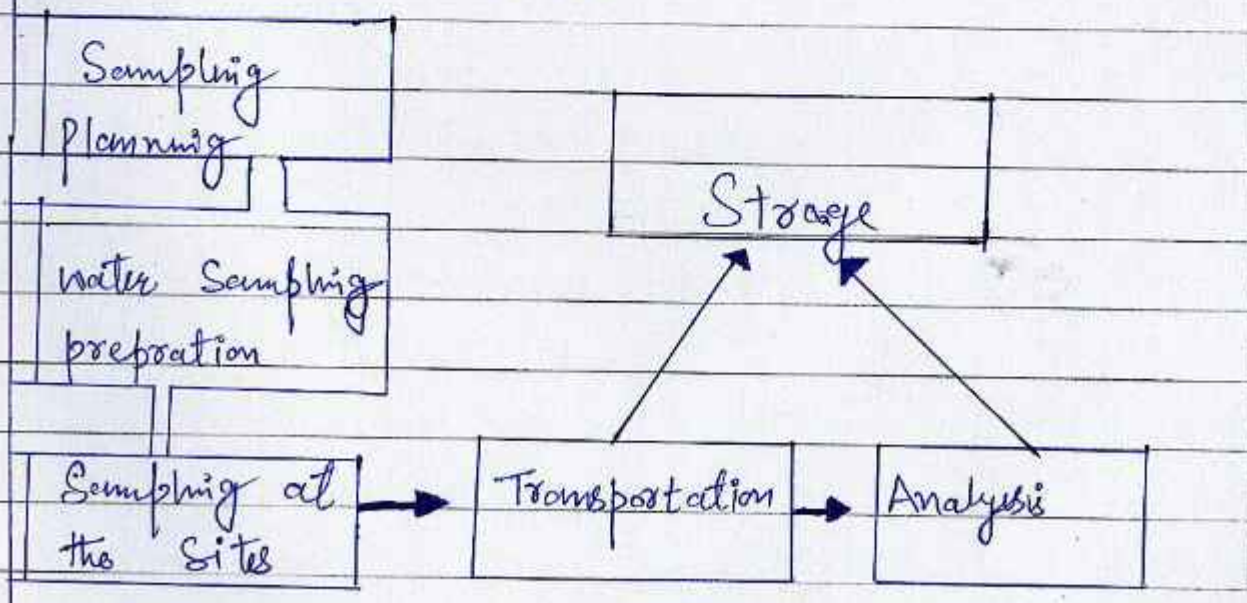
Q. Collecting and preservation of water and Soil Samples?

Ans:→ The process of Collecting a representation portion of water, as from the natural environment or from an industrial site, for the purpose of analyzing it for Constituents.

The process of taking a portion of water for analysis or other Testing.

e.g.s: Drinking water to check that it Complies or rivers water to check for pollutants or bathing water to check that it is Safe.

⇒ Water Soil Sampling:



GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: AMREENA RANDO .

Semester: - 5th .

Name of Project/ Field work: visits to various areas for listing the sources of pollution, Air, water and soil .

Roll No: 508210060 .

Date:

Practical.

Use (i).
Visit to various areas for listing the sources of pollution - water.

Sources.

1) <u>Industrial waste</u>	Industries produce a tremendous amount of waste, which contains toxic chemicals and pollution. They contain harmful chemicals including lead, Mercury, Sulfur, Nitrate asbestos and many other and industries not having proper waste management systems drain the waste on the freshwater, which goes into Canals, Rivers, and later the sea.
<u>Sewage and ^{waste} Water.</u>	Sewage and waste water that is produced in each household are treated chemically and released into the sea along with fresh water. The sewage water carries pathogens, a typical water pollutant, other harmful bacteria and chemicals that can cause serious health problem and thereby diseases.
2) <u>Mining Activities</u>	Mining is the process of crushing the rocks and extracting coal and other minerals from the underground these elements, when extracted in the raw form contain harmful chemicals and can increase the number of toxic elements when mixed up with water which may result in health problems.

Dumping

The garbage produced by household in the form of paper, plastic, food, aluminium, rubber, glass is collected and dumped into the sea in some countries. These items take 2 weeks to 200 years to decompose. When such things enter the sea, they not only cause water pollution but also harm animals in the sea.

