

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Shri BalaSaheb Mane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

**ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS**

Vathar Tarf Vadgaon, Tal.: Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur - 416 112 (MS)



## ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा 2021

## माझी जबाबदारी



तू चाल पुढे च्या उदंड प्रतिसादानंतर यावर्षी आम्ही घेऊन येत आहोत एक अभिनव प्रतियोगिता माझी जबाबदारी. या प्रतियोगीतेचा हेतू सामाजिक प्रबोधन असून तुम्हाला तुमचे विचार व कल्पना पोस्टरच्या माध्यमातून मांडण्याची संधी उपलब्ध होत आहे. तर चला मग आजच बनवा तुमची सर्वोत्कृष्ट कलाकृती जी सांगेल काय आहे माझी खरी जबाबदारी.

### विषय

- |                    |                     |                       |                         |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 कोराना नियंत्रण | 02 पर्यावरण सुरक्षा | 03 महिला सबलीकरण      | 04 स्वच्छ भारत          |
| 05 रस्ते सुरक्षा   | 06 पाणीबचत          | 07 अन्न भेसळ नियंत्रण | 08 भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश |

(कोणताही एक विषय अथवा एकत्रित विषय निवडू शकता)

### गट, वयोमर्यादा व बक्षिसे

#### शालेय गट

वयोमर्यादा: 16 वर्ष

प्रथम क्रमांक: 2000 रुपये

व विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

द्वितीय क्रमांक: 1000 रुपये

व विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

तज्ञ निवड:

निवडक 10 क्रमांकांना विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

#### खुला गट

वयोमर्यादा: नाही

प्रथम क्रमांक: 2000 रुपये

व विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

द्वितीय क्रमांक: 1000 रुपये

व विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

तज्ञ निवड:

निवडक 10 क्रमांकांना विशेष प्रमाणपत्र

### नियम व अटी

- |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. पोस्टर तयार करण्यासाठी कोणत्याही माध्यमाचा वापर करू शकता.                                                                        | 5. सर्व पोस्टर <a href="http://www.amgoi.org">www.amgoi.org</a> या संकेतस्थळावर तसेच <a href="http://amgoiblogs">amgoiblogs</a> |
| 2. सर्व पोस्टरचे मूल्यांकन तज्ञ लोकांकडून केले जाईल.                                                                                | या फेसबुक पेजवर उपलब्ध राहतील.                                                                                                  |
| 3. मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया तसेच क्रमांक काढण्याचे निकष पाहण्यासाठी <a href="http://amgoiblogs">amgoiblogs</a> या फेसबुक पेजला भेट द्या. | 6. पोस्टर पाठविण्याची अंतिम तारीख 28 एप्रिल आहे.                                                                                |
| 4. सर्व सहभागी स्पर्धकांना प्रमाणपत्र (E-Certificate) देण्यात येईल.                                                                 | 7. स्पर्धेचा निकाल दिनांक 1 मे रोजी जाहीर करण्यात येईल.                                                                         |

तुमचे पोस्टर 9561144938 या व्हाट्सअप क्रमांकावर अथवा [sbpatil@amgoi.edu.in](mailto:sbpatil@amgoi.edu.in) या ई-मेलवर पाठवू शकता.

### संयोजक

प्रा. एस. बी. पाटील  
समन्वयक

प्रा. एम. ए. सुतार  
समन्वयक

प्रा. डॉ. एच. वी. शेठे  
मुख्य समन्वयक

प्रा. पी. बी. घेवारी  
इनचार्ज डायरेक्टर

अंतिम तारीख  
28 एप्रिल 2021

अशोकराव माने ग्रुप ऑफ इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स, वाठार

### प्रेरणा

मा. सौ. मनिषा विजयसिंह माने  
सदस्या, जिल्हा परिषद, कोल्हापूर.

मा. श्री. विजयसिंह अशोकराव माने  
अध्यक्ष, श्री. बाळासाहेब माने शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ, अंबप.

02302407750

| [www.amgoi.org](http://www.amgoi.org)

| [www.amgkolhapur.com](http://www.amgkolhapur.com)

## ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP

ENGINEERING

PHARMACY

MBA

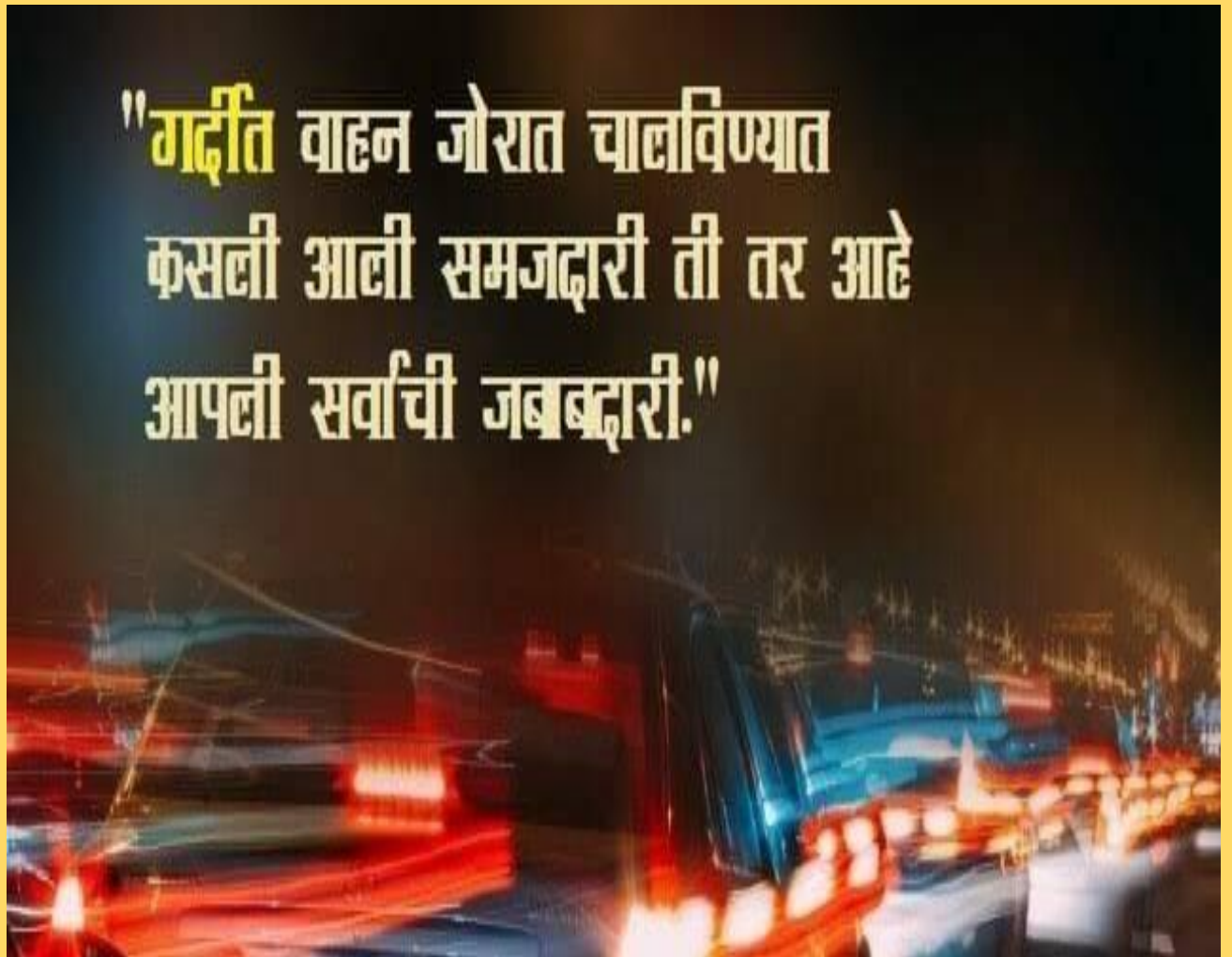
POLYTECHNIC

ITI

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

01

Siddharth Sambhaji Devikar





# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

02

Sanket



03

**माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )**

Dipali Gurav





# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Shraddha Nimbalkar

## TRANSFORMING GLOBAL HEALTH : ROLE OF PHARMACIST

**SHRADDHA NIMBALKAR**

Dharmaraj shaikshanik pratikshathan's college of pharmacy walki, Ahemednagar-414006, Maharashtra

### Introduction

Area of study research and practice that place a priority on improving health and achieving equality in health for all people worldwide. Many developing countries are currently dealing with the burden of both communication and non -communication able diseases. The scope of work of pharmacist in diverse setting face challenges of global health.

### #Principle's of global health transformation



### # Emerging roles of pharmacist

1. Critical member of a patient's integrated healthcare team.
2. Pharmacist already partner with patients and other clinicians to improve care in medication therapy management, medication reconciliation disease management of patients education.
3. Ranked among the top three most trusted according to a Gallup's Poll releaset in Dec 2013.
4. Today, there role is changing at an avalance pace and becoming more strategic.

### #How pharmacist can expand their role

- 1.Patient care
- 2.Public health programe
- 3.Documatation
- 4.Communication skill
- 5.e-health
- 6.Clinical trials
- 7.MIAC

### #Challenges of global health

- 1.Newely emerging disease
- 2.Resistance of existing drugs
3. Sub-optimal use of prescription medicines
4. Medication errors and adverse drug reactions
5. Non- compliance
6. Abuse of recreational drugs
7. Medicines supplied through unregistered online pharmacist
8. Online advertising of prescription drugs

### Conclusion

To succeed in a value-based healthcare system, pharmacists need to:

- Define what they offer to contribute to improved patient outcomes and lower medical costs and the roles they want to play in patient care
- Determine what proactive steps to take to achieve these ends

Now is the window of opportunity for pharmacists to carve a broader position in the changing healthcare landscape as it evolves to meet the goals of optimal healthcare

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

Bhushan Sahadev Tambe





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Jadhav Swapnali Saudagar



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

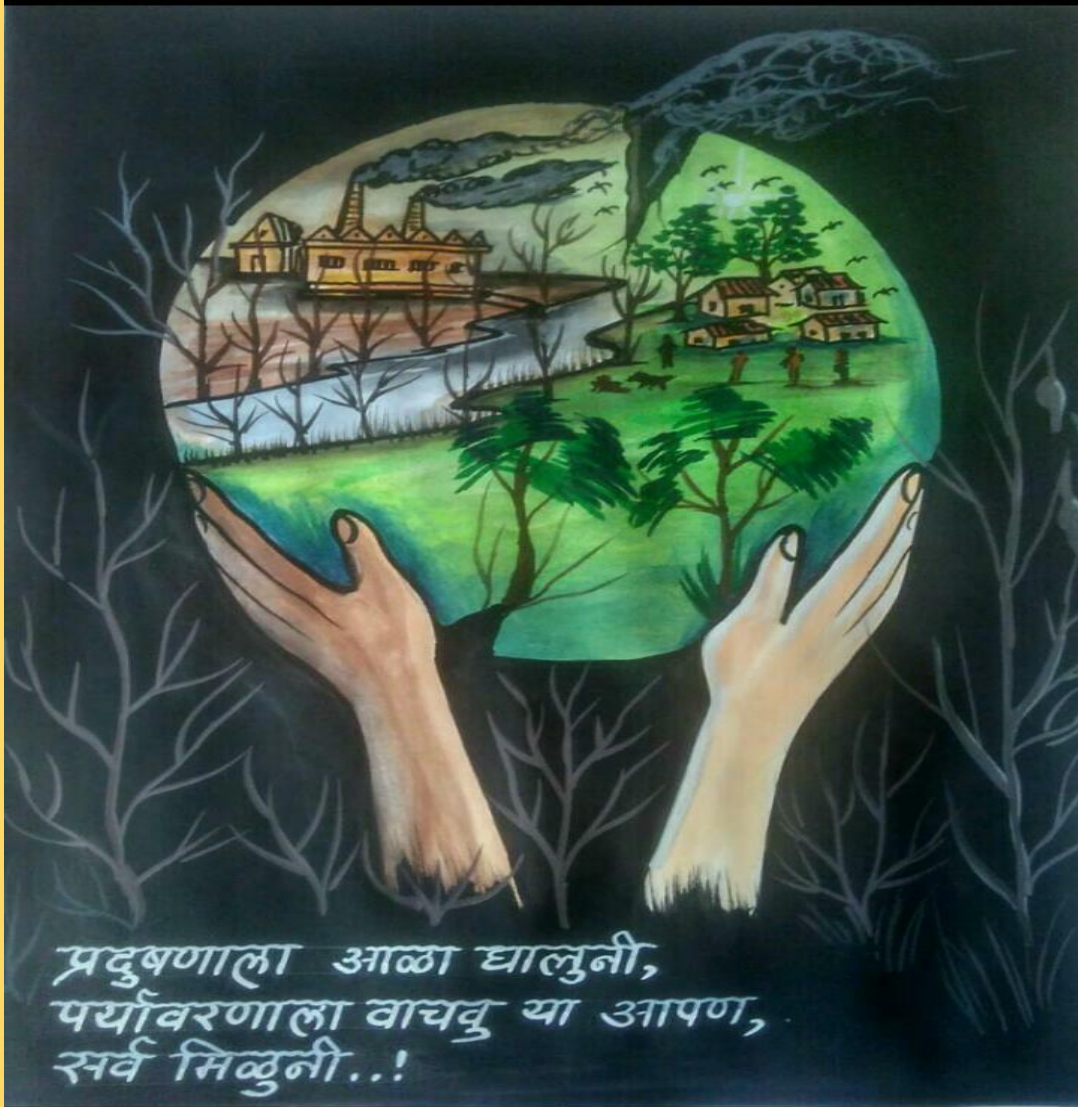
Onkar Bhalchandra Danekar





# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Amar Rayakwad



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Shinde Rajvardhan Pratap



**Mandesh Institute Of  
Pharmaceutical Science  
And Research Center,  
Mhaswad**

**Name-Shinde  
Rajvardhan  
Pratap**

Let's Begin To Do  
That

The "Swachh Bharat" Campaign Promises To Sweep Out The Infection And Disease



But till that happens,  
Avoid Infection In Every Way

**PumpKART**



**We Make It to Happen**



**DO WHAT YOU CAN**

Cleanliness and Greenery starts from your own home. Then You People will be supposed to oust India clean.



**स्वच्छता ही आपली जबाबदारी आहे**

Now a Days The Situation is very critical So cleanliness is Important for Us To Avoid Corona.



**स्वच्छता ही आपली जबाबदारी आहे**



**Clean India**

**Cleanliness Is Our Duty**



**आजी रूक करम बंदरे भारत की खुन्दी बगारे**



**औचालय आय सबके काम बचें, बंदे और जवान**



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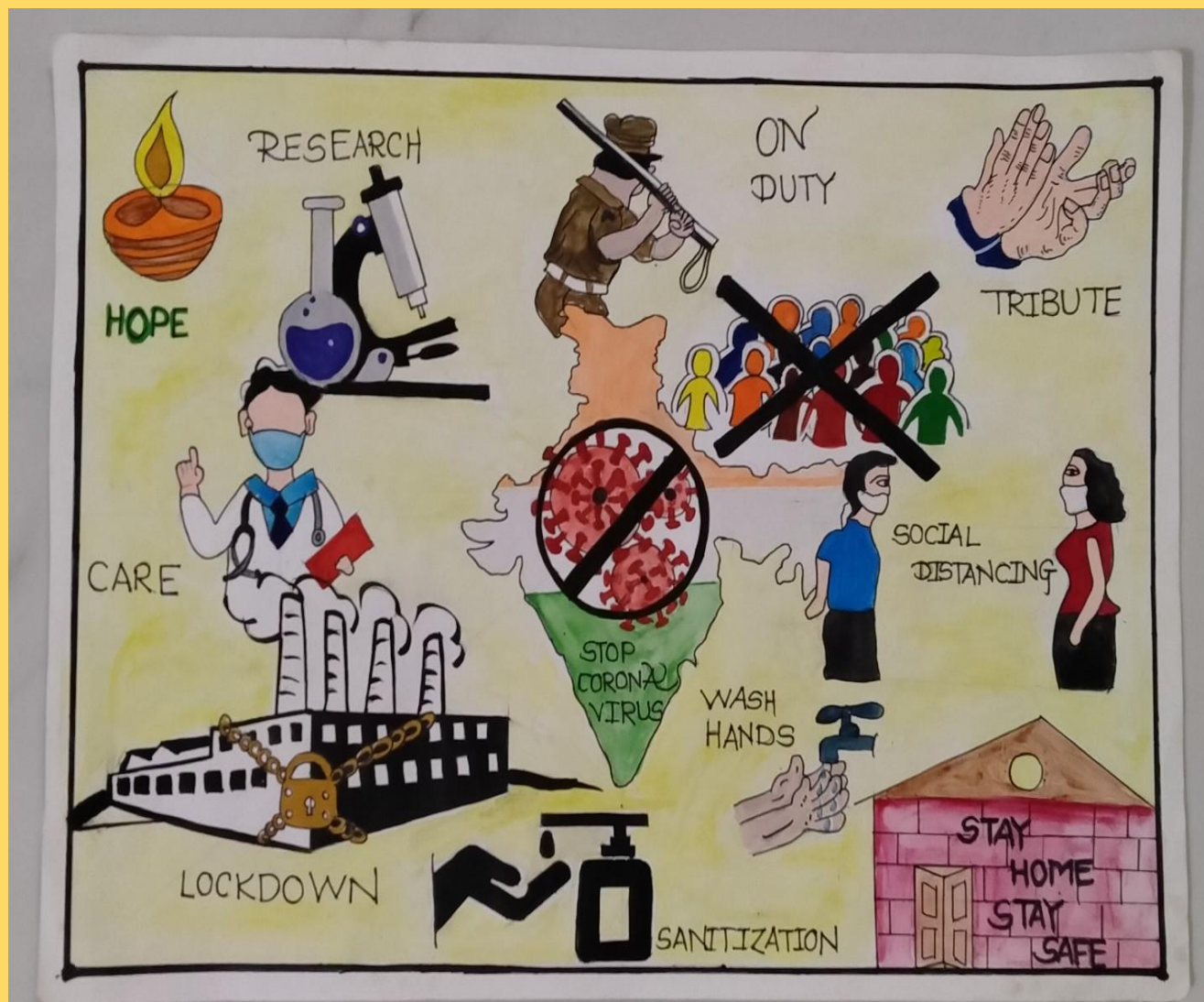
Poournima Sachin Sanpal



