



॥ पढमं णाणं तओ दया ॥
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Department Of Physics

Project Report 2023-24

Sr. No.	Name	Title of Project
1	Auti Jayashree Annasaheb	12 Volt Dual Power Supply
2	Alhat Rahul Ravindra	Influence if L-Alanine on optical properties of Bis-Thiourea cadmium chloride (BTCC) single
3	Alhat Rushikesh Ravindra	Solar Car
4	Bhalerao Kajal Kartik	Surface Tension of Different Detergents by Capillary Rise Method
5	Borude Nikita Sanjay	Flashing LED Lights
6	Dhakne Priya Ramesh	QR Coding for Medicinal Plants
7	Gaikwad Vaishnavi Laxman	Flashing LED Lights
8	Kolte Nandkishor Vijay	Crystal Structure
9	Markad Rutuja Sainath	12 Volt Dual Power Supply
10	Nikam Kiran Bharat	Dancing LED Lights
11	Satpute Vaishnavi Ganesh	QR Coding for Medicinal Plants
12	Shelke Snehal Arjun	Synthesis of Pervoskite Materials for Solar Cell Application

PROJECT REPORT

2023 - 2024

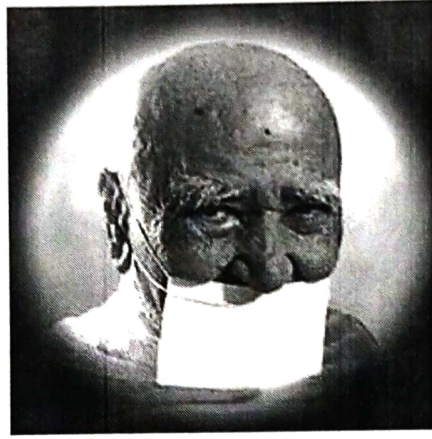
IN

"QR CODING FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS"

Developed by

Ms. Dhakane Priya Ramesh

T. Y. B.Sc. (PHYSICS)



In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICS

SHRI ANAND COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, PATHARDI.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE (411 007)

Shri Anand College, Pathardi

Dist- Ahmednagar

Department of Physics

Certificate

This is to certified that, **Ms. Dhakane Priya Ramesh** has satisfactorily completed the project work on 'QR CODING FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS' in partial fulfillment for B.Sc. Degree in physics of University of Pune during the academic year **2023-2024**



Project Incharge



Head of Department


16/9/24.

Internal examiner


16-5-24

External examiner

ACKNOWLEDEMENT

Before we get into think I would like to add a few heartfelt words for the people who were the part of this project in numerous.....The people who gave me unending support.

First of all I would like to thanks my project in charge Dr. Bhorde A B and our Head of the Department Prof.Pawase A. B. for her guidance & support for making my project successful.

I also thank for. Dr. Dhumne N. R., Prof. Dr. Gade V.K. , and Prof. Kalokhe S. B. for their guidance and fruitful discussion to make the project more successful.

I also thank for Shri HandalDashrath for his computer laboratory help. He provided the laboratory facility time to time. I also thanks Shri A. Katariya for help in project work and printing the project report.

I express my special thanks to my classmates for psychological support given to me time to time.

At last but not least I express my very special thanks to Jayashri ,Rutuja , Vaishnavi and Nikita who provided successful path in completion of this project. Thanks a lot.

Thank you.....



