

INTRODUCTION :

As every year this year, the Department of Chemistry has shown innovative and best practices. So, Welcome to our digital chemistry poster, created by students with a passion for exploring the wonders of science! This project showcases key concepts, exciting experiments, and real-world applications of chemistry. Our goal is to highlight the importance of chemistry in everyday life while demonstrating our creativity and teamwork.

Themes for digital chemistry poster :

- Chemistry Behind acid rain
- Impact of chemical pollutants on biodiversity.
- Ostwald's theory of indicator
- Importance of distilled water in chemical laboratory.
- Role of titration in chemistry

OBJECTIVE : The objective of a digital chemistry poster is to visually and concisely present scientific research, concepts, or findings in a digital format. Some key goals include:

1. Communicating Complex Information Clearly
2. Engaging the Audience
3. Summarizing Research
4. Enhancing Collaboration
5. Promoting Sustainability

OUTCOME : The outcome of an innovative and best-practices focused on effectively communicating complex scientific ideas in a visually engaging and accessible way. Here are some key outcomes:

1. students get Enhanced by Visual Communication
2. students Improved their Knowledge Retention
- 3 Students increased Engagement and Accessibility
4. Helped to students in Encouraging Interactivity and Collaboration



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PROJECT BASED ASSIGNMENTS LIST OF STUDENT'S

M.Sc. II SEMESTER (NEP 2020)

PG DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

SR.NO.	NAME OF STUDENT'S	ASSIGNMENT TOPIC	SIGNATURE
1.	ANIKET G. BOBADE	Impact of chemical pollutants on biodiversity	<i>Ag Bobade</i>
	MANOJ N. TADAS		<i>M Nadas</i>
2.	ACHAL C. DHOK	Chemical Hazard Symbol	<i>A.C. Dhok</i>
	CHETANA N. MUDE		<i>C.N. Mude</i>
3.	SUMIT S. WADAFALE	Chemistry Behind Acid rain	<i>S Wadafale</i>
	HARSHITA S. WADAFALE		<i>Harshita</i>
4.	SUMIT K. BADKHAL	Importance of Distilled water in chemical laboratory.	<i>S Badkhal</i>
	YOGESH G. BALKHANDE		<i>YB</i>
5.	PRIYA R. DANDARE	Role of titration in chemistry	<i>P Dandare</i>
	PALLAVI D. PAZARE		<i>Pazare</i>
6.	KUNAL B. RAUT	Ozone Layer Depletion	<i>K.B. Raut</i>
	SAHIL VIJAY DANGE		<i>S Dange</i>
7.	VAISHALI C. BUCHUNDE	Ostwald theory of Indicator	<i>Vande</i>
	HARSHALI R. SONTAKKE		<i>H.R. Sontakke</i>
	VAISHALI S. KUKADE		<i>V Kukade</i>

Ag Bobade
TEACHER

HOD

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➤ Digital Chemistry Poster Made by Students's

Ozone Layer Depletion

Ozone layer depletion refers to the thinning of the earth's protective ozone layer in the stratosphere, causing increased levels of harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation to reach the planet's surface, which can lead to skin cancer, cataracts, and damage to marine ecosystems and plants. The primary culprit is human-made chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that break down ozone molecules, though the Montreal Protocol has significantly reduced CFC emissions and is allowing the ozone layer to gradually recover, requiring continued monitoring and adherence to regulations to maintain its protection.

Source: <https://www.nasa.gov>

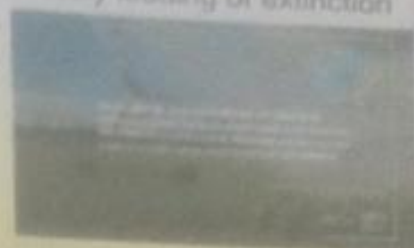


Name :- Sahil V. Dange
Kunal B. Raut

Subject :- Chemistry
Sem - II 2024-25

Topic : Impact of Chemicals Pollutants on Biodiversity

- Chemical pollution causing decline in Population of various Species Potentially leading of extinction Sensitive Organisms.
- Disrupting The structure and Function of entire ecosystem, with cascading effects across the food chain.
- This can include direct toxicity to organism, Reproductive issues, developmental abnormalities, and disruptions to ecosystem balance.
- Ultimately contributing to biodiversity loss.



Name : Aniket G. Bobade
Manoj N. Tadas

Sub : Chemistry
Class : M.Sc. II Sem

Importance of Distilled Water In chemical Laboratory

Distilled water is crucial in a Chemical Laboratory because it is essentially pure water, free from dissolved minerals and contaminants.

Primary benefit :- The Primary benefit is its high Purity, removing minerals, ions, and other dissolved substances that could affect chemical reactions or measurements.

Accurate result :- Using distilled water, scientists can be confident that any observed changes in an experiment are due to the intended chemical reaction, not extraneous contaminants.

Reaction Preparation :- By using distilled water, scientists can be sure that any observed changes in an experiment are due to the intended chemical reaction, not extraneous contaminants.

Calibration and standardization :- When calibrating laboratory equipment or preparing standard solutions, distilled water ensures consistency and accuracy in measurements.

Cleaning glass ware :- Distilled water is used to thoroughly clean laboratory glassware, preventing residue from tap water that could interfere with subsequent experiments.



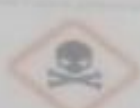
Name : Sunil Badkhal
Yogeshwar Balkhande

Sub : Chemistry
Class : M.Sc. IInd Sem

CHEMICAL HAZARD SYMBOLS



CORROSIVE
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May damage metal.



TOXIC
May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.



IRRITANT
Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.



HARMFUL
May cause an allergic skin reaction. Irritation to the respiratory system.



FLAMMABLE
Highly flammable. May catch fire.



OXIDIZING
May cause fire or explosion. May oxidize, combust or cause severe damage.



NON-FLAMMABLE LIQUID
May be irritating to the eyes, respiratory system or skin.



EXPLOSIVE
May explode.



HEALTH HAZARD
May cause long-term health effects.

Bobade