Scanned with CamScanner

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Neha Deshpande





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Vijay kashinath More



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

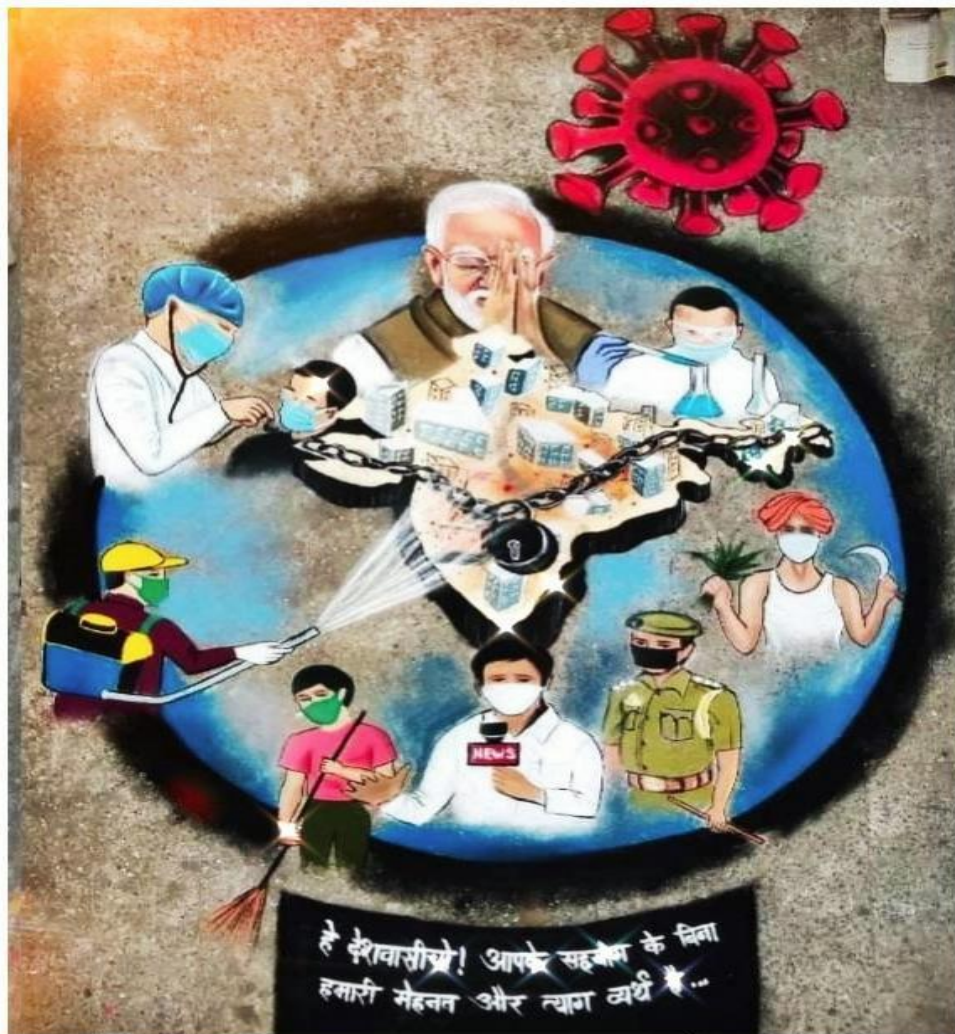
Uttam Madhukar Parit





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Shreyas Bajirao Patil



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

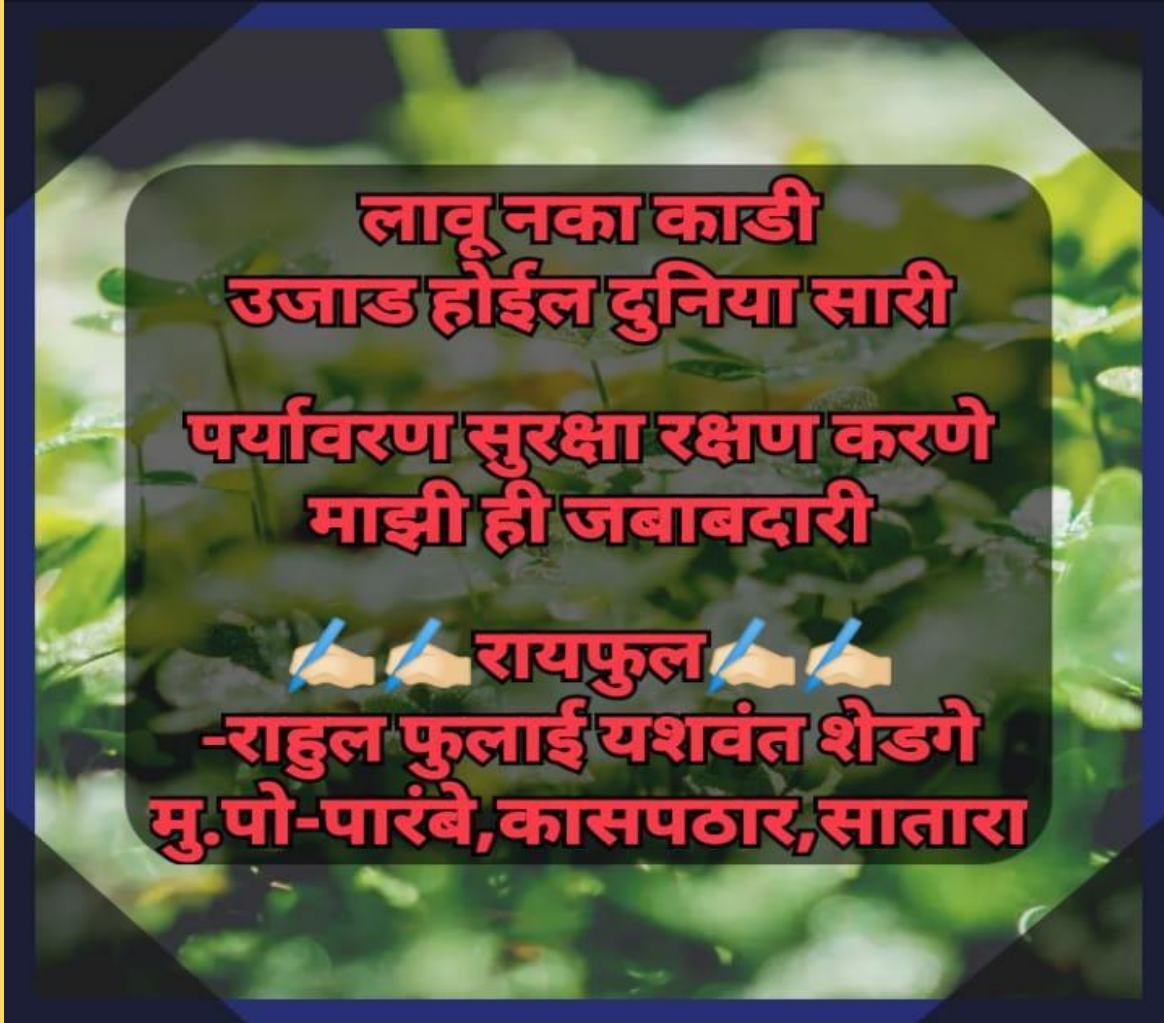
Siddhi Patil





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

Rahul Shendage



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

केदार भिवदर्णे





# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

MIRZA KHADAR BAIG AFZAL BAIG



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Sayyad Sana Sadik Ali





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Susmita Suresh Kurane



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

Dhonge Dattatraya Laxman



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HEGADE AMIT SANJAY



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

**Title Of E-Poster :- Precaution Should be taken to fight Covid-19 Virus**

**Category:- Precautions**

**Author Names:- A.Spinelli, G.Pellino, S.Danese**

**Name of Institute:- Sharda Bai Pawar Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Shardanagar, Baramati.**



## INTRODUCTION:-

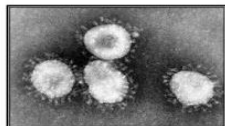
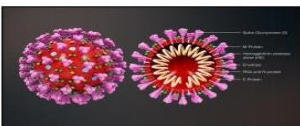
- 1) Following an outbreak of pneumonia without a clear cause in the city of Wuhan in China, a novel strain of coronavirus (2019-nCoV) was detected in December 2019.
- 2) Corona viruses were identified in the mid-1960s and are known to infect humans and a variety of animals (including birds and mammals). Since 2002, two coronaviruses infecting animals have evolved and caused outbreaks in humans.
- 3) SARS-CoV (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) identified in southern China in 2003, and MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Together, they have caused more than 1600 deaths.
- 4) Coronaviruses were first identified by a group of virologists (J D Almeida, D M Berry, C H Cunningham, D Hamre, M S Hofstad, L Mallucci, K McIntosh, and D A J Tyrrell), who relayed their findings in 1968 to the journal Nature, which published a brief annotation.
- 5) The word "corona" has many different meanings, but it was the sun that the virologists had in mind when they chose the name coronaviruses. As they wrote, they compared "the characteristic 'fringe' of projections" on the outside of the virus with the solar corona (not as some have suggested, the points on a crown).
- 6) Microscopic View Shown in Second Picture :-

- 3) Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).

- 4) Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.



COVID-19 PREVENTION



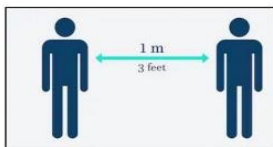
**Aim:-** Aim is to fight corona virus Using Proper Preventive Measures and keep World Healthy.

## Description:-

- 1) Regularly clean your hands with an alcohol based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? (Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.)



- 2) Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.



- 5) Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.



- 6) If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

**Consult To your Doctor Following symptoms Occur :-**

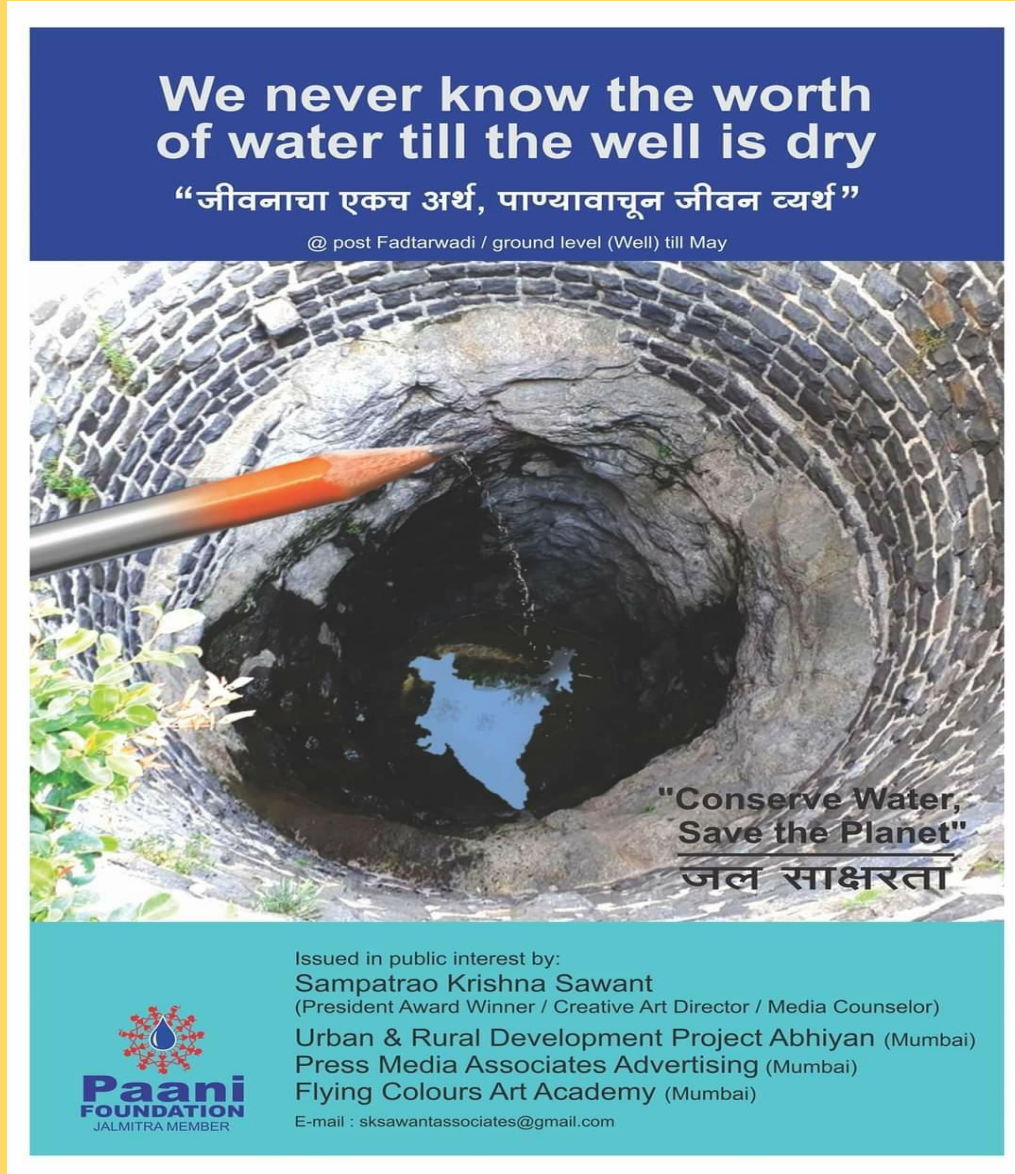


**Results:-** World Will be Free From Covid-19

**Conclusion:-** To Stay Free From Covid-19 Virus Follow This Preventive Measures.



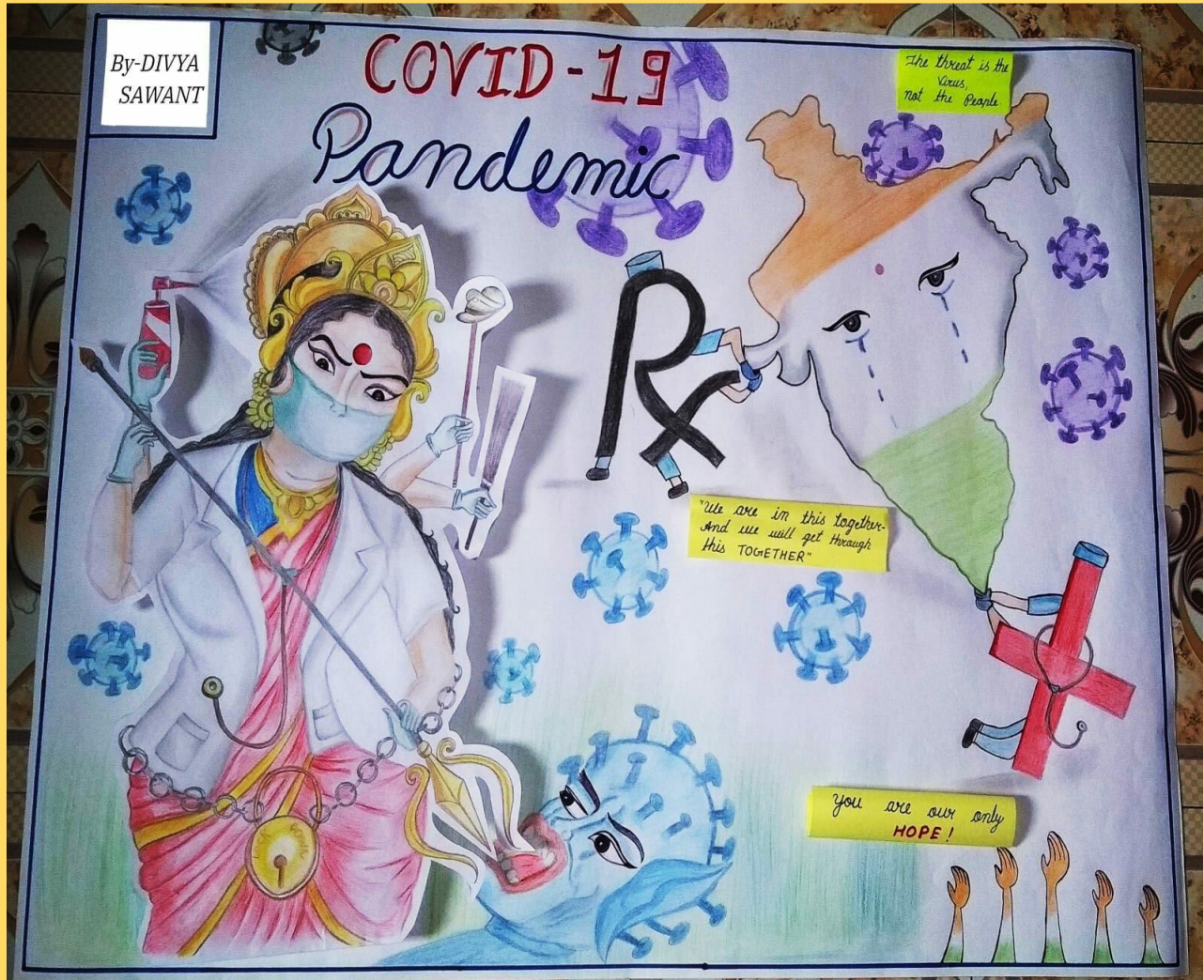
# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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DIVYA SAWANT

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Shubham Sitaram Bhovad



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

## CORONA CONTROL

**Kumbhar S.S., Mali S.M.**  
**Sahyadri College of Pharmacy Methwade, Sangola.**  
**E-mail: sachinkumbhar101198@gmail.com**

**ABSTRACT:-** Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. The disease has since spread worldwide, leading to an ongoing pandemic. Symptoms of COVID-19 are variable, but often include fever, cough, fatigue, breathing difficulties and loss of smell and taste. The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads mainly when an infected person is in close contact with another person. Small droplets and aerosols containing the virus can spread from an infected person's nose and mouth as they breathe, cough, sneeze, sing, or speak. Other people are infected if the virus gets into their mouth, nose or eyes. The virus may also spread via contaminated surfaces, although this is not thought to be the main route of transmission. People who are infected can transmit the virus to another person up to two days before they themselves show symptoms, as can people who do not experience symptoms.

**KEY WORDS:-** COVID-19, Distance, Hygiene, Nose, Eye, Mouth, Healthcare etc.

 <p><b>Stay informed and follow the advice</b> Follow advice given by your healthcare provider, your national and local public health authority or your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.</p>	<h3 style="background-color: orange; color: black; padding: 2px; margin: 0;">CORONA CONTROL</h3>  <p><b>Wash your hands frequently</b> Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.</p>	<p><b>Maintain distance</b> Maintain at least 1 metre distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing. When someone coughs or sneezes, they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.</p> 
 <p><b>Seek medical care early</b> Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority.</p>	<p><b>Practice respiratory hygiene</b> This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately since the droplets spread virus.</p> 	<p><b>Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth</b> Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.</p> 
<p><b>Avoid Nonessential Travel</b> If you must travel during the COVID-19 pandemic: Avoid contact with others, wear a cloth face covering, and wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer.</p> 	<p><b>Avoid crowd and public gathering</b> Avoid physical meetings, events and other social gatherings in areas with ongoing community transmission, and follow local recommendations applicable to mass gatherings. Wear a face mask indoors and outdoors whenever physical distancing with other people cannot be guaranteed.</p> 	<p><b>Flatten the curve</b> How to lower and delay the coronavirus pandemic peak</p> 

**CONCLUSION :-** Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. COVID-19 spreads mainly when an infected person is in close contact with another person. COVID-19 Can be controlled by performing given activities.

**REFERENCE :-** 1) The article from The Economics Time. 2) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19>.

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



**Mandesh Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research Centre Mhaswad**

**Name: Bhagyashri Nagnath Trigune**

## Control measures on COVID-19

### Break the chain of infection

Stopping COVID-19



**BREAK THE CHAIN BY:**

- WASHING your hands frequently
- COVERING your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your inner elbow
- DISPOSING of used tissue in bin immediately
- PRACTISING social distancing
- USING personal protective equipment appropriately
- CLEANING frequently touched surfaces

### Avoid the Three Cs

Be aware of different levels of risk in different settings.

There are certain places where COVID-19 spreads more easily:

- 1 Crowded places**  
with many people nearby
- 2 Close-contact settings**  
Especially where people have close-range conversations
- 3 Confined and enclosed spaces**  
with poor ventilation

The risk is higher in places where these factors overlap. Even as restrictions are lifted, consider where you are going and #StaySafe by avoiding the Three Cs.

**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?**

- Avoid crowded places and limit time in enclosed spaces
- Maintain at least 1m distance from others
- When possible, open windows and doors for ventilation
- Keep hands clean and cover coughs and sneezes
- Wear a mask if requested or if physical distancing is not possible

If you are unwell, stay home unless you need to seek urgent medical care.

### REDUCE YOUR RISK OF COVID-19 INFECTION

- WASH HAND**  
Wash your hand with soap and use hand sanitizer
- COVER A COUGH OR SNEEZE**  
Cover your cough or sneeze with your sleeve or tissue. Dispose and wash hand afterward
- SOCIAL DISTANCING**  
Keep your distance around 1 meter with each other on the public
- STAY AT HOME**  
Always stay home when there is no urgent or important need to stay out of the house

### TIME TO VACCINATE

In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (coronavirus)



## Result:

COVID-19 may not be eradicated even with the timely implementation of these interventions. Therefore, further interventions are needed to stop the spread of COVID-19.



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



Name : Komal Andarghishe College: gcop karad Bpharam student  
Emailid:komal35mm@gmail.com  
Subject name : **FOOD ADULTERATION CONTROL**



## ABSTRACT

Adulteration is a legal term meaning that a food product fails to meet federal or state standards. Adulteration is an addition of another substance to a food item in order to increase the quantity of the food item in raw form or prepared form, which may result in the loss of actual quality of food item. These substances may be other available food items or non-food items. Among meat and meat products some of the items used to adulterate are water or ice, carcasses, or carcasses of animals other than the animal meant to be consumed. So, adulterated foods are impure, unsafe or unwholesome. Deliberate contamination of food material with low quality, cheap and non-edible or toxic substances is called food adulteration. The substance, which lowers or degrades the quality of food material, is called an adulterant. Food adulteration can lead to slow poisoning and various kinds of diseases, which can even result in death.

## HOW WE WILL KNOW OUR FOOD IS ADULTERATED?

1. Vanaspti in Ghee : Take one tea spoon full of liquid ghee. Added equal quantity of conc. HCl shook this mixture in a test tube. Now added a pinch of common sugar. Shook it well for about one minute and then allowed it to stand for 5 minute and observed the result.
2. Water in milk sample: Put a drop of sample milk on a plain slide. Tilt the slide and observed the result.
3. Agremone oil in edible oil : Take some amount of edible oil in a test tube. Poured 3-4 drops of concentrated nitric acid. Shook it well and observed the result.
4. Metanil yellow in Dal : Take 5g of sample. Add 5ml of water and a few drops of dil. HCl and observed the result.

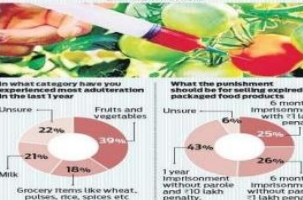
## SEVERITY OF THE SITUATION!

## INTRODUCTION

Adulteration in food is normally present in its most crude form, prohibited substances are either added or partly or wholly substituted. The contamination/adulteration in food is done either for financial gain or due to carelessness and lack in proper hygienic condition of processing, storing, transportation and marketing. This ultimately results that the consumer is either cheated or often become victim of diseases. Such types of adulteration are quite common in developing countries or backward countries. However, precautions at the time of purchases can make him aware.

### People's pulse on adulteration

Adulteration of food in India is not a new thing. In an online survey, 39 per cent citizens say most adulteration is found in the fruits and vegetables category and 21 per cent citizens found adulteration in milk.



online survey by Local Circles revealed that 39 per cent citizens found the maximum adulteration in fruits and vegetables while 21 per cent found adulteration in milk.

## DECREASING WALK TIME ON EARTH FOR PEOPLE



Due to the consumption of adulterated food, we can get various chronic diseases like Liver Disorder, Diarrhea, Stomach Disorder, Lahyrism, Cancer, Vomiting, Dysentery, Cancer, Joint Pain, Heart Diseases, Food Poisoning etc

## CONCLUSION

If adulteration of foods is to be deterred or controlled, irrefutable methods of analysis must first be developed and kept at a pace to be routinely used in the testing of foodstuffs. Only then can the enforcement agencies be taken as a threat to would-be adulterators. There is an urgent need for the analysis of food to keep ahead of possible form of adulterant with strict rule.

## REFRANCES

- 1. PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION, ACT 1954
- 2. Srivastava, Shakuntala. "Food adulteration affecting the nutritional qualities and human health." Journal of Biological Sciences and Medicine 1.1 (2016).



