

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
OF



Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni
Dist. Latur (M.S.)

And



Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya Jalkot,
Dist. Latur (M.S.)

Amesh
IQAC-COORDINATOR
Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni
Tq. Deoni Dist. Latur



Sawaz
Principal
Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni
Tq. Deoni Dist. Latur

**One day State Level Webinar
on
Covid -19 Second wave: Available Medicine and Vaccination**

The **Department of Zoology of Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni dist. Latur and Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya Jalkot**, has jointly organized one day state level Webinar on Covid -19 Second wave: Available Medicine and Vaccination.

The aim of this webinar to make people aware about the distribution and symptoms of corona infection as well as vaccination.

Chandrakant Jawale, the college Principal, welcomed the virtual gathering and emphasized on the valuable insight of the conference.

An awareness talk was given by **Dr. Arun S. Kharat**, Associate Professor, School of Life Science JNU New Delhi. He talks on the ways to improve our immunity of body and food style which could prevent from viral infections. He also focused on available medicine at present time and how to face Covid-19 second wave.

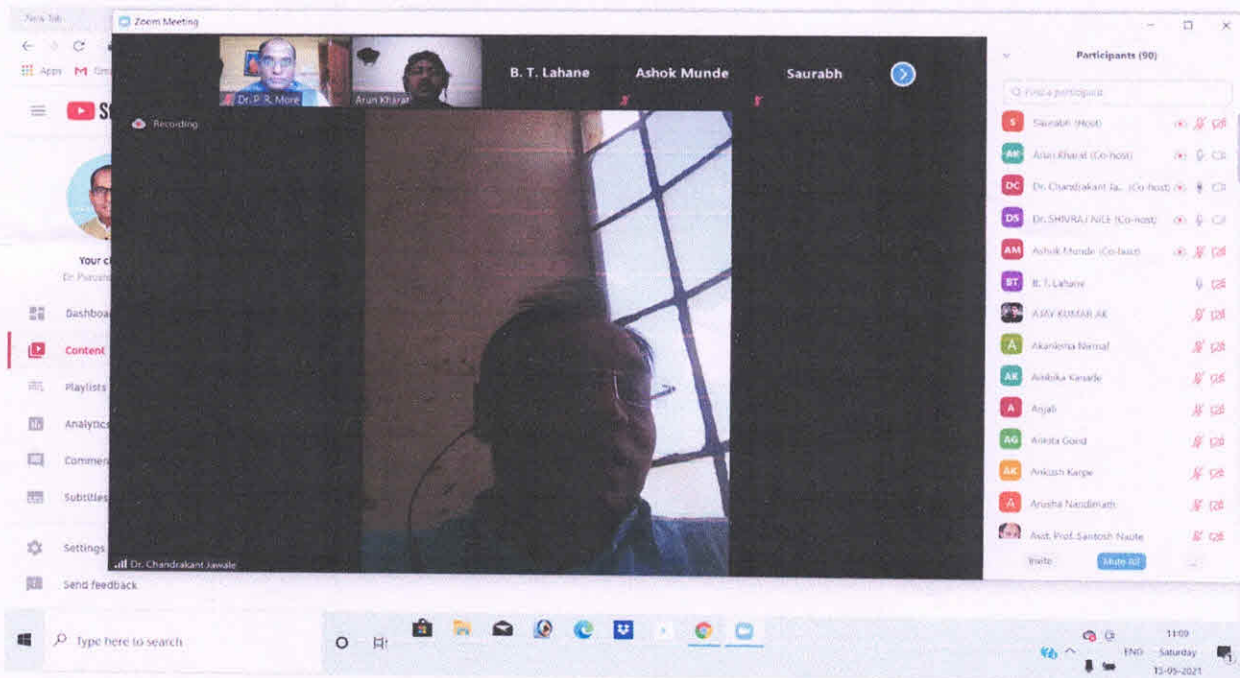
Second awareness talk was given by **Dr. Shivaraj Nile**, Associate professor, Zhejaing Chinese Medical University, Hanzhous, China. He gave detailed guidance on how the vaccine is prepared and how the vaccine is safe. During the Q & A Session, Dr. Kharat and Dr. Nile dispelled the misconception in the minds of the people by giving satisfactory answers to many questions asked by the people.