Burning of Fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels like coal and oil when burnt produce a substantial amount of ash in the atmosphere. The particles which contain toxic chemicals when mixed with water vapour result in Acid Rain. Also CO_2 is released from the burning of fossil fuels.

Acid Rain

Acid rain is essentially water polluted by acid released in the atmosphere by air pollution mixed with water vapour. It results in Acid rain.

to various areas for listening the sources of pollution- soil.

Sources:

1) Industrial Waste

Disposal of industrial waste is the major problem for soil pollution. Industrial pollutants are mainly discharged from various origin such as Pulp and Paper mills, chemical fertilizers, oils, refineries, sugar factories, tanneries, textiles, steel distilleries, fertilizers, pesticides, coal and mining industries, drugs, glass, petroleum and engineering industries etc.

2) Urban Waste

Urban wastes comprise of both commercial and domestic wastes consisting of dried sludge and sewage. All the urban wastes are commonly referred to as Refuse. This refuse consists of garbage and Rubbish materials like Plastics, glasses, metallic cans, fibers, paper, rubbers, street sweeping. Urban domestic wastes through disposed of separately from industrial wastes can still be dangerous. This happens because they are not degraded.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: Shafkat Ali

Semester: 5th

Name of Project/ Field work: visits various areas for
listing the source of Air Pollution, water Pollution
and Air pollution.

Roll No: 508210055

Date: 11/04/2022

Visit various Areas for listing the Source of Air Pollution, Water Pollution Air Soil Pollution?