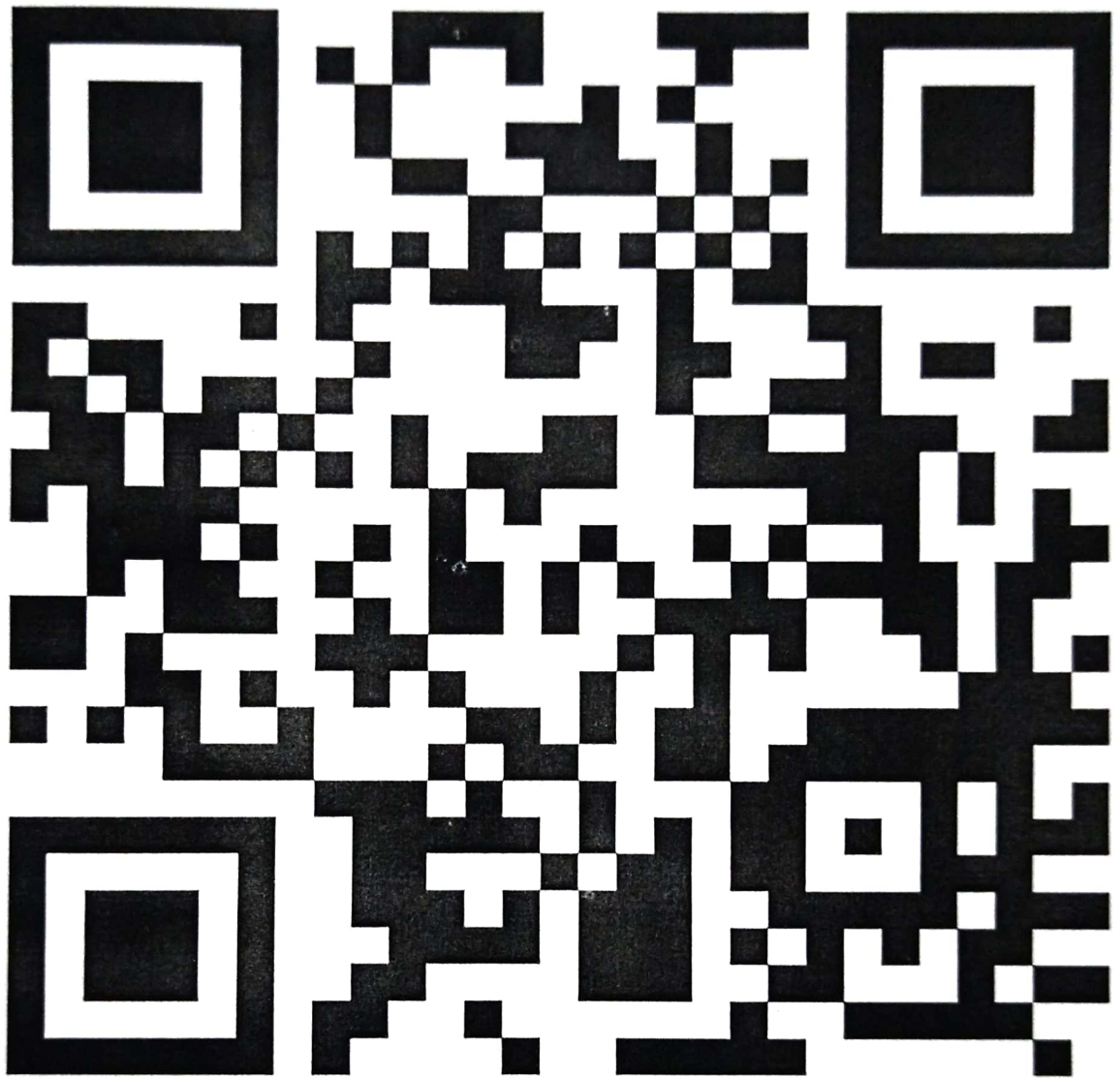
Ms. Dhakane Priya Ramesh



Aloe Vera:
Aloe vera is a succulent plant species of the genus Aloe. It is Cactus-like plant that grows in hot, dry climates

Benefits & Uses of Aloe Vera :