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1. Title of the Webinar	Covid -19 Second wave: Available Medicine and Vaccination.
2. Venue	Google meet
3. Date	15/05/2021
4. Name and details of Organizers involved	Dr. Purushottam R. More Head Department of Zoology Dr. A. S. Munde Head Department of Zoology Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidya, Jalkot Dr. V. S. More Head Department of Chemistry
5. Organized in collaboration with (institution/organization)	Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidya, Jalkot
6. No. of attendance	90



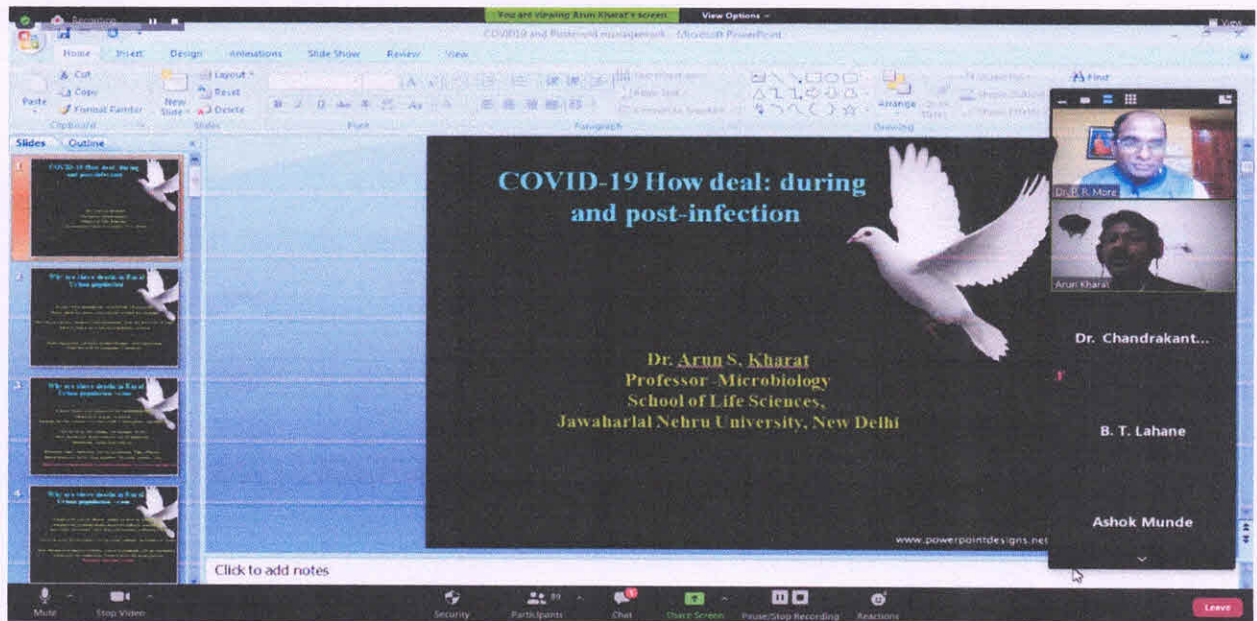
Prof. Chandrakant Jawale giving welcome address