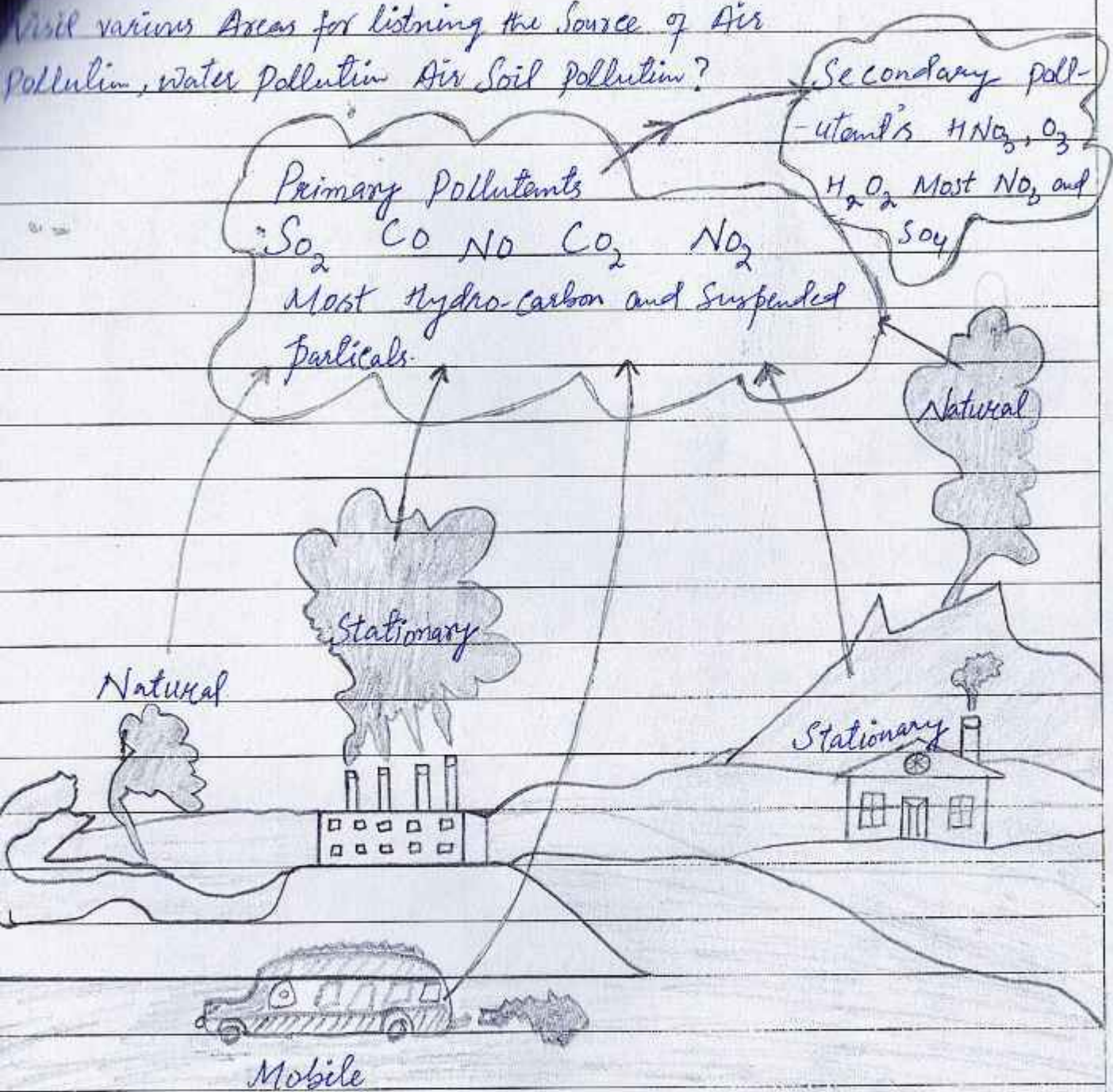
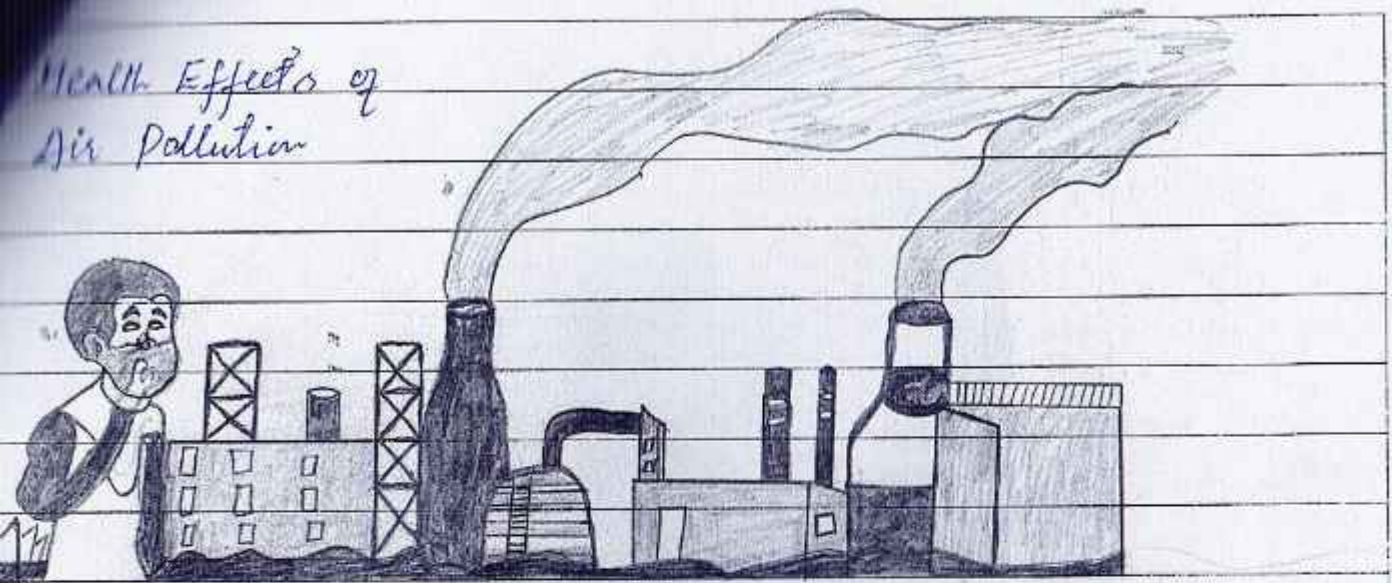


Fig :- "Sources of Air pollution."

Signature.....

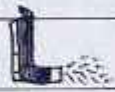
Health Effects of Air Pollution



Heart Disease



Lungs Cancer



Asthma



Reduce life Span



Eye Irritation



Stroke

Air Quality Index

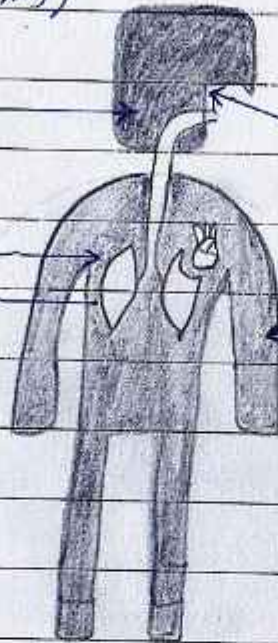
0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200
Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive group	Unhealthy
200-300	300-500		
Very unhealthy	Hazardous		

Fig: Effect of Air pollution on Human Health.