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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श्रीराम साहेबराव महाजन

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

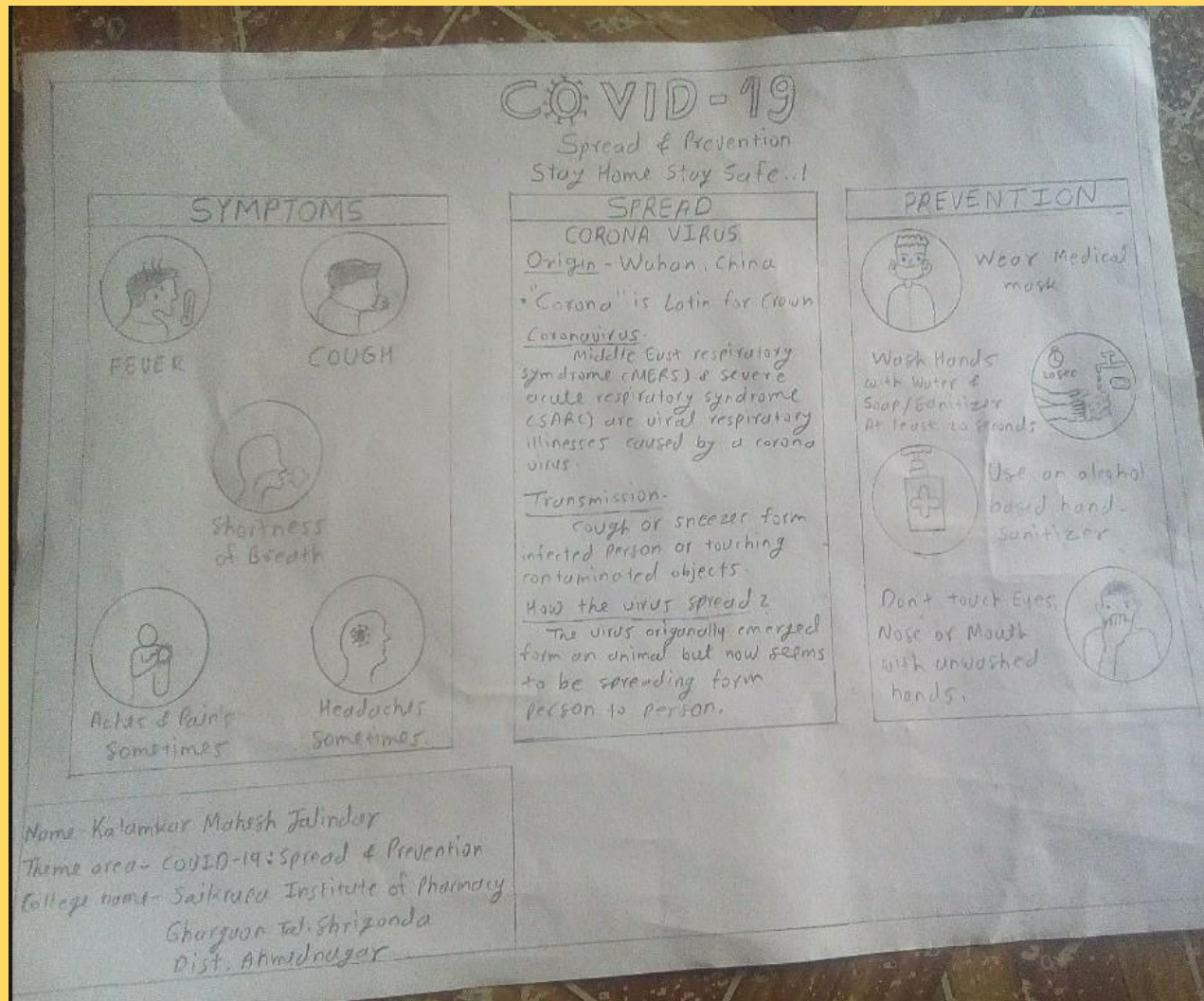


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Mahesh Kalamkar



# माझी जबाबदारी: ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

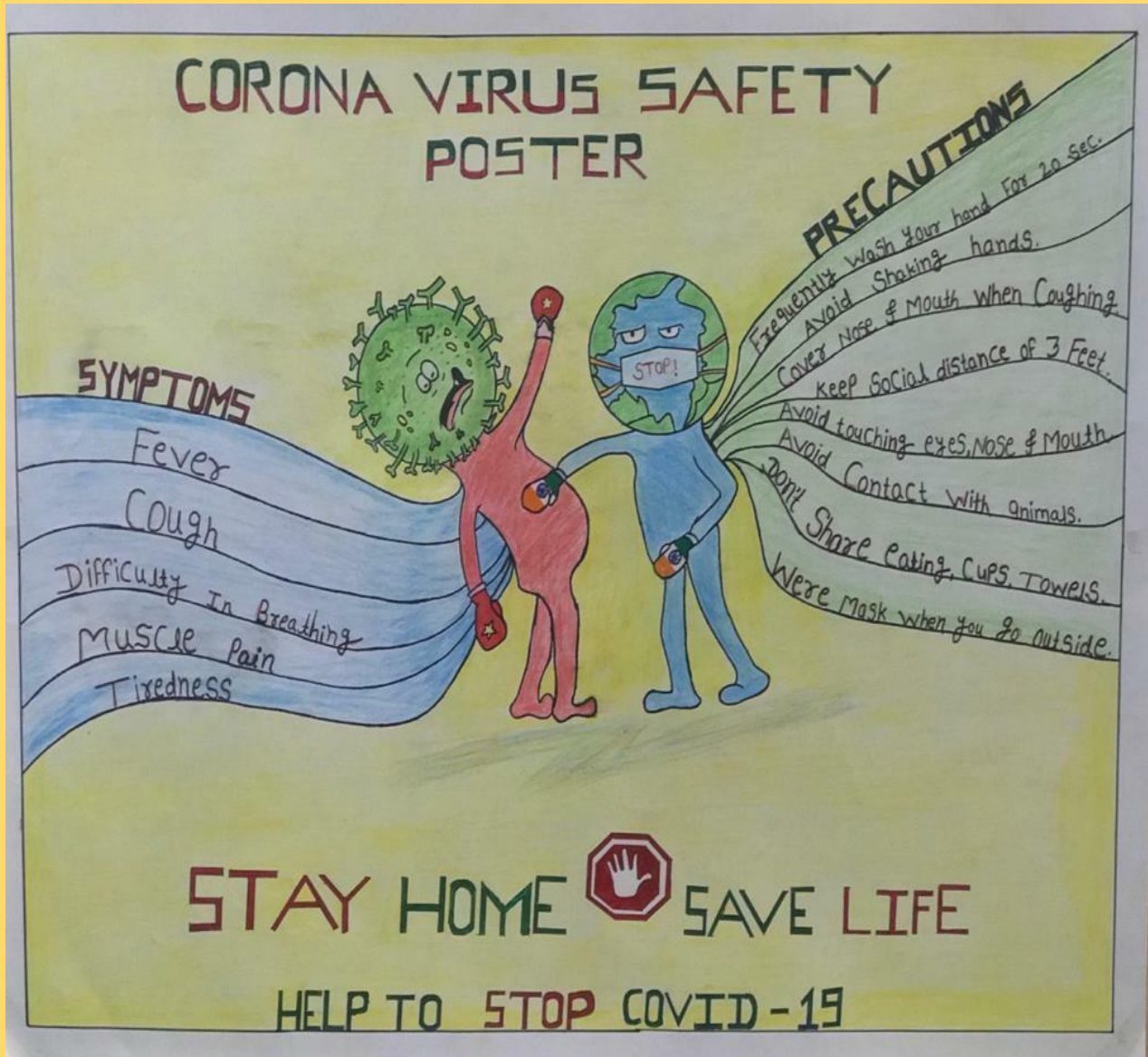




## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

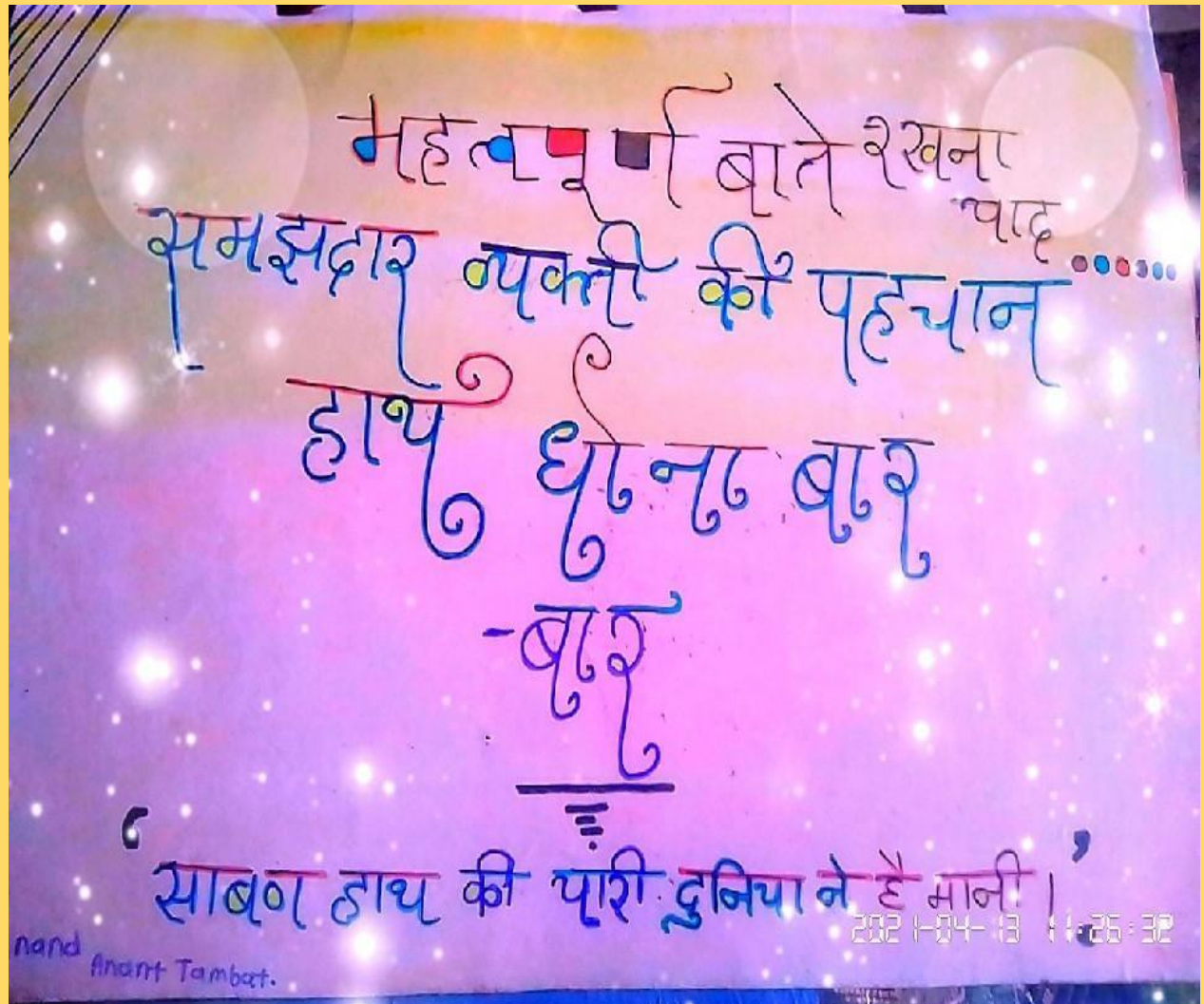


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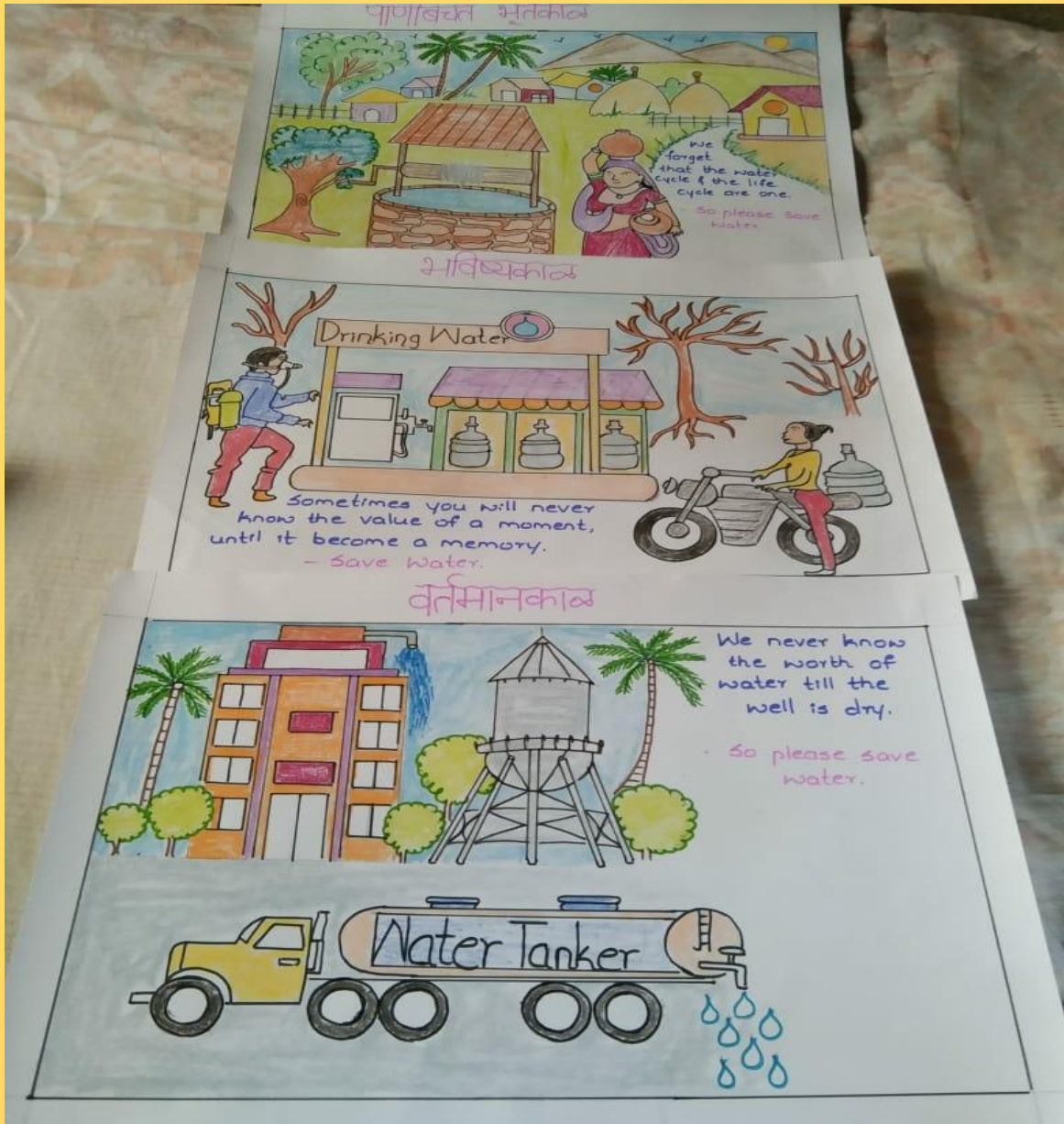
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## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

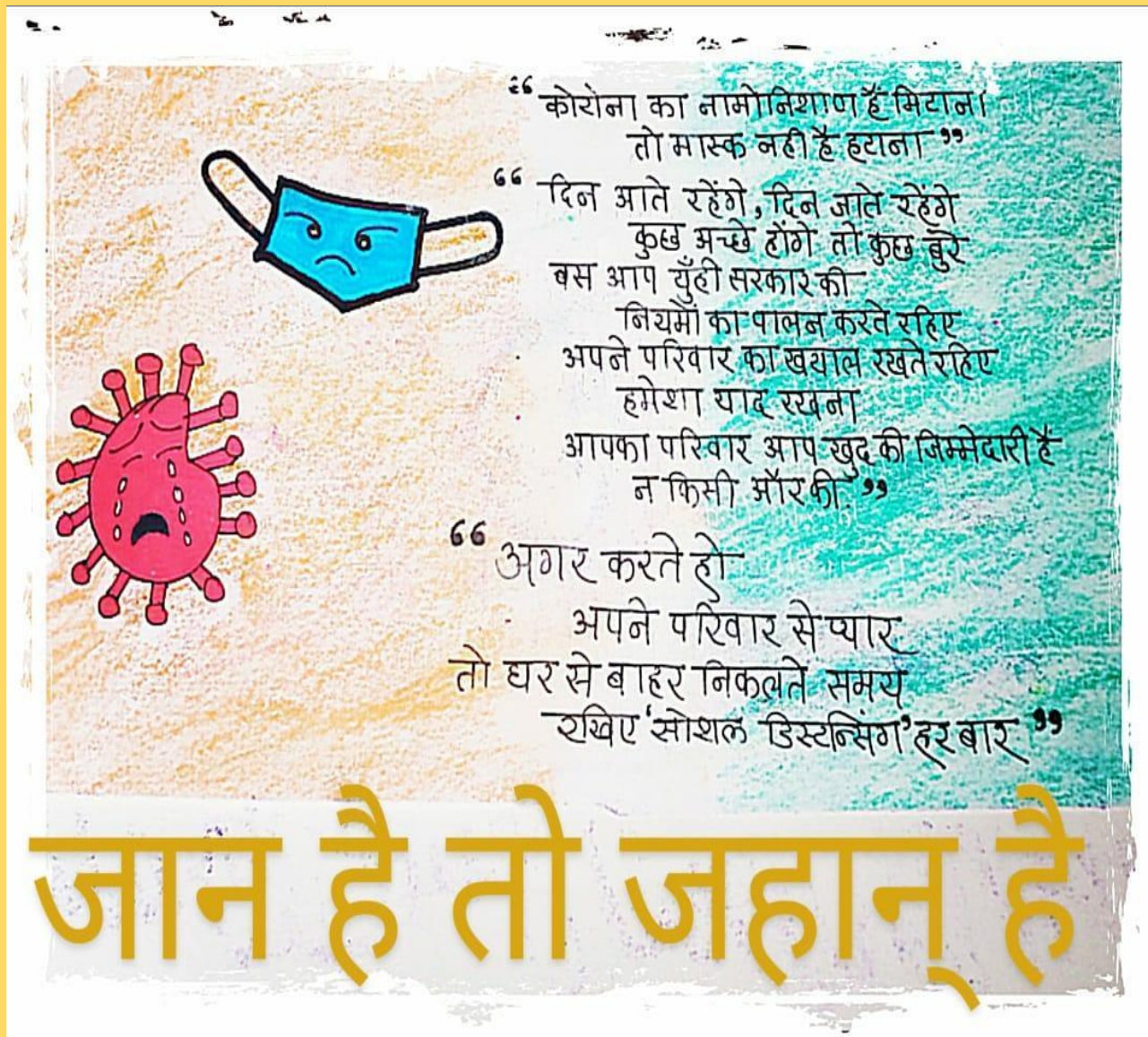


## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Ajay Ramesh gaikwad



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

## TRANSMISSION OF COVID -19

Category: Transmission

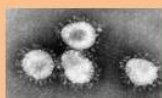
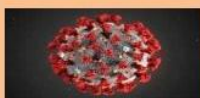
Authors Name : Gaikwad Ajay Ramesh

Name of Institute : Sharda Bai Pawar Institute of Pharmaceutical  
Sciences and Research, Shardanagar ,Baramati



### Introduction :

- 1) Corona virus Disease 2019 [COVID-19]
- 2) COVID - 19 is an infectious diseases caused by severe acute Respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 [SARS-COV-2]
- 3) The disease was first observed in Wuhan (China) in dec.2019 .
- 4) At the time may 2020 more than 3.5 million cases have been reported across 187 countries .
- 5) Corona Virus is a crown like Structure of surface are seen in microscope .
- 6) At the time transmission of COVID-19 is very rapidly in various way .



### Aim:

To Prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

### Description.

- COVID-19 virus is a respiratory infections can be transmitted through droplets of different sizes .
- When the droplets particles are > 5-10 mm in diameter .



- Corona virus are transmitted by human – human spread.
- Droplets transmission occurs when a person is in close contact within 1 meter with someone who has respiration symptoms.
- E.g. Such as coughing or sneezing intake the virus via nose, mouth and eyes.
- Transmission may also occur through fomites in the immediate environment around the infected person .
- Transmission of the COVID-19 virus can people and indirect contact with surfaces in the immediate environment or with objects used on the infected person.



➤ Airborne transmission is different from droplets transmission as it refers to the presence of microbes.

➤ Respiratory droplets containing the virus may contaminate surfaces up to 96 hours .

➤ E.g. Screen of smart phones.



### How to prevent transmission of corona virus :

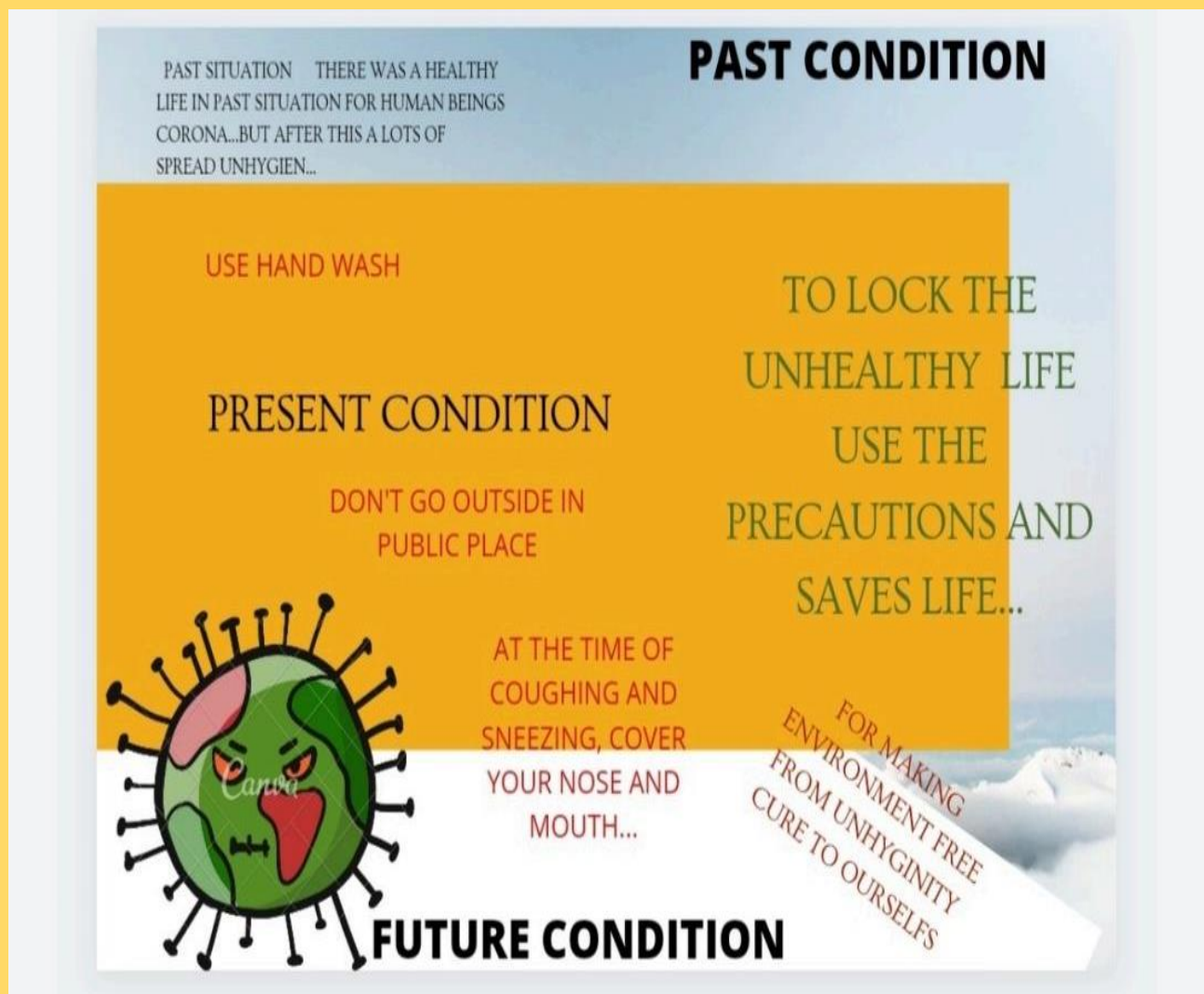
- 1) Avoid close contact .
- 2) Wash your hand.
- 3) Cough and Sneeze into the elbow or use tissue.
- 4) Dispose of used tissue immediately .
- 5) Avoid touching your face .
- 6) Avoid all non essential travel .
- 7) Stay home .
- 8) Use mask and sanitizers.
- 9) Avoid crowds and public gatherings.
- 10) Social distancing .



**Result:** The transmission of COVID-19 will stop as early .

**Conclusion :** We have to follow WHO Guidelines to stop COVID-19

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



# MANDESH INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH CENTER, MHASWAD

**Name- Waghmode Rutuja Satish**

Power doesn't corrupt people,  
people corrupt power.