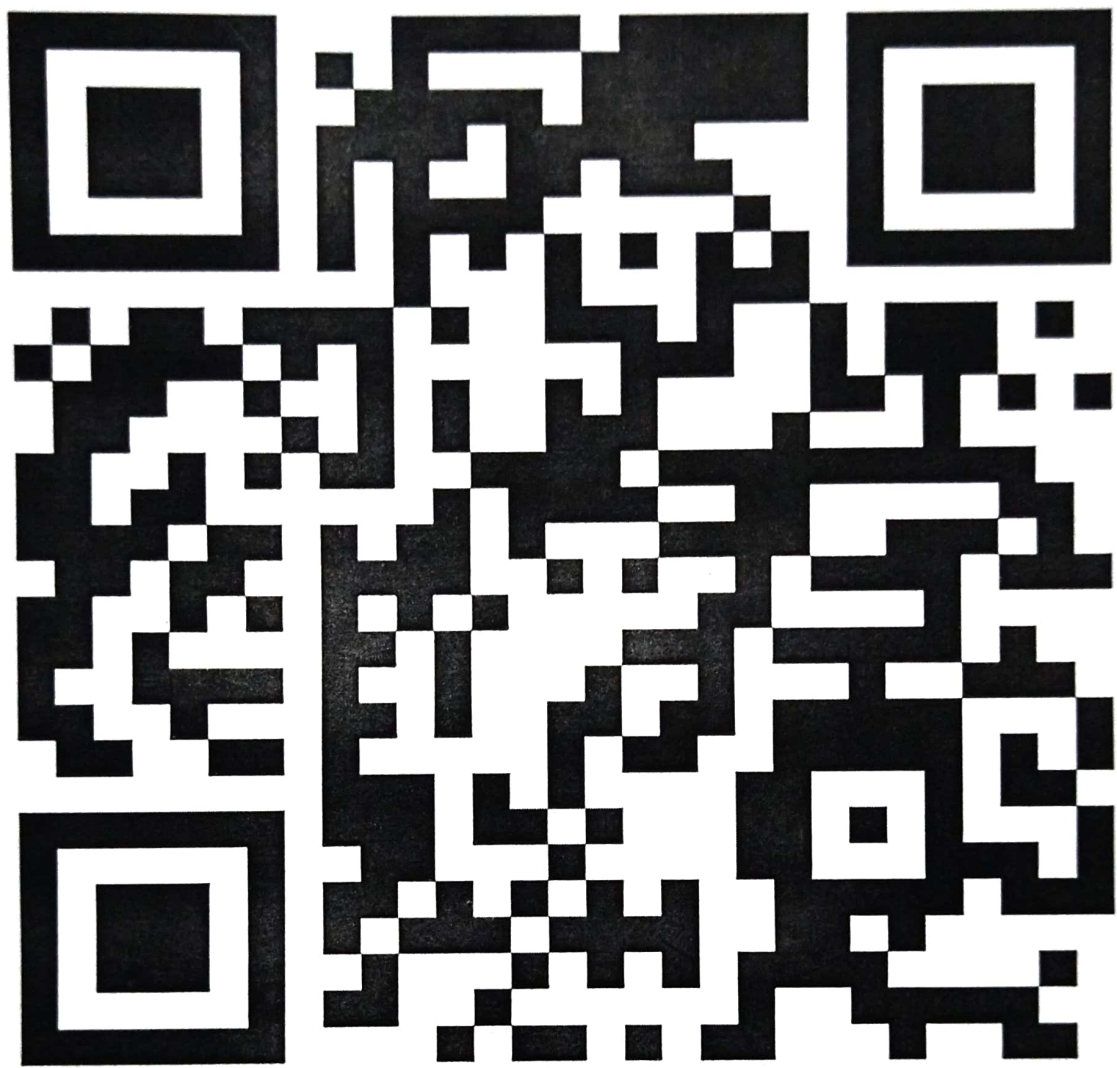
- 1) May Aid in Gastro-oesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)**
- 2) Good for our Digestive System:**
- 3) Help to Detox our Body**
- 4) Good for Oral Health:**
- 5) Blood Sugar Levels:**
- 6) Amazing for our skin.**
- 7) Treatment of Psoriasis**
- 8) Good for our hair**
- 9) It Boosts immunity**
- 10) Helps in weight loss..**



2) Basil:-
(Scientific Name:- Oscimum basilicum) Basil and Tulsi are two different to names for the same plant.

- 1) It may protect against cancer.**
- 2 It may be antiviral.**
- 3) It may be antibacterial**
- 4) It may be antioxidant**
- 5) It may relieve pain**
- 6) It may reduce swelling.**
- 7)It protects against ulcers.**
- (8) It may lower blood sugar levels.**

◆ Basil has been used as a traditional medicinal plant for the treatment of headaches, coughs, diarrhea, Constipation, warts, worms. & Kidney malfunctions.