Air Pollution And our Health

Fine Particles (PM_{2.5})

- Pollution Can Cause shortness of breath
- Wheezing Coughing
- Chest pain
- Fatigue



Group - Level - Zone

Pollution Can Cause

- Difficult breathing deeply
- shortness of breath
- Sore throat
- Wheezing, Coughing

Fatigue

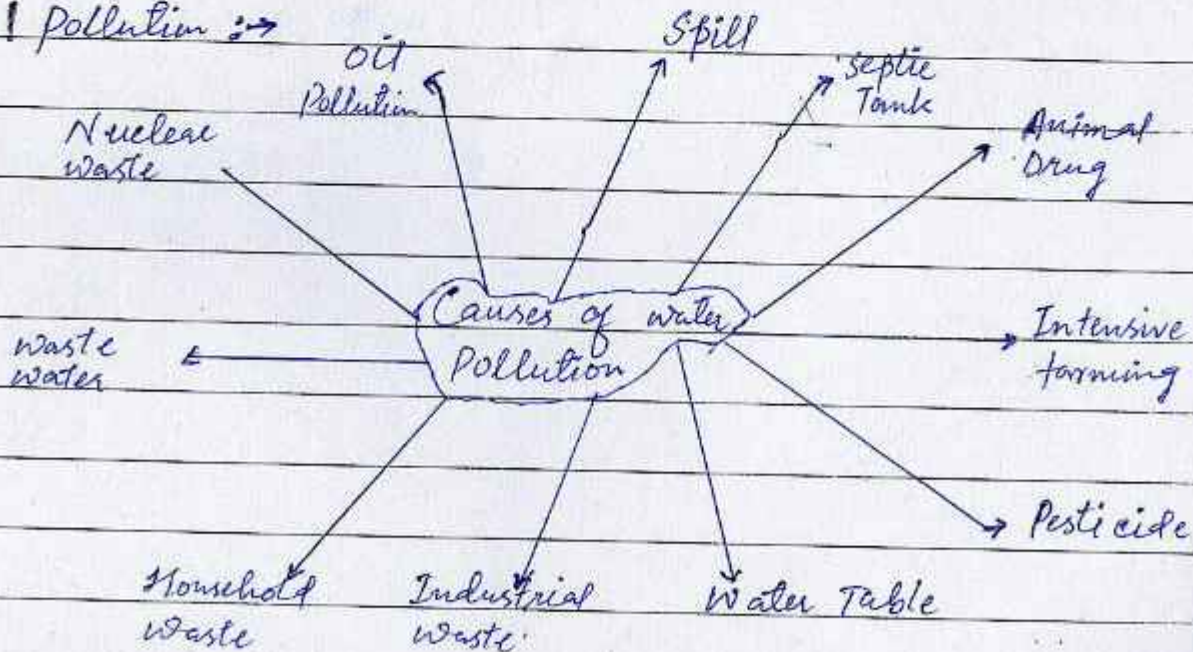
Fine Particulate Can make these conditions worse.

Ozone can make these conditions worse.

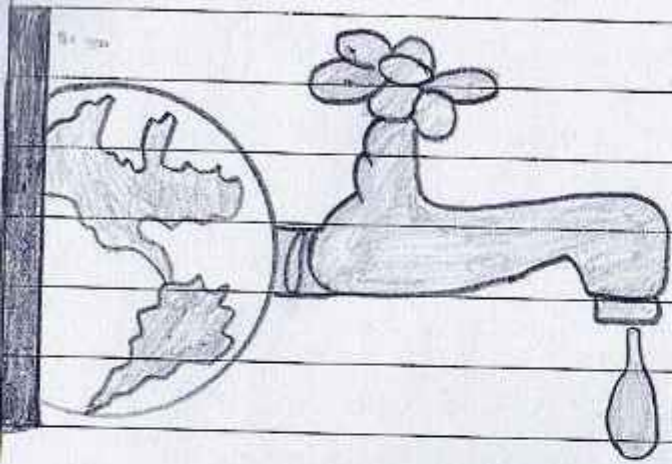
- Cardiovascular and heart disease

- Asthma and COPD
- Emphysema

Water Pollution :->



Causes of water pollution :-



Rapid Urban development

Improper Sewage Disposal

Fertilizer Run-off.