**SAY NO TO BRIBE.  
BUILD A CORRUPTION FREE  
NATION.**

**SHAME ON THE  
CORRUPTION'S  
GAME  
THAT DESTROYS  
A COUNTRY'S  
NAME.**



**BREAK THE CORRUPTION CHAIN**



### HOW TO FIGHT CORRUPTION AS A YOUNG PERSON

1. speak up Against corrupt Behaviour
2. write about negative impact of corruption and need to right thing
3. Take leadership action that can help expose corruption
4. Follow rules and live by example
5. Illustrate your views and understanding on corruption

### The Pillars of Anticorruption



The diagram illustrates the Pillars of Anticorruption, centered around 'AC' (Anticorruption). The pillars are:

- Integrity**
  - Address risks openly
  - Promote a culture of discussion
  - Foster and protect whistleblowers (anonymity)
- Good Governance**
- Accountability**
  - More effective and efficient controls (externals, CS, medias etc.)
  - Avoid impunity (Law enforcement)
- Transparency**
  - Publicise information (e.g. payments, regulatory decisions, selection criteria etc.)
  - Is the information accessible? (space, time)
- Effective Leadership**
- Participation**
  - Involve Civil Society and others (e.g. Report Cards, Integrity Pacts)
  - Train on how to use information?
- Risk Assessment**

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## Control of Food Adulteration

### Abstract:

Adulteration is a legal term meaning that a food product fails to meet federal or state standards. Adulteration is an addition of another substance to a food item in order to increase the quantity of the food item in raw form or prepared form, which may result in the loss of actual quality of food item. These substances may be other available food items or non-food items. Among meat and meat products some of the items used to adulterate are water or ice, carcasses, or carcasses of animals other than the animal meant to be consumed. So, adulterated foods are impure, unsafe or unwholesome. Deliberate contamination of food material with low quality, cheap and non-edible or toxic substances is called food adulteration. The substance, which lowers or degrades the quality of food material, is called an adulterant. Food adulteration can lead to slow poisoning and various kinds of diseases, which can even result in death. Adulteration makes the food items used in our daily life unsafe and unhygienic for use. By food adulteration, we are affected in many diseases and our body is becoming weak. Adulterant causes damage or failure of many organ and physical and biochemical process in our body. That's why once time we become unable to solve or repair this again. At last, people face dying situation and without his fault he embraces death.



### Introduction:

We know the basic need of life is food and other things. Adulteration means in simple words Debasement of an original article. Adulteration in food is normally present in its most crude form, prohibited substances are either added partly or wholly substituted. The contamination /adulteration in food is done either for financial gain or due to carelessness and lack in proper hygiene condition of processing storing , transportation, marketing. This ultimately results that the consumer is either cheated or often become victim of diseases. Such type of adulteration are quite common in developing countries or backward countries. However, adequate precautions taken by the consumer at the time of purchase of such produce can make him alert to avoid procurement of such food . It is equally important of the consumer to know the common adulterants and their effect on health.

### Methods of food Adulteration:

Here is a list of most common adulterants which have been added

1. Adding certain chemicals for faster ripening of fruits.
2. Mixing of decomposed fruits and vegetables with the good ones.
3. Adding certain natural and chemical dyes to attract consumers.
4. Mixing of clay, pebbles, stones, sand, and marble chips, to the grains, pulses and other crops.
5. Cheaper and inferior substances are added wholly or partially with the good ones to increase the weight or nature of the product.

In what category of food have you experienced most adulteration in Last 1 Year



78% citizens have faced food adulteration in INDIA, most with fruits /vegetables.

### Types of Adulterants:



General food additives are :

- 1) Antioxidants.
- 2) Stabilizers/Emulsifiers.
- 3) Acid regulator.
- 4) Anti caking agent.
- 5) Flavor enhancer.
- 6) Artificial sweeteners.

### Reasons for food adulteration:

- 1) To earn the more profit.
- 2) To increase volume of trade by showing lower prices.
- 3) Shortage of authentic ingredients at affordable prices.
- 4) Lack of awareness and updation of the information on the adulteration related to food safety outbreaks.
- 5) Shortage of qualified personnel and no updation of processing techniques.



punishments are given for adulteration food under the law:

When any manufacturer, dealer, distributor, importer or seller of any food article which is adulterated, he will be liable under section 16 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and will also be punished with imprisonment of 6 months and with a fine of up to Rs 1000 under section 17 of the PFA Act for selling of adulterated food or drink which are hazardous for health consumption. The punishment will also extend depending on the government of the act done by the manufacturer or vendor.

### Side effects of Adulterants :

- Increase the impurity in food - Food adulteration increase the impurity in the food item's thus making it imperfect to consume.
- Lack of nutritional value - Adulterated food is of low quality and has no or very less nutritional values.
- Leads to various Disease - Due to the consumption of adulterated food we can get various chronic disease like Liver disorder, Diarrhea, stomach disorder, poisoning etc.
- Some of the adulterants are highly toxic for the body leading to heart failure, liver disorders, kidney disorders & many more. Adulteration also affects the quality of the product leading hindrance to the nutritive value of the product thus leading to nutritive deficiency in our body.

### Ways to prevent food adulteration :

1. Improved Storage facilities.
2. Improved Handling practices.
3. Prevention of Addition of extraneous matter, other oils, rice starch and other substances for monetary gains by selling cheaper quality food at a higher price.
4. Introduction of newer technologies for detection of food adulteration.
5. Encouraging food vendors who are found to be fair.
6. Education to food vendors and all middle men.

### Top food products prone to Adulteration :

Sr.No	Food Item	Adulterant	Health effects
1	Milk	Water	Acute renal failure
2	Ice- cream	Washing powder	Heart Kidney problems
3	Red chilli powder	Brick powder	Stomach Disorder
4	Sweet	Starch	Tumor /Cancer
5	Tea	Iron filings/colored leaves	Cancer tetanus
6	Honey	Jaggery	Clarity, eye Damage
7	Coffee	Chicory	Cancer tetanus
8	Sugar	Chalk	Stomach Disorder
9	Turmeric	Metanil Yellow	Tumor /Cancer

### COMMISSIONER OF FOOD SAFETY OF THE STATE : Functions:

- 1) Prohibit the manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of any article of food.
- 2) Survey of the Industrial Units.
- 3) Conduct Conduct or organise training training programmes .
- 4) Inform implementation of the standards and other requirements as specified.
- 5) Ensure a high standard of objectivity, accountability, practicability, transparency and credibility.
- 6) Initiation of prosecution for offences punishable with imprisonment under this Act.



### Conclusion:

Food is basic need of life . We can't live without food . It provides nutrients for biochemical processes in our body. Adulterants effect the health of people seriously. We can bring down the adulteration by educating the public to identify Adulteration.

Reference: [www.food.adulteration.com](http://www.food.adulteration.com)

Textbook of pharmacognosy .

Author: Mr. Tejas Popat Desai (S.V.B. pharma)

College Name: KIMSRI, Krishna Institute of pharmacy karad .

contact : 9470303095





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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मंगेश रामराव देशमुख

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

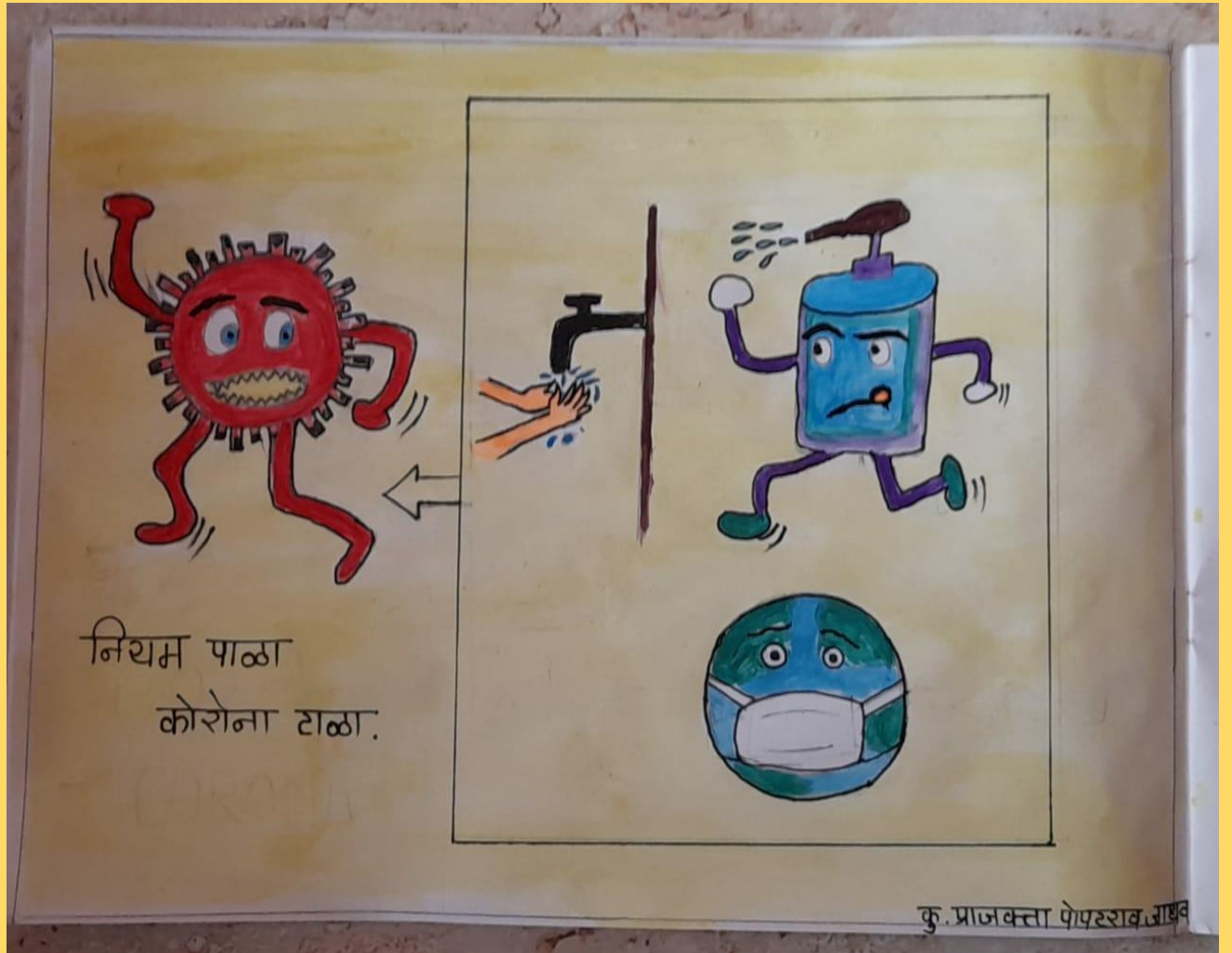


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प्राजक्ता पोपटराव जाधव



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





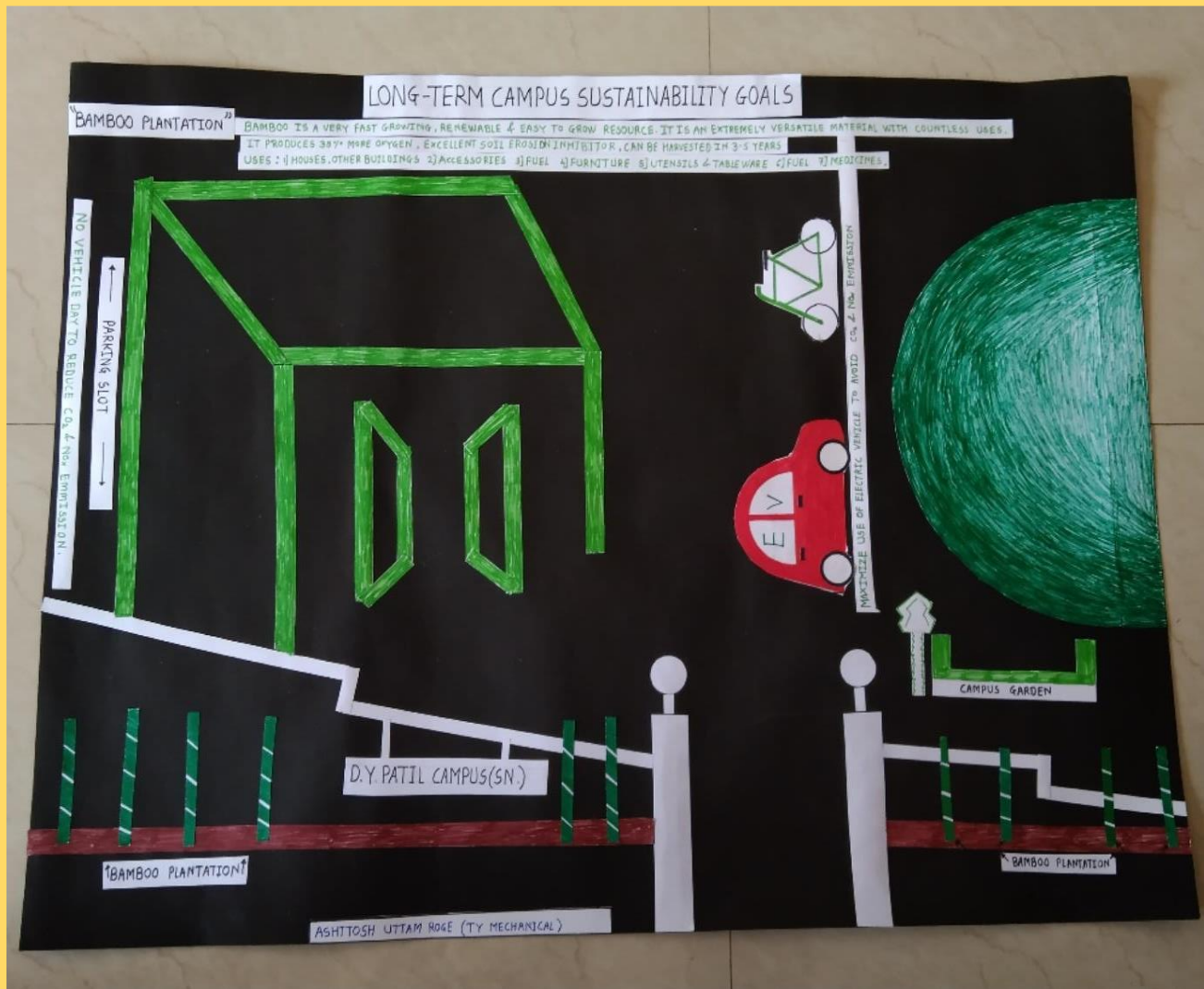
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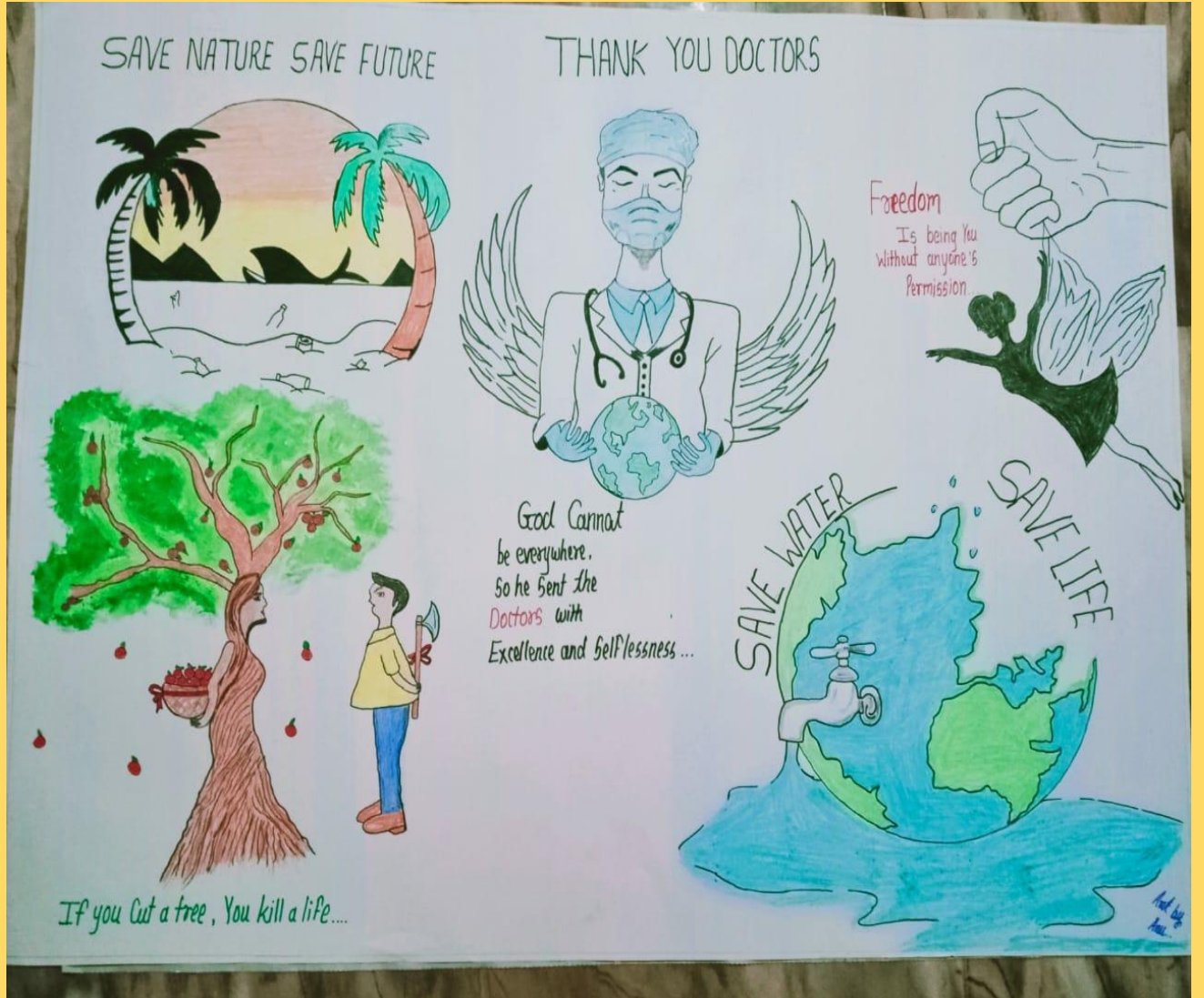
## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Anisha Dalavi

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

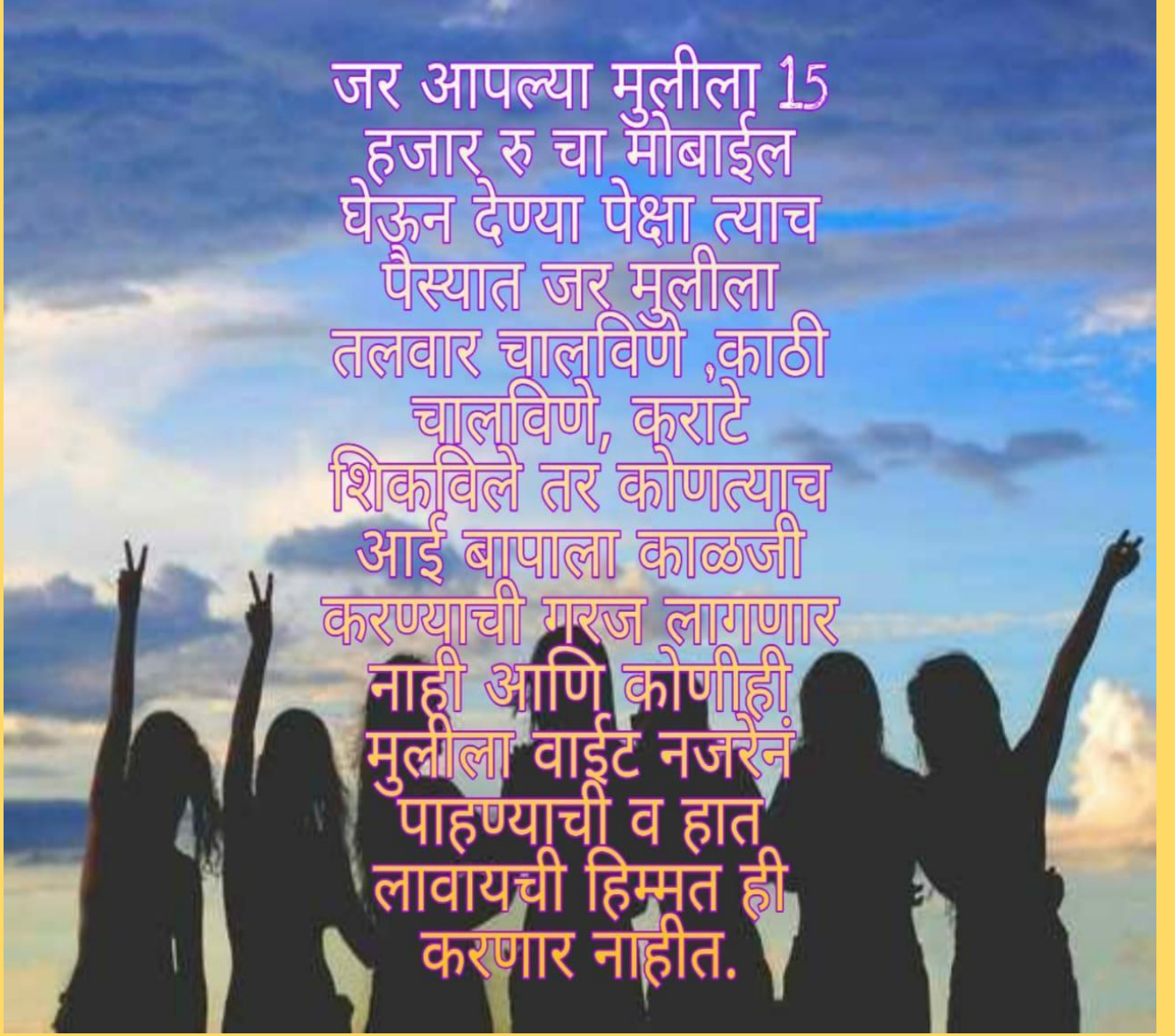


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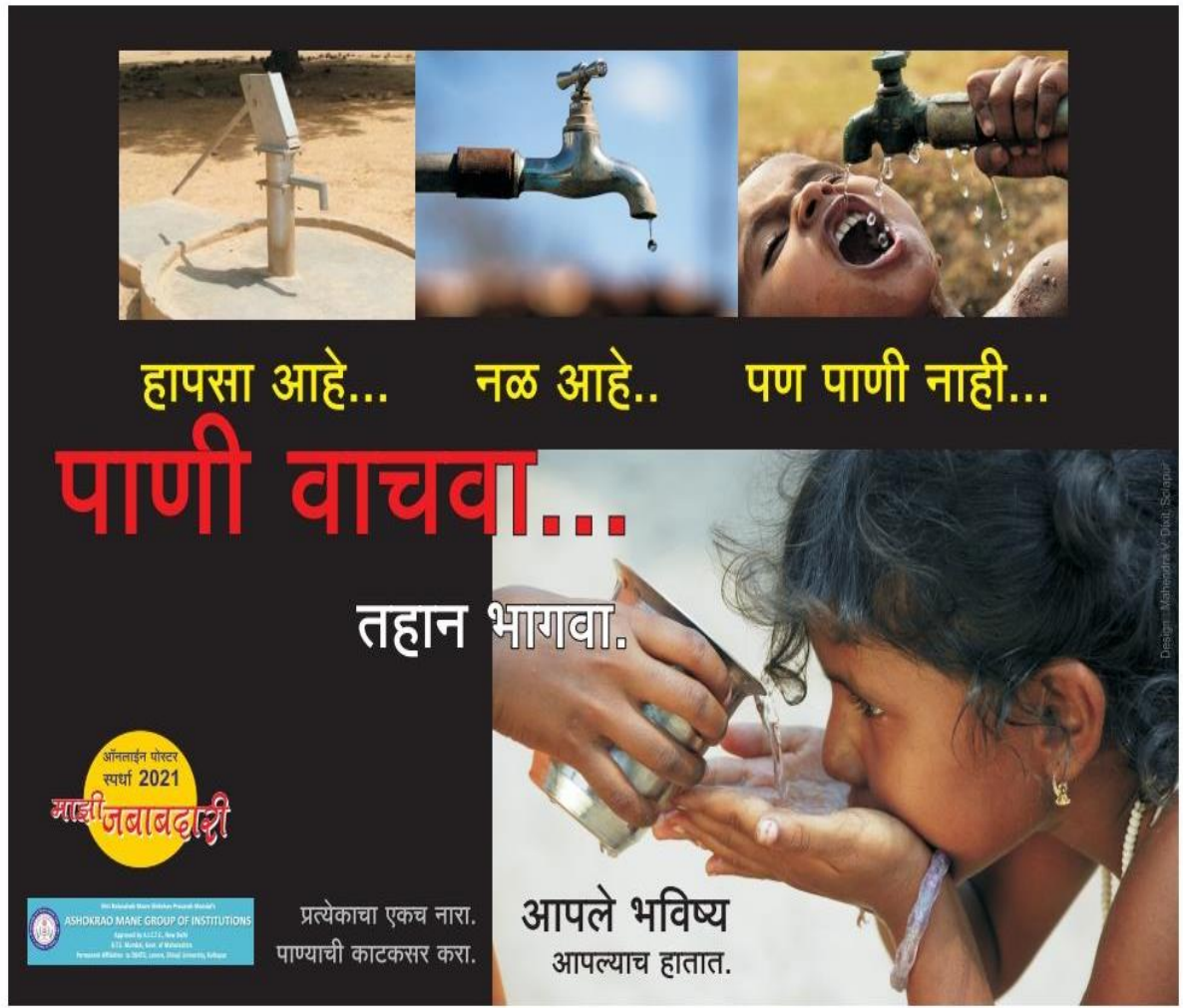
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Mahendra V. Dixit