Peppermint:
It is a hybrid species of
mint, across between
watermint & spearmint

**Peppermint oil is promoted
for topical use (applied to
the skin) for problems like,**

1) Headache

2) Muscle aches

3) Joint pain

4) Itching

**In aromatherapy,
Peppermint oil is promoted.**

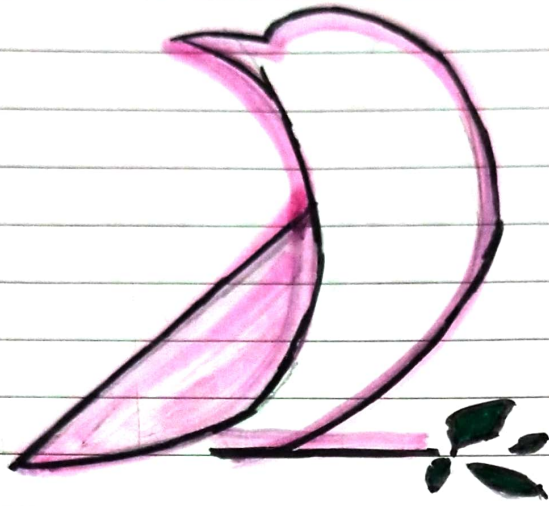
for

1) Treating cough's & colds

2 Reducing pain

**3) Improving mental
function.**

4) Reducing stress.



Name - krushna Sachin
Gatani.
College - Shri Anand college
Pathardi
Class - S.y. Bsc

ENVIRONMENT Project

Academic Year - 2023-24

STUDY OF COMMON Bird

(हंसक पक्षी)
(शेहित पक्षी)

Flamingo



Flamingos or flamingoes are a type of wading bird in the family phoenicopteridae, which is the only extant family in the order Phoenicopteriformes. There are four flamingo species distributed throughout the americans, and two species native to Afro-Eurasia.

5] interesting facts about Flamingos

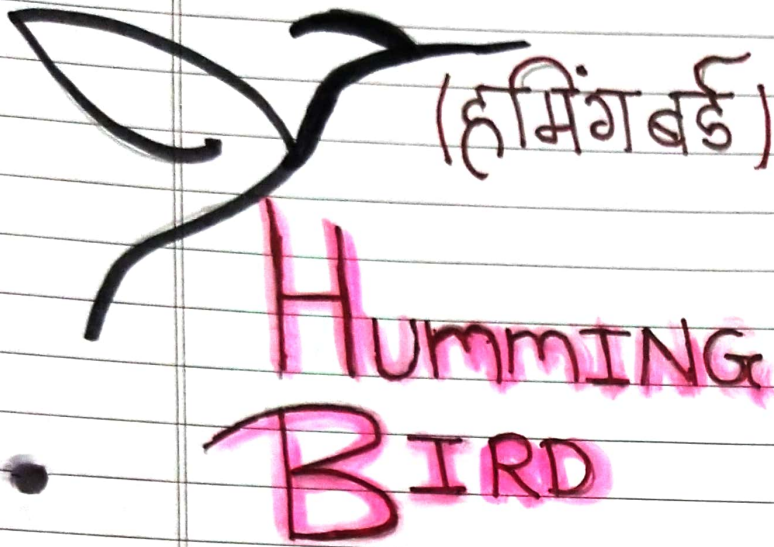
- 1] Flamingo nests are made of mud
- 2] Flamingos get their pink colour from their food
- 3] There are six flamingo species
- 4] Some flamingos live in extreme environments.
- 5] Yes, flamingos can fly

Kingdom - Animalia

Class - Aves

Domain - Eukaryotic

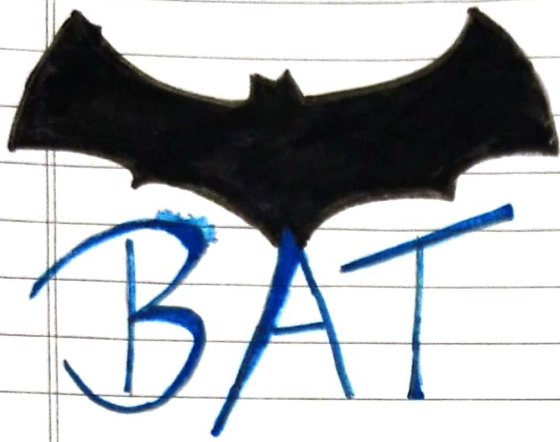
Family - phoenicopteridae, Bonaparte, 1831



Hummingbirds are birds native to the Americas and comprise the biological family **Trochilidae**. With approximately 366 species and 113 genera they occur from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, but most species are not found in **central** and **South America**. As of 2024, 21 hummingbird species are listed as endangered or critically endangered, with numerous species declining in population.