Jawale

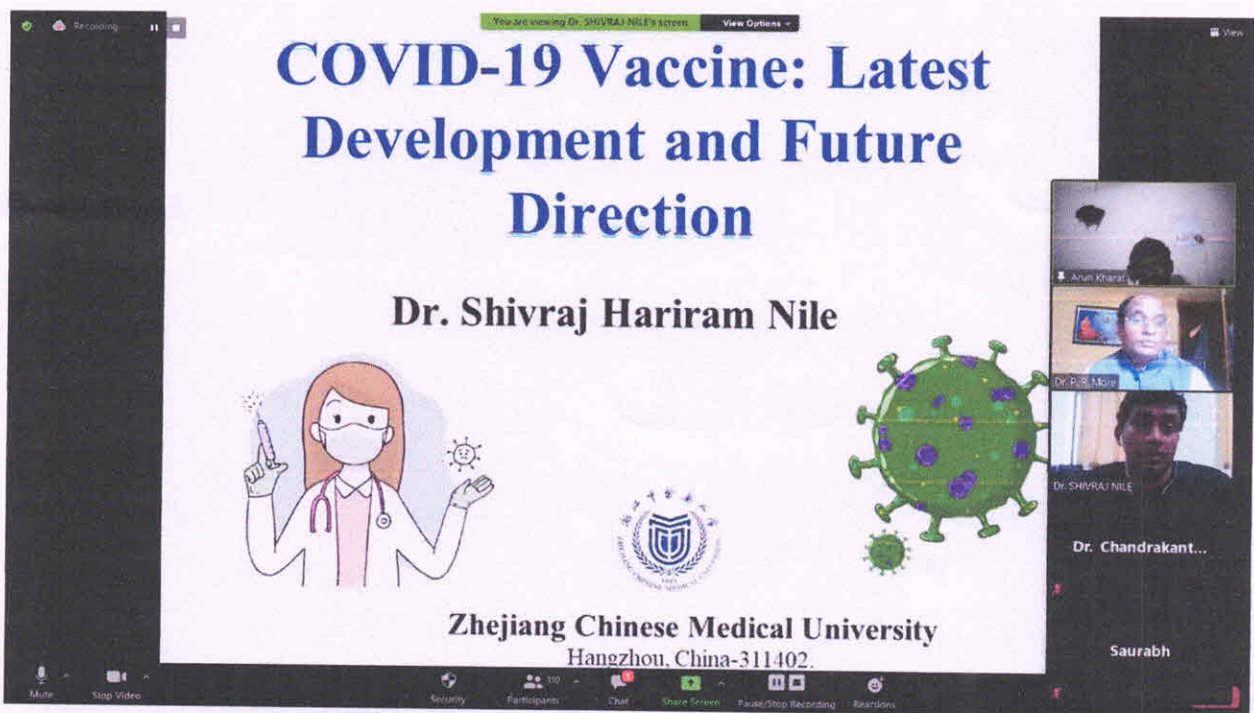
Principal

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Dr. Arun Kharat talking on Covid-19 how deal: during and post infection



Dr. Shivraj Nile delivering lecture on Covid-19 vaccination

Fawaz

Principal

Kal. Basike Mahavidyalaya, Deoni
Tq. Deoni Dist. Latur

12:21

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Recording

Dr. Madhav Narahari Kamble



Arun Kharat



Dr. SHIVRAJ NILE



Principal
Kal. Raika Mahavidyalaya, Deont
Dist. Latur



Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni Dist. Latur
NAAC - 'B' Grade
&
Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya, Jalkot Dist. Latur
NAAC - 'B' Grade



Organized
One Day State Level Webinar
On



Covid-19 Second Wave: Available Medicine and Vaccination

Resources Person

Dr. Arun S. Kharat, (Associate Professor) School of Life Science, Jawarlal Neharu University, New Delhi India.
Dr. Shivraj H. Nile, (Associate Professor) Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hanzhou, China

Organizer

Dr. A.S. Munde
Head & Asst. Professor
Department of Zoology
Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya, Jalkot

Dr. P. R. More
Head & Asst. Professor
Department of Zoology
Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni

Dr. V. S. More
Head & Asst. Professor
Department of Chemistry
Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni

Date:
15/ 05/ 2021

Time
11:00 AM

ZOOM meeting ID:
954 4609 0715

Convener

Dr. Chandrakant Jawale (Patil)
Principal
Kai. Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni

Dr. B. T. Lahane
Principal
Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya, Jalkot

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Principal
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SEASONAL VARIATION STATUS OF HARSOOL DAM, AURANGABAD, (M.S.) INDIA.

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Abstract:

It is estimated that 20% of the world population would live in countries affected by chronic water shortage, about 75% of the Earth freshwater held in ice sheets and mountain glaciers. Glaciers serve as a natural regulator of regional water supplies. Analyses of Physico-chemical parameters of water are essential for irrigation, drinking, bathing, fishing, industrial processing, etc. The study of water quality deals with the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics that provide current information on various parameters directly linked with human welfare. Water analysis is essential to preserve and protect the natural ecosystem, which depends on the existing meteorological conditions of the area and the chemical properties of the water. The present study deals with assessing the water quality, seasonal variations, and Correlation between parameters of Harsool Dam Aurangabad [M.S.] India. The Physico-chemical characteristics were studied and analyzed during July 2008 - June 2009. The results revealed that the condition of these dam in various seasons concerning the parameters.

Keywords: water quality, seasonal variations and Harsool Dam.

INTRODUCTION

Aquatic ecosystems are essential components of the global environment. Not only do they make a significant contribution to biodiversity and ecological productivity, but they also offer a variety of services for the human population. However, freshwater ecosystems are in crisis. They have been mined more than ever and remain as fast as terrestrial or marine ecosystems. Water is an essential resource for all types of life on earth and critical to the sustainability of the earth's ecosystem. Any chemical, biological or physical change in water quality that damages a living organism or renders the water unsuitable for its intended use is water contamination. Freshwater is essential for human health. Agriculture, natural ecosystem, and industry. Rapid population growth, rising living standards in urban areas, and industrialization have led to an increased demand for high quality water. Water covers approximately 71% of the earth's surface. It is crucial to study the physicochemical factors that affect the biological productivity of the water body (Shinde et al, 2010).