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाईन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)






# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## CONTROL COVID-19

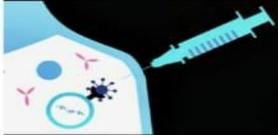


#StopTheSpread

### 6. Steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Source: World Health Organization

- 01 Wash your hands frequently
- 02 Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth
- 03 Cover your mouth when you cough using a tissue or the bend of your elbow
- 04 Avoid crowded places and close contact with anyone who has fever or cough
- 05 Stay home if you feel unwell
- 06 Get information from trusted sources



### MAINTAIN HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

As best as you can with proper diet, adequate sleep and exercise and social interaction with loved ones at home and online

#### How to safely wear a medical mask

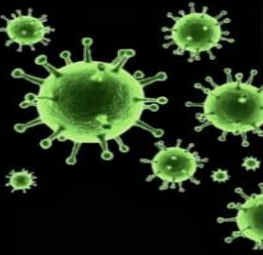
1. Thoroughly wash hand with soap and water before touching the mask
2. Check the mask for any tears or holes
3. Ensure that the colored side faces outward
4. Cover your mouth ,nose, and chin
5. Avoid touching the mask
6. Use the straps to remove the mask text

### HANDWASHING

1. Wet your hands before applying soap
2. Do this process for at least 20 sec before rinsing
3. Rub soap all over your palms the backs of your hands, and between your fingers

### Coping with stress During Covid-19

It's normal to feel sad, stressed, confused, or angry. Talking to people you trust can help



## Covid-19 Rules

### Do.....

1. Make all pickups 'no-contact'
2. Ensure you maintain 2 meters distance at all times.
3. Practice safe hand washing and after touching an item

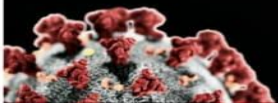
### Don't....

1. Add/request item's if you're displaying symptoms in quarantine.
2. Arrange for handover on the doorstep
3. spit in public

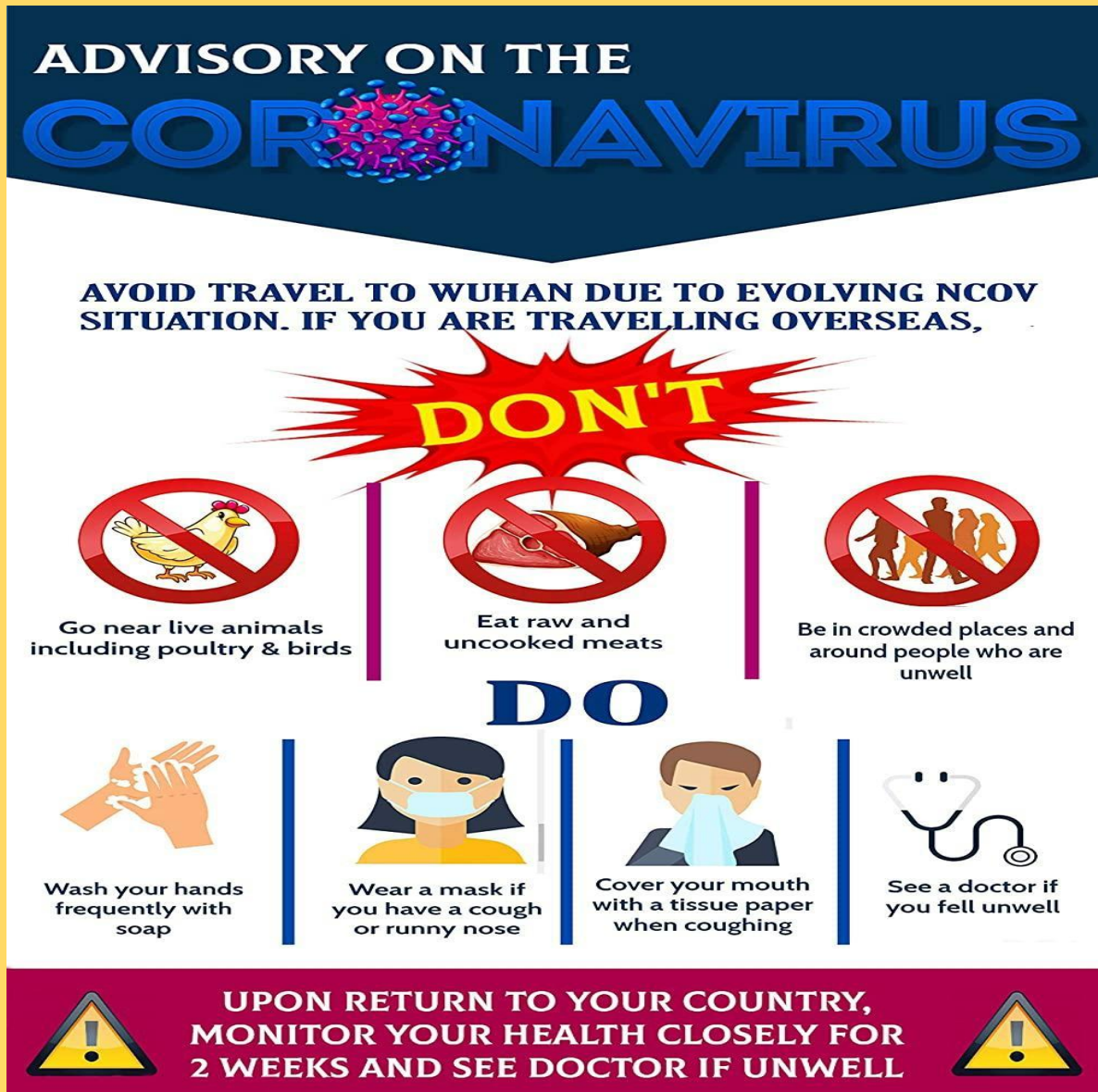
**Participant Name - Metkari Vijay Birappa**

**Guide Name- Ms.Mali Sunayana**

**College Name - Sahyadri college of pharmacy methawde, Tal- sangola, Dist-Solapur**



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Mote Akankasha



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

## POSTER PRESENTATION



Participant Name :- Ms. Mote Akanksha Namdev

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )



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संतोष विष्णु चव्हाण

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

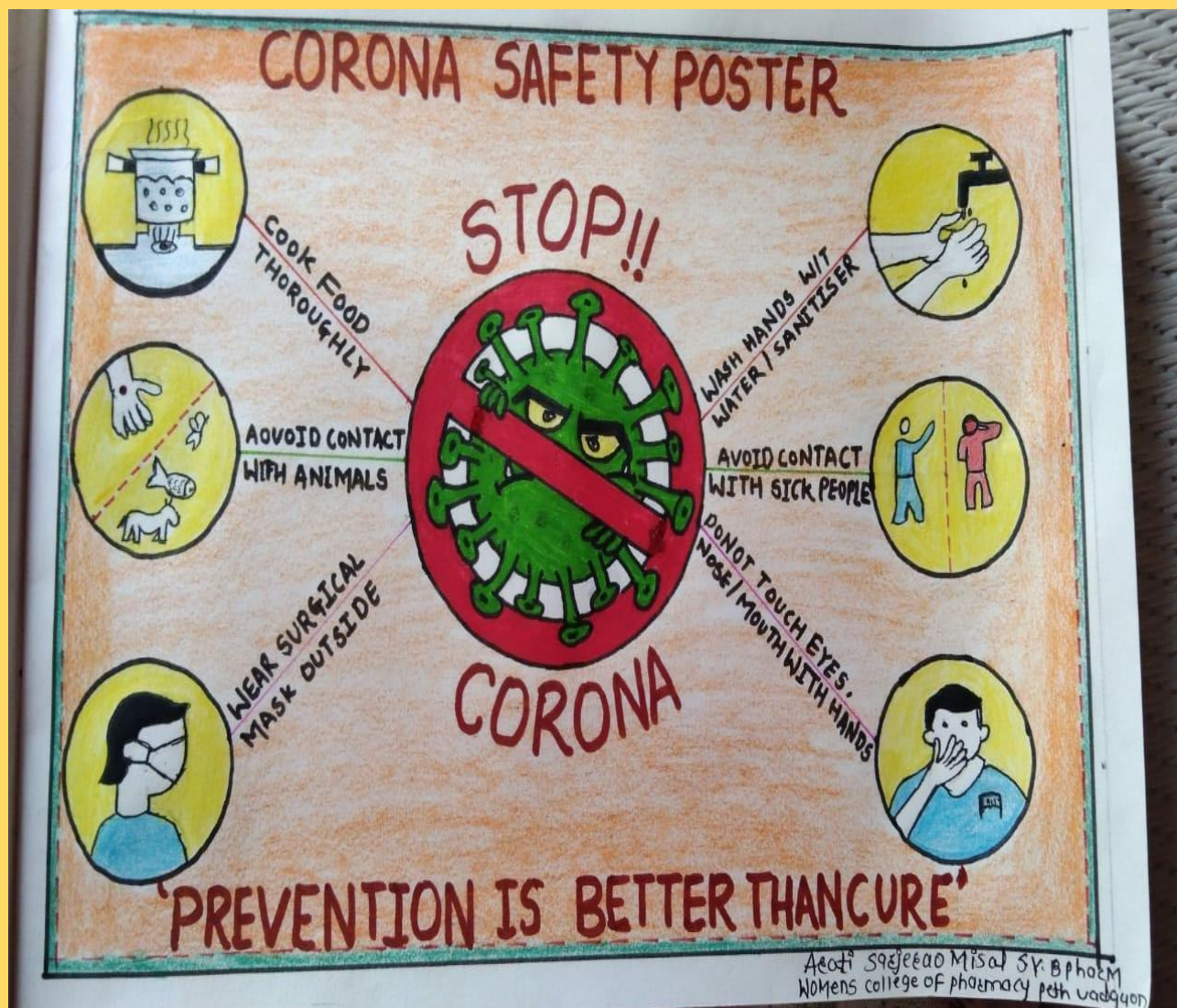


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Arati Sarjerao Misal



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Jyoti Dhananjay Molane

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

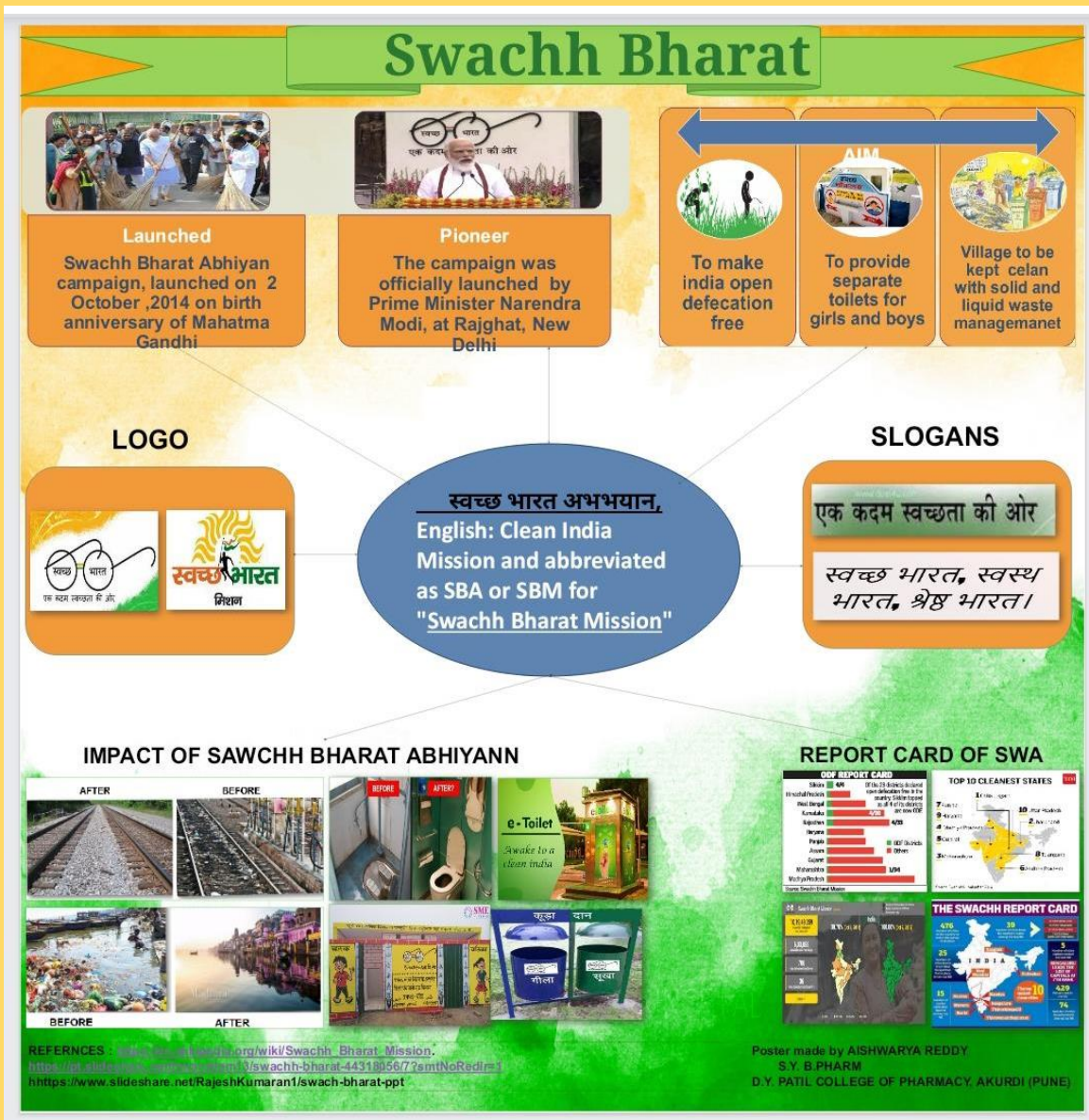


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Aishwarya Reddy



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Pooja Ghatge



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## SUBJECT-CORONA CONTROL



### INTRODUCTION:

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 a new virus was found, in Wuhan City, China. Within short time it is spread in all cities of China as well as in other regions and continents. The pharmacist is trying their best to prepare antiviral drug and vaccines on COVID 19.

## COVID-19

### OBJECTIVE:

- To know responsibility of pharmacy professionals as in pandemic situation, pharmacy Professionals plays an important role.
- In addition to the COVID-19-related roles, pharmacies provide an essential public service to the whole population through the supply of medicines and pharmaceutical care.
- Ensuring the continuity of these services is essential.



### DISCUSSION ABOUT ROLE:

#### 1) Role Of Hospital Pharmacy:

- Storage and supply of appropriate stocks of relevant medicines and other medical products and devices to supply the demand, including masks, thermometers, goggles and other necessary equipment.
- Ensuring these products are adequately supplied if not managed by the hospital pharmacy. Promoting hospital prevention and infection control.

- Informing and counselling, Ensuring the responsible use of the pharmaceutical products supplied. For example, ensuring that healthcare professionals wear their masks appropriately and know how to take them off correctly to avoid contamination.
- Pharmacovigilance and monitoring treatment outcomes.

#### 2) Role of community pharmacy:

- Ensuring adequate storage and supply of appropriate stocks of pharmaceutical products and devices, such as medicines, masks, etc.
- Informing and educating the public, Counselling, Referring, Promoting disease prevention, Promoting infection control.
- In this pandemic situation they provide an essential public service and supply of medicines and pharmaceutical care to the people.



#### 3) Research Pharmacists:

- Research pharmacists are engaged in research activities in pharmaceutical firms, research organizations and laboratories for search of better drug molecule and formulations for COVID19.

#### 4) Retail Pharmacists:

- The task is in retail medical stores.
- The Pharmacist prepares and dispenses drugs on prescription to the general consumer with the growing availability of pre-packaged doses, the pharmacist monitors the drug sale on the basis of prescriptions and dosages, and gives over the counter advice on how to use prescribed drugs.



#### 5) Academicians:

- In quarantine days students don't miss their education so many colleges and professors are teaching them by using e-classes and also they are getting aware about COVID19 disease.
- It's so helpful and NSS like programs are spreading awareness of this pandemic disease and also helping to poor people who are caught by this virus by giving them masks and food.

#### 6) Industrial Pharmacists:

- Industrial pharmacists carry out clinical trials, where drugs are tested for safety and effective work in research and development to develop new formulations.
- In pharmaceutical production, the job entails management and supervision of the production process, packaging, storage and delivery work in marketing, sales and quality control.



### CONCLUSION :

As we seen in this drastic situation, pharmacist are always here for the patient who are affected by COVID 19 and also for the people who need help for any kind of health issues. They are always active and helpful in every situation even in academic, research, hospital pharmacist as well as community pharmacist there are many more professions pharmacist are working. So we are thankful for them and we should be need to do one thing, we need to operate to the government definitely win on this quarantine situation. Stay safe stay home thank you.

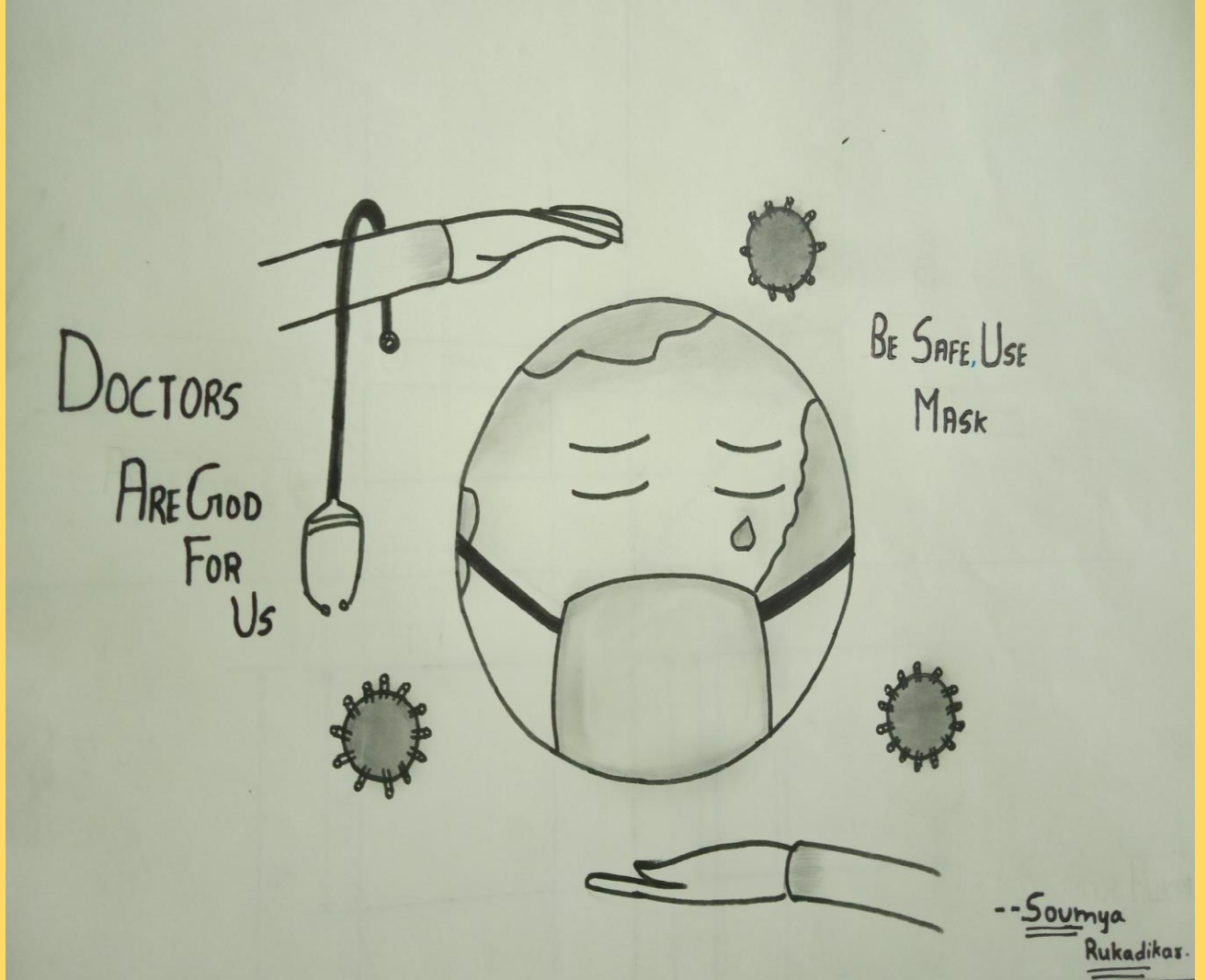
### REFERENCE :

- <http://www.who.com>
- <http://www.google.com>
- COVID-19 pandemic; Guidelines for pharmacists and the pharmacy workforce

POOJA DILIP GHATAGE B PHARM 3 RD YEAR

Ashokrao mane institute of pharmaceutical sciences and research save MO.NO.- 7517587083

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Swapnil Gonjari

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Arati Niputre



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

कायदे व कल्याण कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने हक्क व दर्जा प्रदान करून देणे, विकासासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, आणि स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता नष्ट करणे या प्रक्रियेला स्त्री सवलतीकरण असे म्हणतात.