Oil Spills

Chemical Waste Dumping

Radioactive Waste Discharge.

GOVT DEGREE College Kilhotran

Name: LAL Singh.

Semester: 6th.

Name of Project/ Field work: First Aid.
Training.

Roll No: 608270092

Date:

First Aid For Bleeding.

Regardless how severe almost all bleeding can be controlled. Mild bleeding usually stop on its own. If severe bleeding is not controlled it may lead to shock and eventually death.

Bleeding can be controlled by covering the wound with the gauze or a cloth and applying direct pressure to stop the blood flow. Cloth should not be removed more layers can be added if required. The cloth will help clots form to stop flow.

First Aid For Burns.

The first step to treating burn to stop the burning process. Chemical need to be cleaned off, Electricity need to be turned off. Heat need to be cooled down with running water. No matter what cause to burn and how bad they are stop the burning come before treating the burn. The severity of burn is based on depth and size. For serious burns you might need to see a doctor. Take these first aid steps.

- ① Flush the burn area with cool running water for several minutes. Do not use ice.
- ② Apply a light gauze bandage
- ③ Do not apply ointment, butter or oily remedies to the burn
- ④ Take Ibuprofen or acetaminophen for pain relief if necessary
- ⑤ Do not break any blisters that may have formed.

First Aid For Fracture.

All extremity injuries need to be treated as broken bones until an X-ray can be obtained. There are all kind of broken bone myths such as not being.

not being able to walk on broken leg or whether
is a difference between a fracture and a break. Treat
like it's broken. Take these steps for a suspected fracture
do not try to straighten it.

Stabilize the limb using a splint and padding to keep it immobile
Put a cloth pack on the injury avoiding placing ice directly
on skin.

Elevate the extremity.

Give anti-inflammatory drugs like Ibuprofen or naproxen.

CARDIO PULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR)

Restoration of vital function of body namely ventilation
and circulation. It is a life saving procedure where every
second matter.

Compression / External Cardiac Massage.

Push hard 2.5 inch deep. ② Push fast 100/min.

Push continuously and don't interrupt for > 10 seconds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

Give mouth to mouth breathing. it is appropriate and effective
technique for emergency artificial respiration

Do head tilt chin lift.

Seal the casualty's nose prevent escape of air.

Take a deep breath open your mouth widely.

Place it over the victim's mouth and make a tight seal

Give 2 breath after 5 cycle of compression.

Tips Before & After Earthquakes.

BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE

- 1. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a battery powered radio, a flashlight and extra batteries at home.
- 2. Learn first aid.
- 3. Learn how to turn off the gas, water and electricity.
- 4. Do not leave heavy objects on shelves (They fall during the earthquake).
- 5. Anchor heavy furniture, cup board and appliance to the wall or floor.
- 6. Learn the earthquake plan at your school or workplace.

AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Check your self and others for injuries. provide first aid for everyone.
2. Check water, gas and electricity for damage. If any damage shut off the valves.
3. Turn on the Radio. Do not use phone unless it is an emergency.
4. Stay out of damaged building.
5. Be careful around broken glass and debris. wear boots to keep cutting your feet.
6. Be careful of chimneys.
7. Stay away from beaches. Tsunamis and Specially sometime hit after the ground had stopped shaking.
8. Stay away from damaged area.
9. If you are at school or work follow the emergency plan or the instruction of person in charge.

TIPS BEFORE A FLOOD.

- building in a flood prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install check valve in sewer tap to prevent water from backing up into the drain on your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers to stop water from entering home in your area.
- Seal the wall in your basement with water proofing compound to avoid seepage.

AFTER A FLOOD

- Listen for news Report to learn whether community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid flood water water may be contaminated with oil, gas or raw sewage. water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power line.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where flood water have receded. Road may have weakened could collapse under the weight of car.
- Stay away from downed power line and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of building if it is surrounded by flood water.
- Use extreme caution when entering building there may be hidden damage particularly in foundation.
- Service damage septic tank cesspools tips and