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION

Domain = Eukaryota
 Kingdom = Animalia
 Phylum = Chordata
 Class = Aves
 Order = Apodiformes
 Family = Trochilidae



((वटवाघूक))

Bats are the only Flying mammal.

A bat wing resembles a modified human hand – imagine skin between your fingers larger, thinner and stretched. They been called creepy, scary and spooky but bats are an important species that impact our daily lives in ways we might not even realize

9 Awesome Facts About Bats.

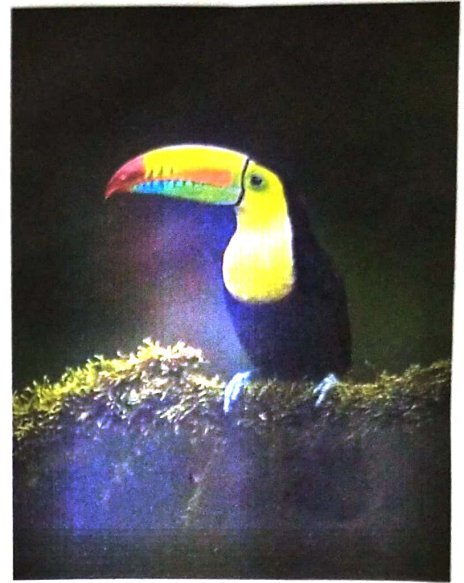
- 1] There are over 1,400 species of Bats worldwide.
- 2] Not all bats hibernate.
- 3] Without bats, say goodbye to bananas avocados & mangoes
- 4] Night insects have the most to fear from bats.
- 5] Bats are the only flying mammal.
- 6] Bats may be small, but they're fast little creature
- 7] Conservation efforts are helping bat species recover.
- 8] The longest-living bat is 41 years old
- 9] Bats are inspiring medical marvels.

(दुकन पक्षी)



Toucan

TOUCAN



Toucans are Neotropical members of the near

passerine bird family. **Ramphastide**. The Ramphastid are most closely related to the **American barbets**

They are brightly marked and have large, often colourful **bills**. The family includes five **genera** and over 40 different species.

Toucans are arboreal they typically lay two to four white eggs in their nests. They make their nests in three hollows and holes excavated by other animals such as woodpeckers - the toucan bill has very limited use as an excavation tool. When the eggs hatch, the young emerge completely naked, without any down. Toucans are resident breeders and do not migrate. Toucans are usually found in pairs or small flocks.

Domain - Eukaryota

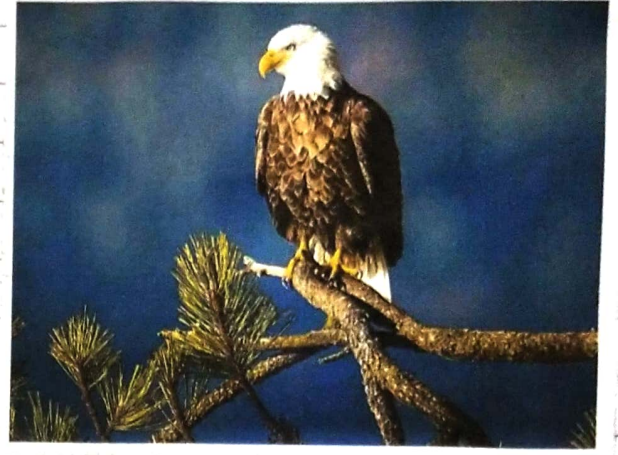
Kingdom - Animalia

Class - Aves

Family - Ramphastidae

Eagle

{2/25}



Eagles are powerful birds of prey heralded for their strength, and have adapted to be one of the most ferocious avian predators. However, the **Hunters** have become the hunted, with many species now at risk of illegal shooting and **Poisoning**.