**स्त्री सवलतीकरण प्रक्रियेत पुढील मुद्दे प्रामुख्याने महत्वाचे ठरतात**

१. लैंगिक आरोग्य
२. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीची राखणावळ
३. आर्थिक सक्षमता
४. शैक्षणिक सक्षमता
५. राजकीय सक्षमता
६. आर्थिक बचतगट
७. मानसिक सक्षमता

**महिला सवलतीकरण**

महिला सवलतीकरण करणे म्हणजे पुरुषांना विनाशपूर्ण किंवा त्यांच्यापेक्षा नगिरीने क्षेत्रात निरुद्ध करणे नव्हे, तर महिलांना त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक गुणधर्म, क्षमता, परंपरा यांच्याबद्दल समजून घेणे.

**महिला सवलतीकरण**

किती भी देश कि स्थिति उस देश कि महिला को देख कर अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। - प. जवाहरलाल नेहरू

**Africa in need of... WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

5 steps of women empowerment:

1. reproductive health
2. stewardship of natural resources
3. educational empowerment
4. economic empowerment
5. political empowerment

"Women and girls are Africa's greatest untapped resource, and it is they, not diamonds or oil and minerals, that will be the foundation for solid, sustainable and equitable progress."

Joachim Chissano

**स्त्री-सवलतीकरणाच्या योजना**

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९९४मध्ये पहिले महिला धोरण जाहीर केले. त्यात कालसुसंगत बदल करत २००१ मध्ये दुसरे तर २०१४ मध्ये तिसरे महिला धोरण निश्चित केले गेले. या सर्व धोरणांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार, हिंसा, स्त्रीविषयक कायदे, त्यांच्या आर्थिक दर्जात सुधारणा, प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका, स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचा सहभाग, स्त्रियांना केंद्रस्थानी मानून योजनांची निश्चिती, स्वयंसाहाय्यता बचतगटांचा विकास, मुद्रा योजना यांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार केला जातो. शासकीय-निमशासकीय यंत्रणांमध्ये स्त्रियांना नोकरीत ३० टक्के आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थात ५० टक्के आरक्षण मिळते. महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळाच्या माध्यमातून, महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रामीण जीवनोन्नती अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रियांना शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतात.

Name Of participant - Nipurte Arati Govind  
Age - 23 years

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

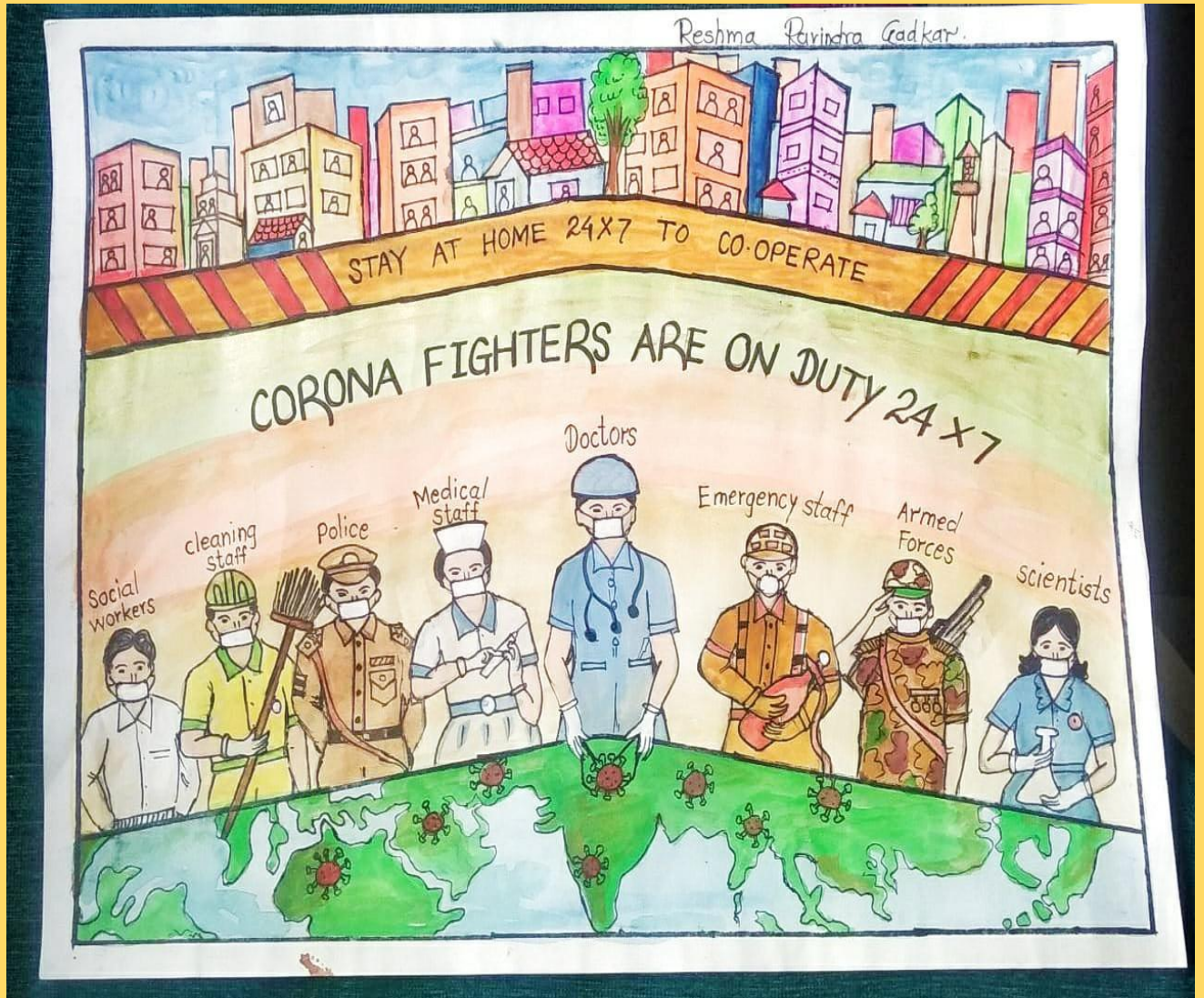


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रेश्मा रवींद्र गडकर



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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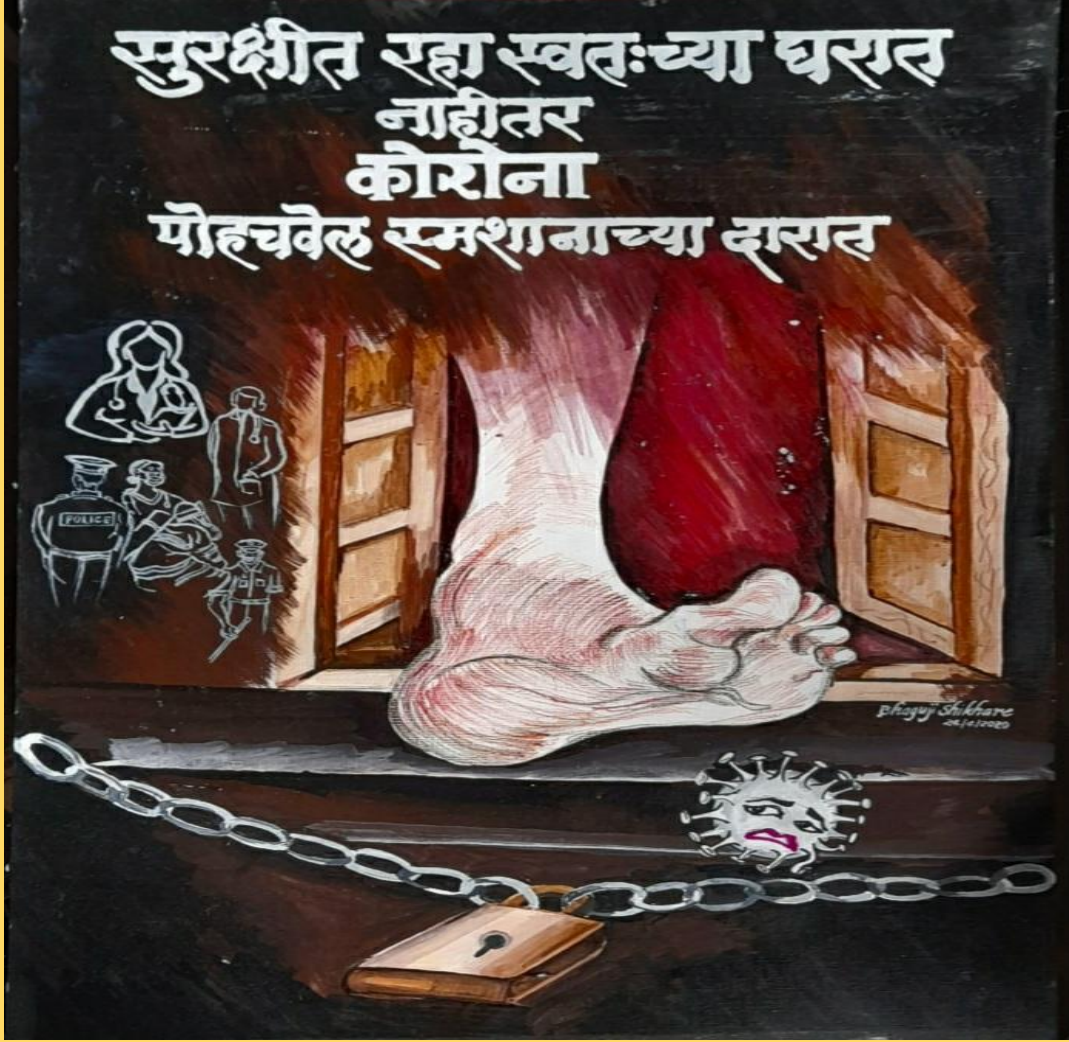
Prajakta Bajirao Patil

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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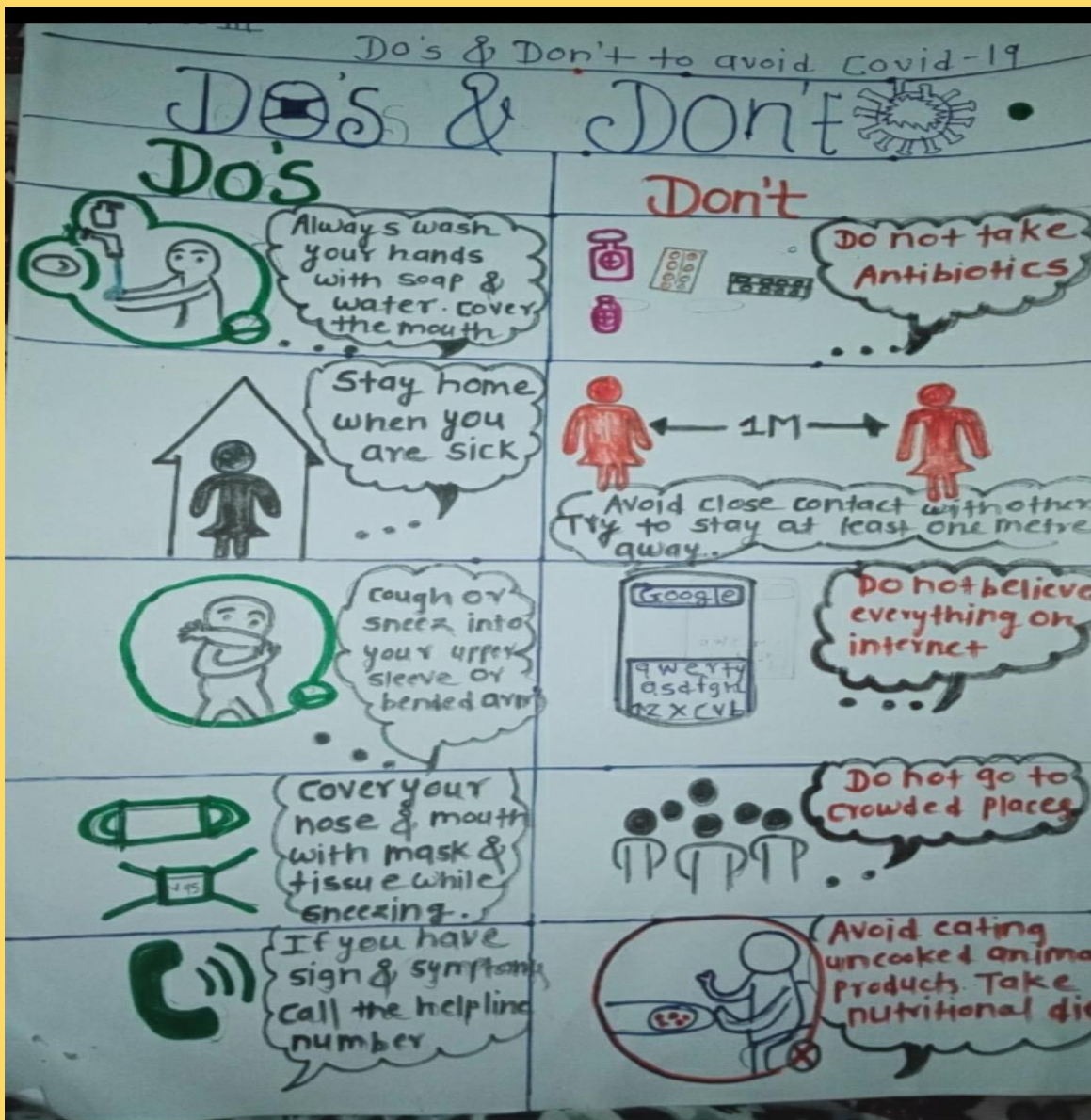
Shivani Bhapkar

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





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Mani Joy

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

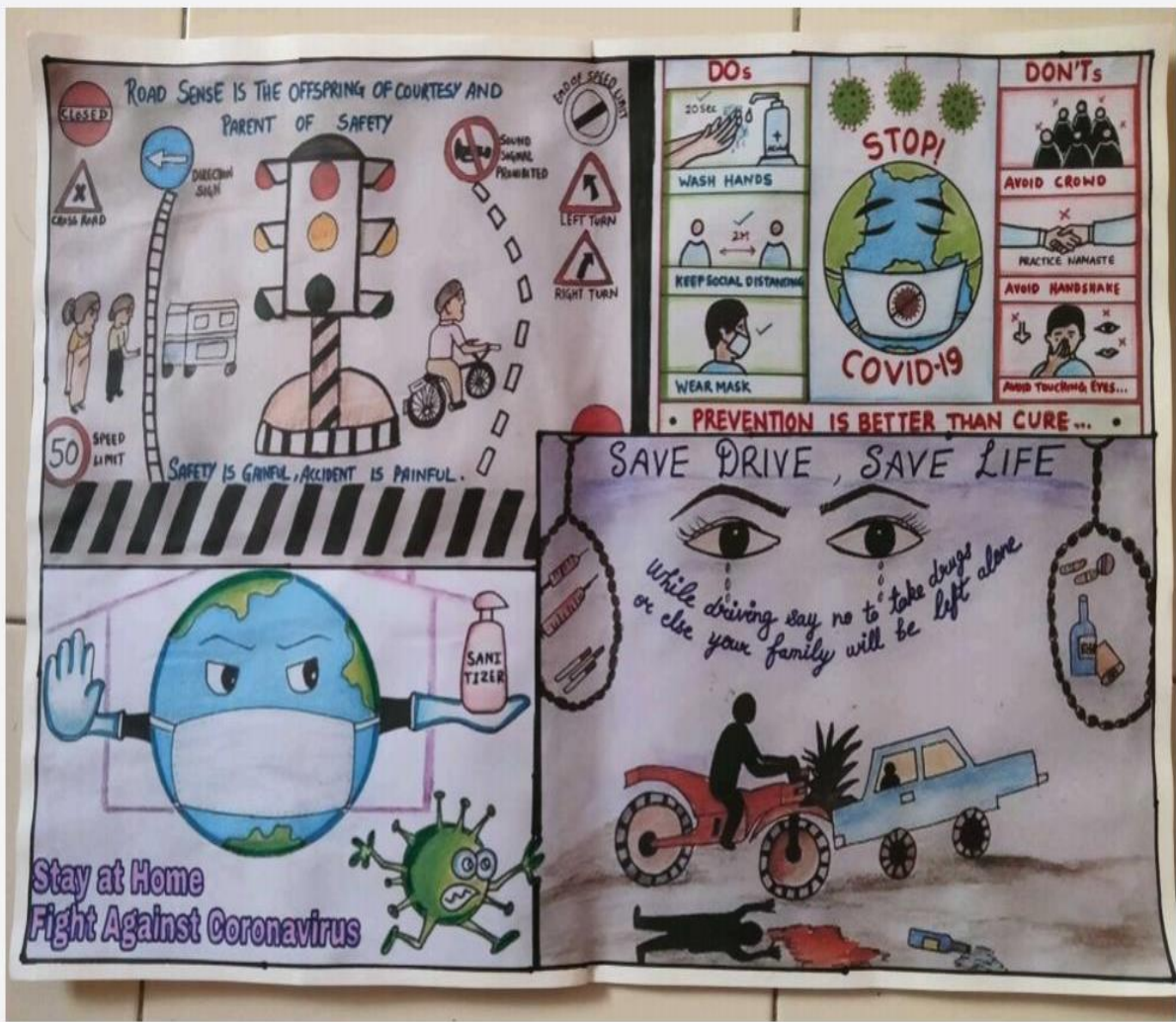


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Pradnya Ladappa Shinde



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Prajakta Parit

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

you got and get it girl

women has the abilities to do any work just like men might be with more pations than men

women empowerment and men sensitization is a two parts of balancing world

women has balancing mind to stabilize any situation

believe is a belief in women life



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Chaitanya Javnjal



# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

**Student Name:** Chaitanya R Javnjal

**Name of Institute:** Yashoda Technical Campus Faculty Of Pharmacy, Satara

**Title Of E Poster:** Precautions Should be Taken to fight COVID-19 Virus

**Category:** Precautions



**INTRODUCTION:-**

- 1) Following an outbreak of pneumonia without a clear cause in the city of Wuhan in China, a novel strain of coronavirus (2019-nCoV) was detected in December 2019.
- 2) Corona viruses were identified in the mid-1960s and are known to infect humans and a variety of animals (including birds and mammals). Since 2002, two coronaviruses infecting animals have evolved and caused outbreaks in humans.
- 3) SARS-CoV (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) identified in southern China in 2003, and MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Together, they have caused more than 1600 deaths.
- 4) Coronaviruses were first identified by a group of virologists (J D Almeida, D M Berry, C H Cunningham, D Hamre, M S Hofstad, L Mallucci, K McIntosh, and D A J Tyrrell), who relayed their findings in 1968 to the journal *Nature*, which published a brief annotation.
- 5) The word "corona" has many different meanings, but it was the sun that the virologists had in mind when they chose the name coronaviruses. As they wrote, they compared "the characteristic 'finger' of projections" on the outside of the virus with the solar corona (not as some have suggested, the points on a crown).
- 6) Microscopic View Shown in Second Picture :-





**Precautions**

- 1) Regularly clean your hands with an alcohol based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? (Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.)





**Aim:-** Aim is to fight corona virus Using Proper Preventive Measures and keep World Healthy.

2) Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.





3) Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).





4) Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.

5) Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

6) If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

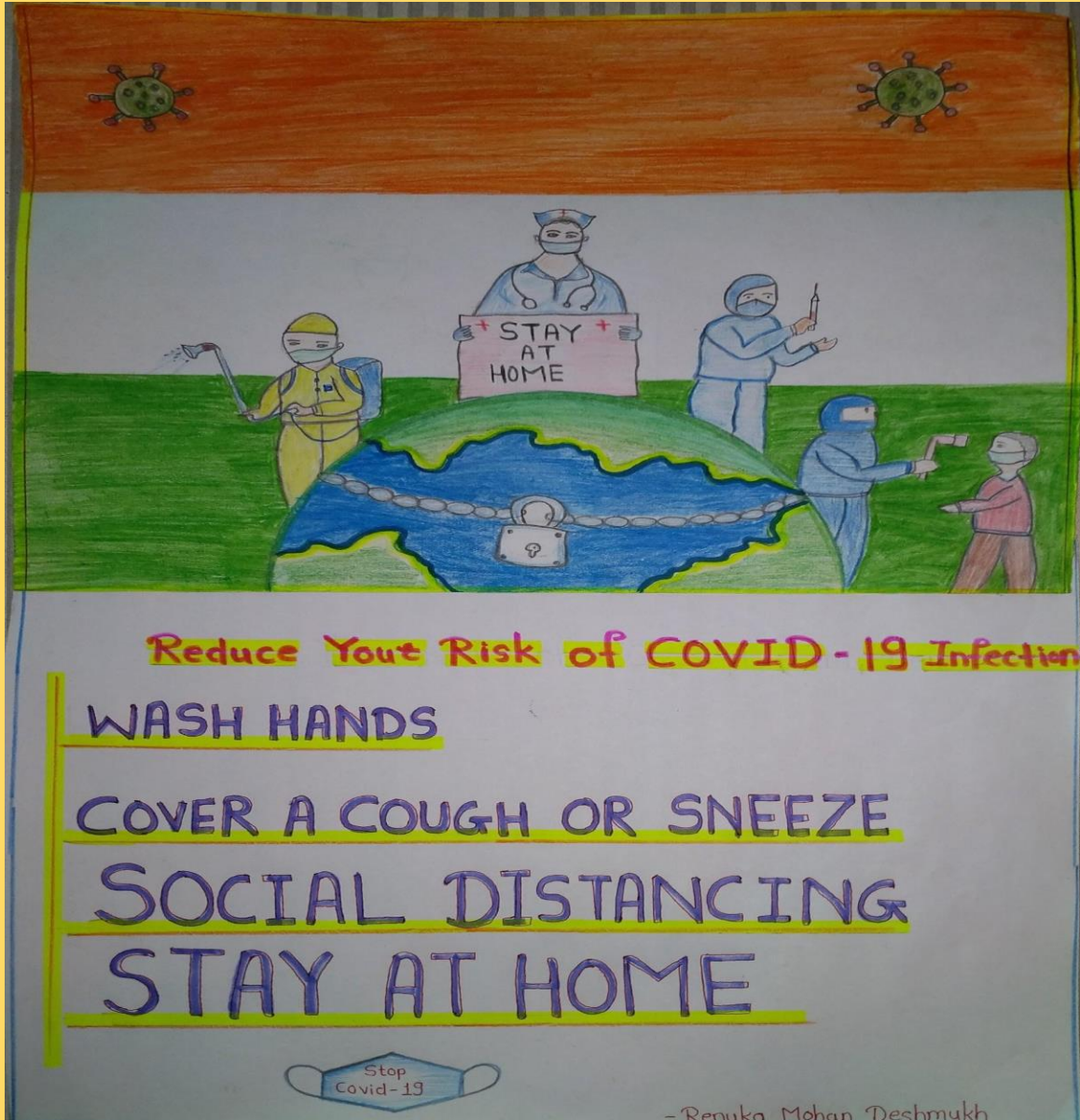
**Consult To your Doctor Following symptoms Occur :-**



**Result:** World will be free from COVID-19

**Conclusion:-** To Stay Free From Covid-19 Virus Follow This Preventive

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



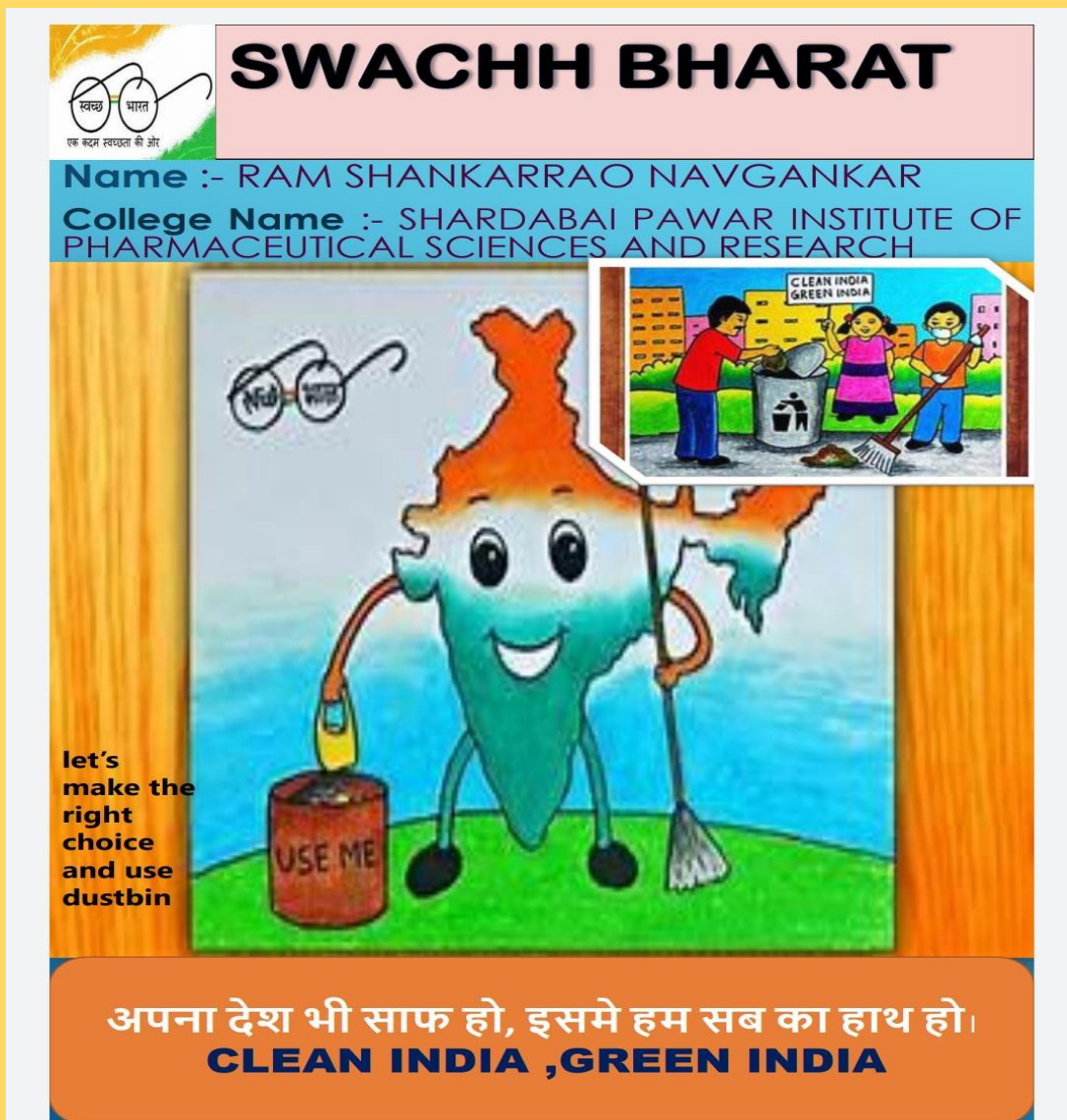


TOPIC NAME :-

# COVID - 19

- \* सतत धुवुया २० सेकंद हात, कोरोनाचा होईल त्यामुळे घात \*
- \* जीवन मरण एका श्वासाचं अंतर, कोरोनाने तेही मिटवलं अंतर \*
- \* मास्क वापरा, कोरोना टाळा, गरज असेल तारच बाहेर पडा \*
- \* ठेवुया १ मीटर सुरक्षित अंतर, कोरोना होऊदे दुरांतर \*
- \* आपण राहिलो घरी तर कोरोना जाईल माघारी \*
- \* हात स्वच्छ धुवुन घेऊ, कोरोना आपल्यापासून दूर ठेवू \*

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

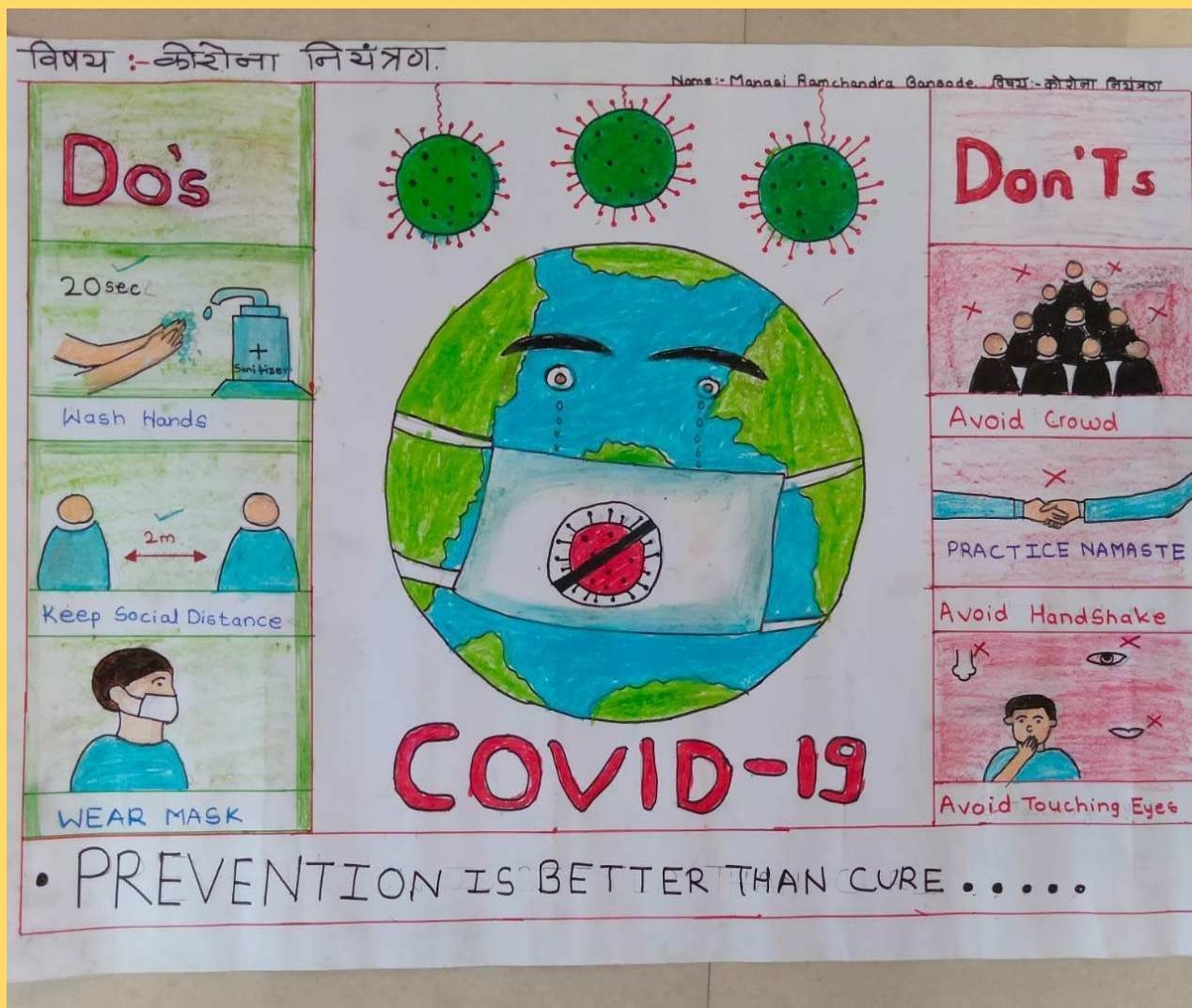


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Manasi Ramchandra Bansode



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)




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Gauri Raut

# माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

## CORONA CONTROL

Gauri Sanjay Raut  
Shardabai Pawar  
Institute of  
Pharmaceutical  
Sciences and Research  
Baramati, Shardanagar




*STOP THE  
SPREAD*


### Corona Control - PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE 😊

COVID - 19 is infectious disease caused by the newly discovered corona virus. It is spread through coughing, sneezing and likely contact with infected person. Corona virus direct attack on lungs and create respiratory illness. Corona virus fastly affects older people than yelder one and also faster affects the person's having other diseases like diabetes , chronic respiratory disease, etc.

### STAY HOME , STAY SAFE , SAVE LIVES




### PREVENTION



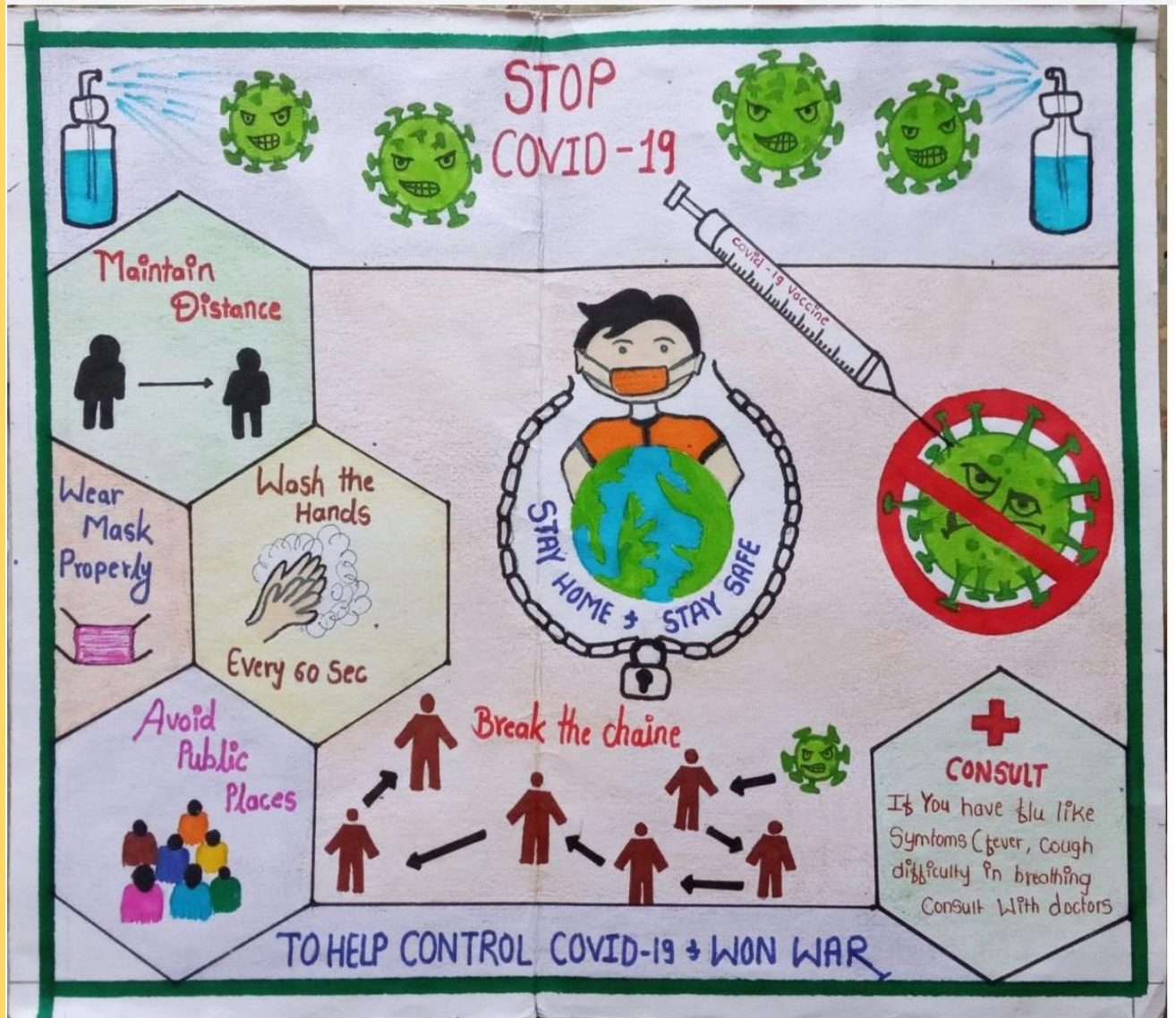
**Reference**  
Report of the WHO mission on corona virus disease 2019 (COVID - 19) 16 - 24 February 2020

Guided by  
Dr. Atul Baravkar ,  
Principal, SPIPSR.





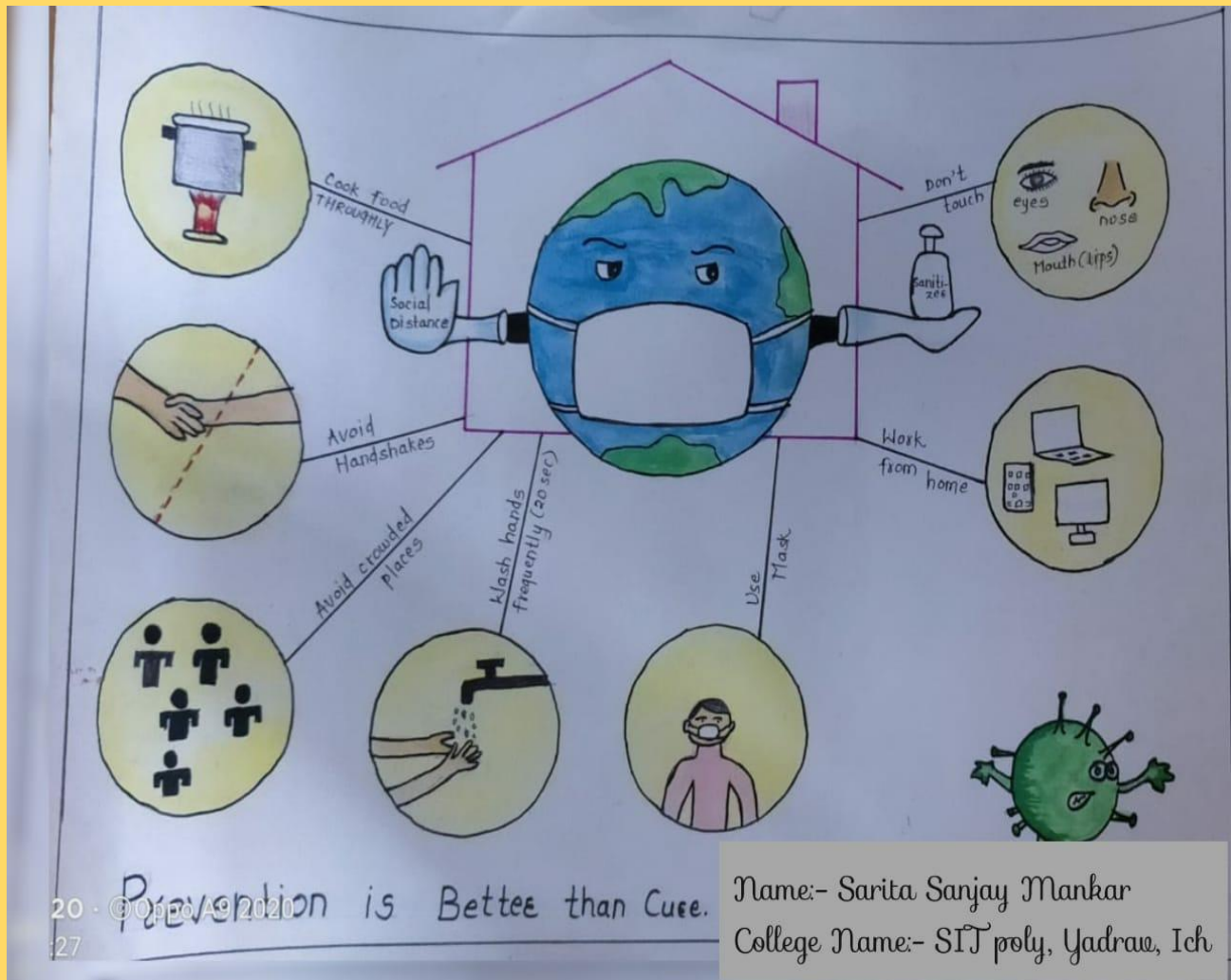
## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Sarita Sanjay Mankar

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





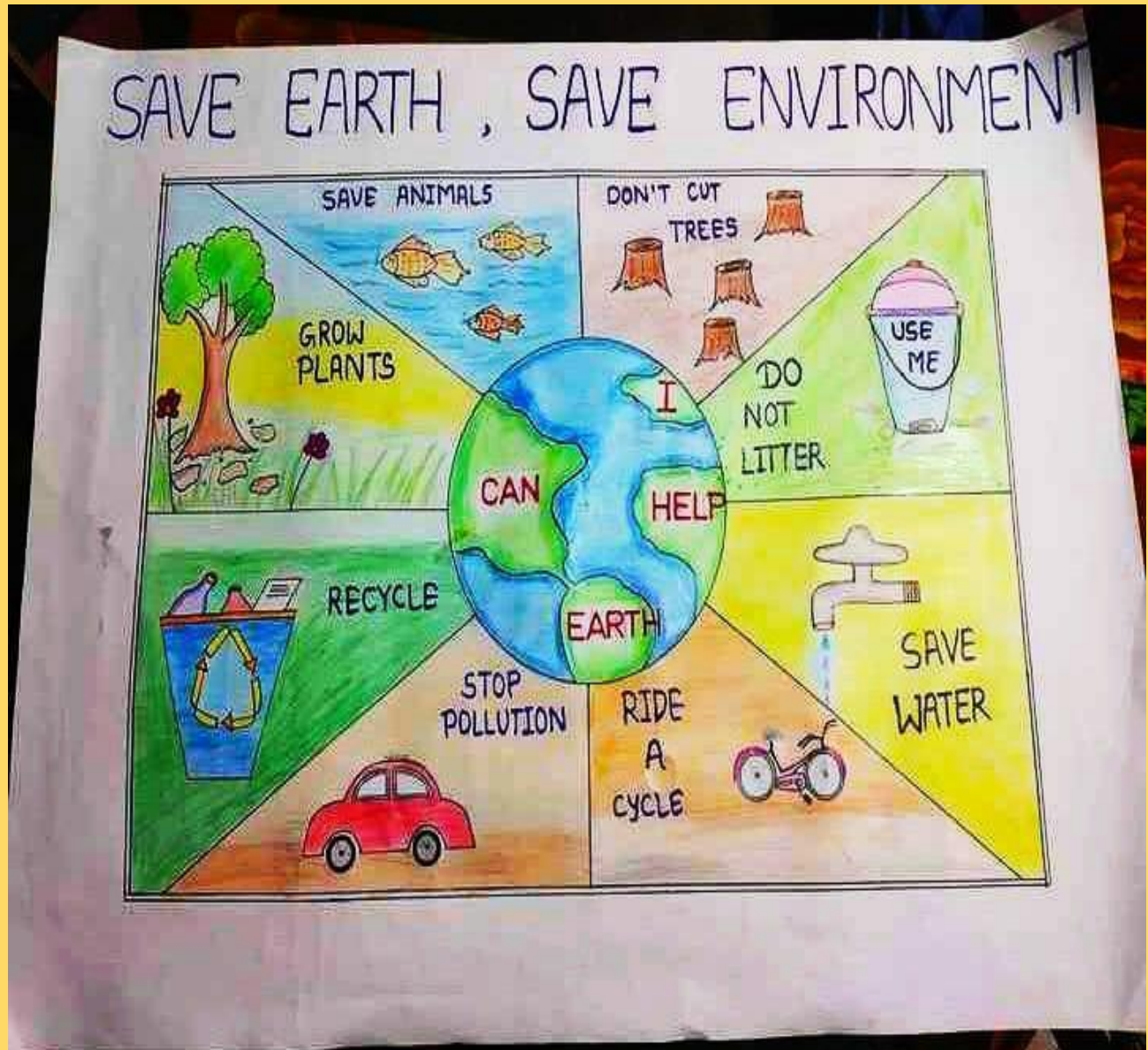
This vibrant cartoon depicts various COVID-19 safety protocols. At the center is a large, anthropomorphic blue virus character with a sad expression, wearing a white surgical mask and having a bandage on its forehead. The background is black with white stars. Surrounding the central figure are several circular vignettes showing preventive actions: 

- Top Left:** A person in a dark, hooded robe stands before a blue door decorated with green virus icons.
- Top Center:** Medical professionals in blue scrubs and masks attend to a patient lying on a gurney.
- Top Right:** A woman in a red shirt helps another woman wash her hands at a sink with running water.
- Middle Right:** A woman in a yellow shirt gives a thumbs-up while wearing a white face mask.
- Bottom Right:** People are shown in a park-like setting; one person is shopping at a store labeled "SHOP".
- Bottom Center:** A person in a brown coat and hat maintains a safe distance from others, indicated by a sign that says "Keep Distance Be Safe".
- Bottom Left:** A person in a blue uniform and mask holds up a red prohibition sign (a circle with a diagonal bar) near a person in a purple shirt.
- Far Bottom Left:** A person in a grey hoodie walks through a crowd of green virus particles.
- Far Bottom Right:** A person in a brown coat and hat is being pushed or blocked by a person in a blue protective suit.