Limnology is an interdisciplinary science that includes various specific areas and laboratory studies to understand the structural and functional aspects and problems of the freshwater environment from a holistic perspective (Adoni et al, 1985). Aquatic biodiversity is primarily threatened by human abuse and mismanagement of biological resources and the ecosystem that support them. Most of the reservoirs are contaminated by household waste, sewage, industrial and agricultural wastewater (Shiddamallayya and Pratima, 2008, Shekhar et al, 2008). The assessment of water quality generally includes an analysis of the physical-chemical and biological parameters and a reflection on the abiotic and biotic state of the ecosystem (IAAB, 1998; Kushrestha and Sharma, 2006 and Mulani et al, 2009).

The quality of the water depends on the extremes of the respective water. For example, water suitable for agriculture may not be ideal for recreational purposes. Drinking water may not suit some demanding industrial applications, such as in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Therefore, it is essential to maintain water quality based on the best-defined use of water (Shinde et al. 2011).

Climatic conditions are different in India summer from February to May, Monsoon from June to September and winter from October to January. In tropical countries, there may be a direct link between the duration of the sun and the temperature. The present study conducted to assess the water quality of the Harsool Dam at Aurangabad [M.S.] in India, which is essential for human use in this environment. Residents use the water for drinking, domestic, agricultural, and recreational purposes.

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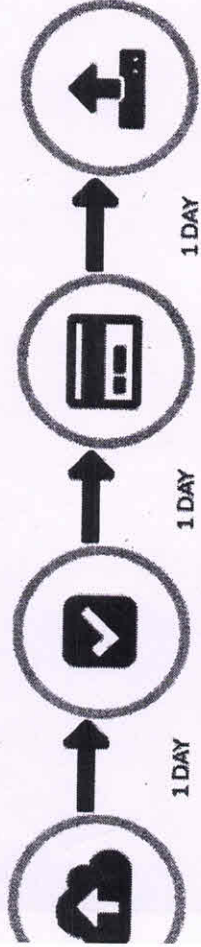
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**Physico-Chemical Study Of Harsool Dam, Aurangabad, (M.S.) India.*****A. S. Munde., **P. R. More and ***S. E. Shinde**

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Abstract:

Water is one of nature's most amazing compounds, made up of two common elements: hydrogen and oxygen. Water plays a vital role in environmental ecosystems. It acts as a universal solvent for many more compounds than any other liquid and provides ionic balance and nutrients that sustain life. The assessment of water quality generally includes the analysis of physicochemical and biological parameters and reflects the abiotic and biotic state of the ecosystem. Freshwater quality is usually necessary to stabilize baseline conditions, establish quality standards, and monitor the aquatic environment. Changes in the aquatic environment due to anthropogenic contamination are increasing concern and require monitoring of surface waters and the organisms that live there. The present study deals with assessing the water quality, seasonal variations, and Correlation between parameters of Harsool Dam at Aurangabad [M.S.] India. The Physico-chemical characteristics were studied and analyzed from July 2008 - June 2009. The results revealed that the condition of these dam in various seasons concerning the parameters.

Keywords: water quality, seasonal variations, and Harsool Dam**INTRODUCTION**

In many countries, water scarcity is becoming a growing obstacle for household supplies and economic activity in general. Water drawn from upstream water makes downstream water so scarce that some industries are forced to limit their activities seasonally. With the expansion of trade, irrigation, and people, the economic and ecological costs for investments in additional water supply also increase. Access to clean water remains an urgent human need in many countries. Part of the problem is pollution. Diseases that are overcome mainly by installing adequate water and sanitation systems cause enormous human suffering. The problem is exacerbated in some places by increasing water scarcity, making it difficult to meet growing demand. Dams are an inseparable part of our society and are built for various reasons, such as irrigation, energy production, industrial supplies, and clean water at increasing cost (Collier et al., 1998).

A reservoir, also called an artificial lake, is an artificial body of water created by the dam of a river. Several studies have carried out the changes in the biotic and abiotic factors of the river after the dam's construction. However, the reactions of waterways and river ecosystems to dams are complex and varied because they depend on supply. In local sediments, geomorphic restrictions, climate, dam. Structure, function, and critical attributes of Biota. Therefore, universal regulations cannot replace local knowledge by developing rules for the construction and operation of dams to protect local biodiversity (Power et al., 1996).

Point contamination is easy to identify and correct. Environmentally friendly sources of pollution, such as agricultural runoff and mine drainage, are more challenging to identify and control than those of municipalities or industries. Thermal infection occurs when the industry returns heated water to its source. Changes in water temperature can change the type and number of plants and animals in the area. Methods for controlling thermal contamination include cooling ponds, cooling towers, and dry cooling towers. The problem with water is often pollution. Pollution is caused by old lead pipes and solders that have been used in sanitary systems for years. Some bottled water contains many of the same contaminants found in tap water doses (Enger and Smith, 1995). In many cases, the cheapest and most effective way to reduce pollution is to stop production and release it into the environment.

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