There are **68 species of eagle** in the family Accipitridae, and species are classified as an eagle based on their ability to hunt large prey (over 50 cm in length) rather than because they are closely related. Eagles can be found on every continent except Antarctica, though most live in Africa and Asia. They are threatened by climate change, hunting, habitat loss, and electrocution from power lines.

Weight - up to 7 kg	Wingspan - up to 2.4 m
Family - Accipitridae	Group Name - Congress
Diet - carnivore	Life span - up to 30 years

(खंझ्या)

KING fisher



Kingfishers are a family, the Alcedinidae, of small to medium-sized, brightly coloured birds in the order Coraciiformes. They have a cosmopolitan distribution, with most species living in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia and Oceania, but also can be seen in Europe. They can be found in deep forests near calm ponds and small rivers. The family contains 116 species and is divided into three **subfamilies** and 19 **genera**. All kingfishers have large heads, long, sharp, pointed bills, short legs, and stubby tails. Most species have bright **plumage** with only small **differences between the sexes**. Most species are tropical in distribution, and a slight majority are found in only forests.

Domain	-	Eukaryota
kingdom	-	Animalia
class	-	Aves
Family	-	Alcedinidae

NAME - MARKAD POOJA LAXMAN

CLASS - S.Y · B.S.C

SUBJECT - Air pollution

COLLEGE -

Shri Anand collage
Pathardi

Academic Year 2023-24.

Introduction

Air pollution is the presence of substances in the atmosphere that are harmful to the health of humans and other living beings or causes damage to the climate or to material. There are different types of air pollution such as gases (such as ammonia, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, methane and chlorofluorocarbons) particulates (both organic and inorganic) and biological molecules. Air pollution may cause harm to other living organisms such as animals and food crops and may damage the natural or built environment. Both human activity and natural processes can generate air pollution.

Pollutants

An air pollutant is a material in the air that can have adverse effects on humans and the ecosystem. The substance can be solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. A pollutant can be of natural origin or man-made. Pollutants are classified as primary or secondary. Primary pollutants are usually produced by processes such as ash from a volcanic eruption. Other examples include carbon monoxide gas from motor vehicles, exhaust, or sulfur dioxide released from factories. Secondary pollutants are not emitted directly. Rather, they form in the air when primary pollutants react or interact. Ground level ozone is a prominent example of a secondary pollutant. Some pollutants may be both primary and secondary; they are both emitted directly and formed from other primary pollutants.

Types of Air Pollutants

★ Primary pollutants :-

The pollutants that directly cause air pollutions are known as primary pollutants. Sulphur-dioxide emitted from factories is a primary pollutant.

★ Secondary pollutants :-

The pollutant formed by the intermingling and reaction of primary pollutants is known as secondary pollutant. Smog formed by the intermingling of smoke and fog is a secondary pollutant.

CAUSES OF Air Pollution

Following are the important causes of air pollution:-

Burning of Fossil Fuels

The combusting of fossil fuels emits a large amount of sulphur dioxide carbon monoxide released by incompleated combustion of fossil fuels also results in air pollution.

Automobiles

The gases emitted from vehicles such as jeeps, trucks, cars, buses etc. pollute the environment. These are the major sources of green house gases and also results in diseases among individuals.

Global warming

Due to the emission of greenhouse there is an imbalance in the gaseous composition of the air the temperature of the earth. This increase in earth's temp is known as global warming. This has resulted in the melting of glaciers and an increase in sea levels many areas are submerged underwater.

Acid Rain

The burning of fossil fuels release harmful gases such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides in the air. The water droplets combine with these pollutants become acidic and fall as acid rain which damages human, animals

Air Pollution control

Following are the measures one should adopt to control air pollution:-

Avoid using vehicles

People should avoid using vehicles for shorter distances. Rather they should prefer public modes of transport to travel from one place to another. This not only prevents pollution but also conserves energy.

Energy conservation

A large number of fossil fuels are burnt to generate electricity. Do not forget to switch off the electrical appliances when not