The entire scene is framed by stylized clouds and green virus particles, emphasizing the theme of disease prevention.

Dnyaneshwari Petkule

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)

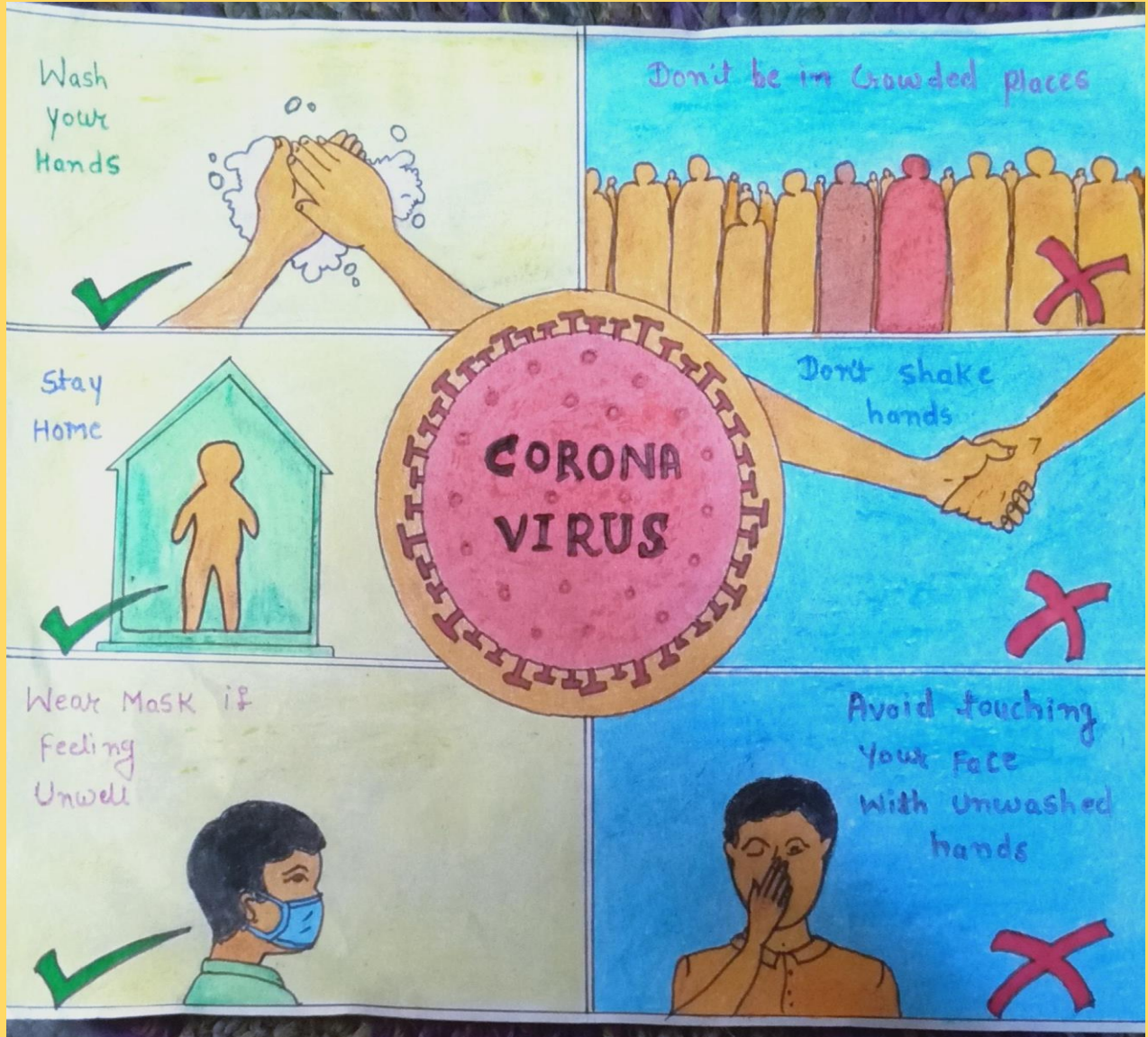


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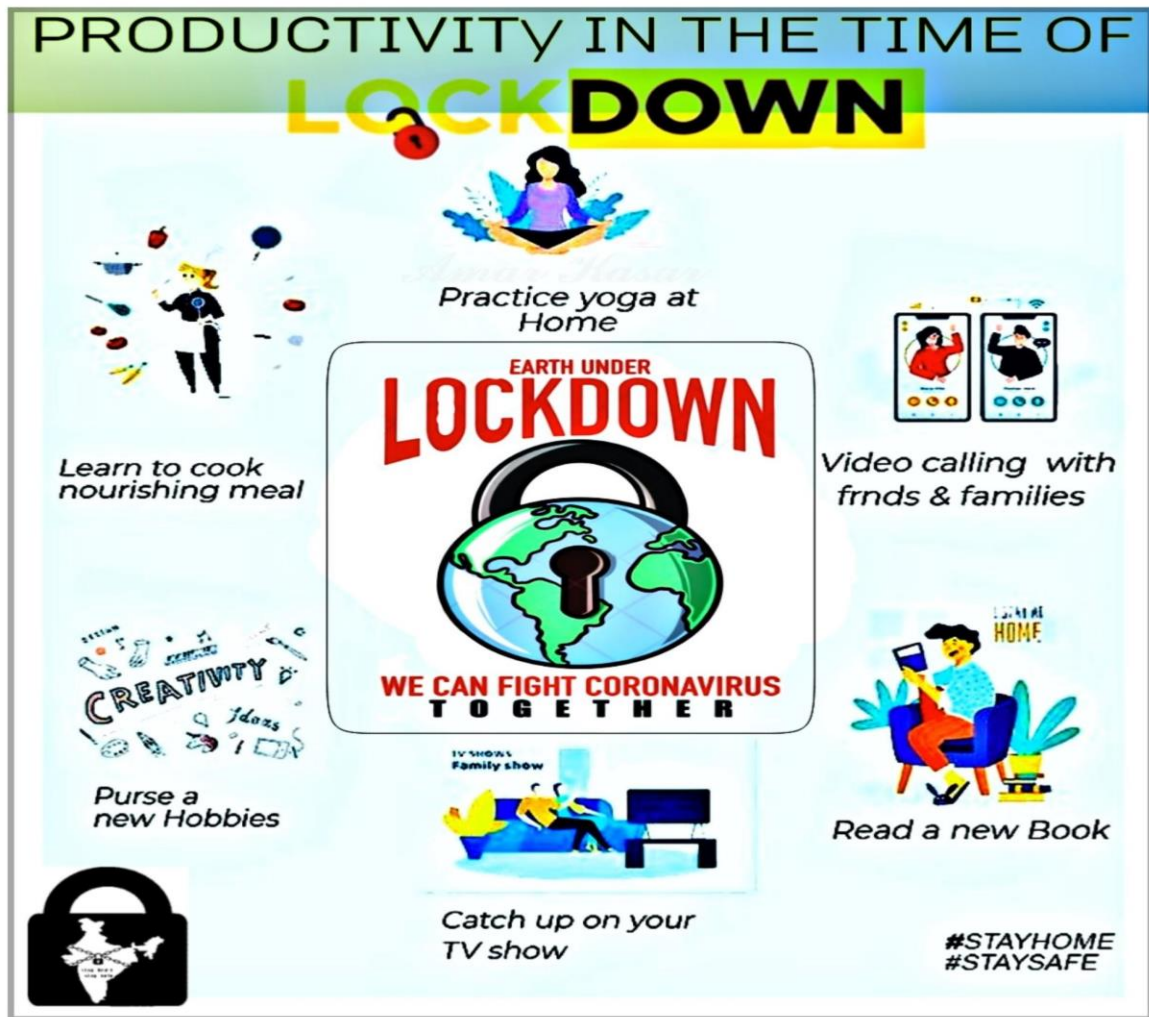
Durga Tulshiramji Bhagat



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



MR. AMAR BALKRISHNA KASAR  
A/P -GARGOTI ,TAL-BHUDARGAD  
DIST- KOLHAPUR





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Pravin Namdev Patil

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )



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Shrutika Kale



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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Prajakta Popatrao Desai

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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PRAJAKTA SANTOSH KHADKE



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )

Help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

**Are you trapped at home or SAFE at home?**



**You are experiencing any of the symptoms:**

- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Loss of taste or smell
- Diarrhea
- Fever

**Precaution is better than cure.**

**Staying at home is better than ICU.**

**Wearing mask is better than a ventilator.**

**PRECAUTION:-**



**" We are in this together and, we will get through it together. "**

This friendly reminder is brought to you by me.

**PRAJAKTA SANTOSH KHADAKE**

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कोरडकर आरती

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट )



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Ganesh Dinkar Waikar



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)





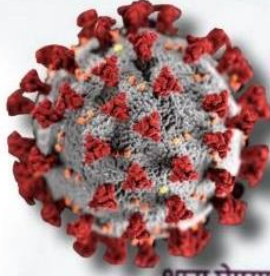
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प्रज्योत भोईटे

कोरोना व्हायरस ह्या भयान रोगापासून सर्वांना मुक्त करावे हीच इच्छापूर्ती बाप्या चरणी प्रार्थना...



# कोरोना व्हायरस काळजी करू नका, सावध रहा !

श्वास घेण्यास अडचण । खोकला । ताप । शिंका । अशक्तपणा ।  
घशात खवखव । डोकेदुखी ही लक्षणे दिसल्यास उपचार घ्या.

**हे करा...स्वतःला व इतरांना सुरक्षित ठेवा !**



- साबण व पाणी वापरून हात स्वच्छ धुवा.
- शिंकताना व खोकताना आपल्या नाकावर व तोंडावर रुमाल वापरा.
- सर्दी किंवा तापाची लक्षणे असलेल्या लोकांशी नजिकचा संपर्क टाळा.
- मांस आणि अंडी पूर्णपणे शिजवून व उकडून घ्या.
- जंगली अथवा पाळीव प्राण्यांशी निकट संपर्क टाळा.
- गरम पाण्याचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करावा.
- आपले रोज वापरणारे कपडे नियमितपणे धुवावेत.



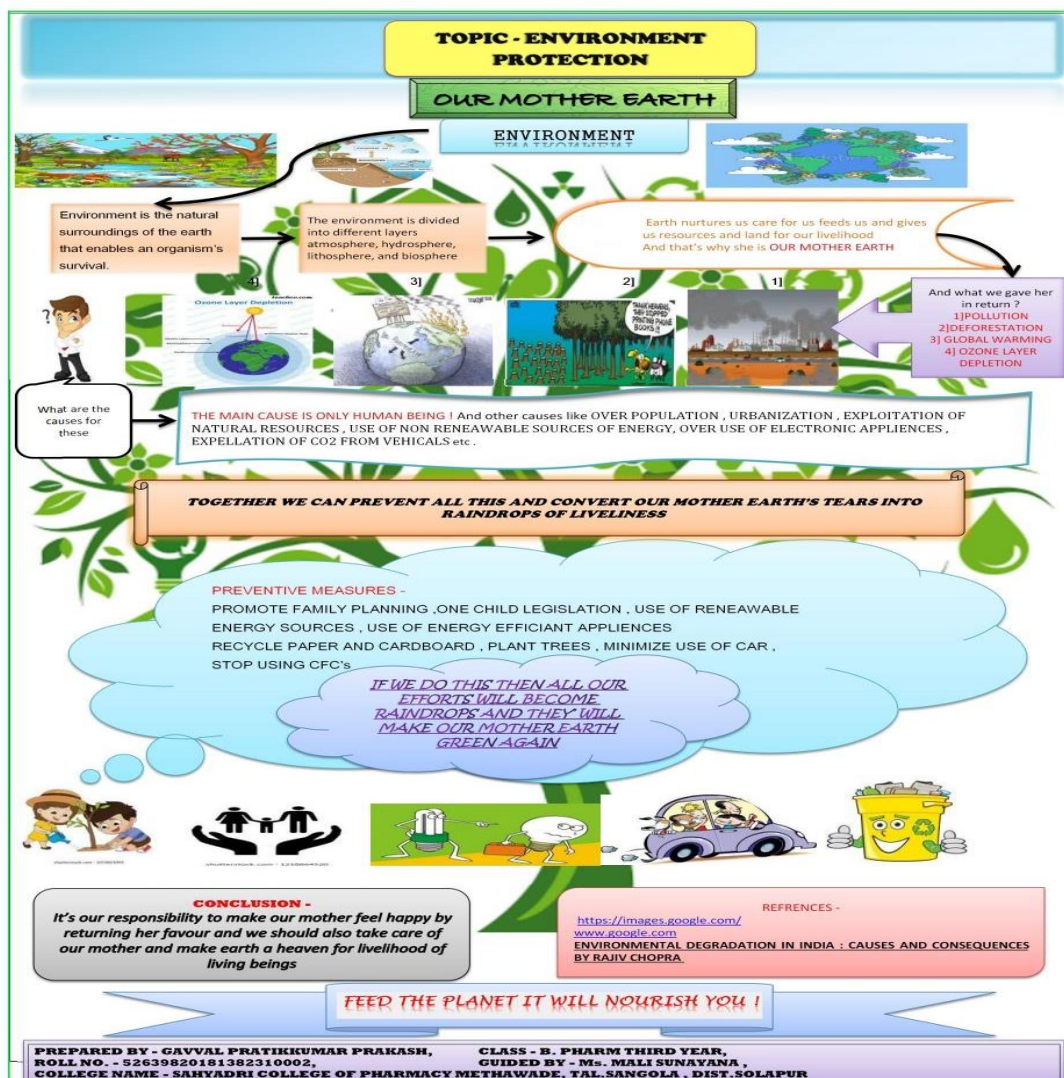
**उपचारासाठी आपल्या जवळील शासकीय रुग्णालयाशी संपर्क साधा.**

• राष्ट्रीय कॉल सेंटर क्र.: +91-11-23978046  
• राज्यस्तरीय नियंत्रण कक्ष क्र.: 020-26127394

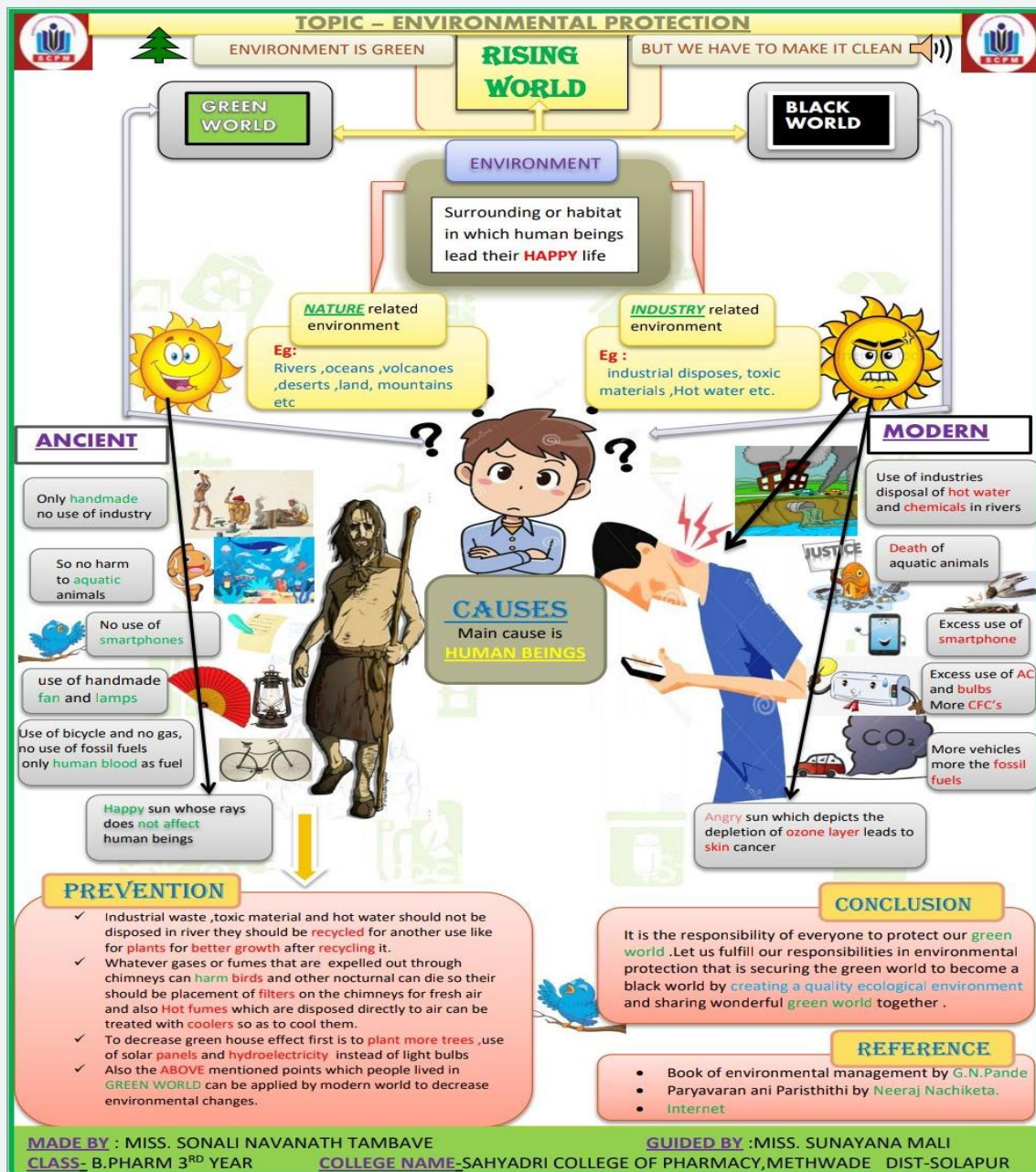
• टोल फ्री हेल्पलाइन क्र.: 104



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Ruchika Ahire


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## Avoiding three Cs

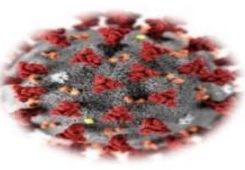
Be aware of different level risk different level settings

there are certain places covid-19 spread easily


1



**Crowded places**  
With people nearby




2



**close contact setting**  
Especially where people have close range of conversation

3



**confined and enclosed spaces.**  
With poor ventilation

The risk is higher in place The risk is higher in places where these factors overlap.

Even as restrictions are lifted, consider where you are going and #StaySafe by avoiding the Three Cs.

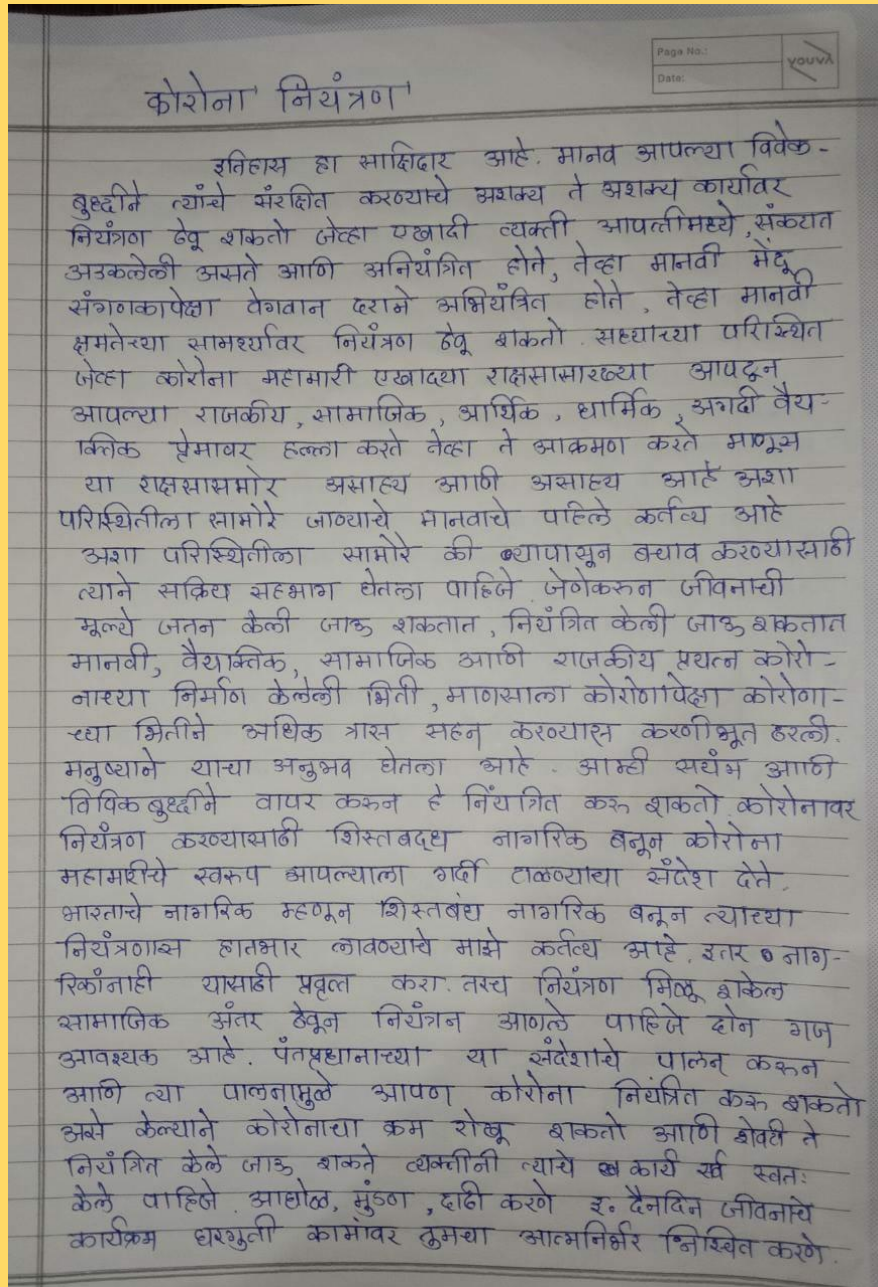
### What should we do?

- ❖ When open windows and doors for ventilation
- ❖ Maintain at least 1 m distance from others
- ❖ Keep hands clean and cover coughs and sneezes
- ❖ Wear a mask if requested or if physical distancing is not possible
- ❖ Crowded and limit time in enclosed Spaces.

- ❖ WASHING your hands frequently
- ❖ COVERING your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your
- ❖ DISPOSING of used tissue in bin immediately
- ❖ PRACTISING social distancing
- ❖ USING personal protective equipment appropriately
- ❖ CLEANING frequently touche



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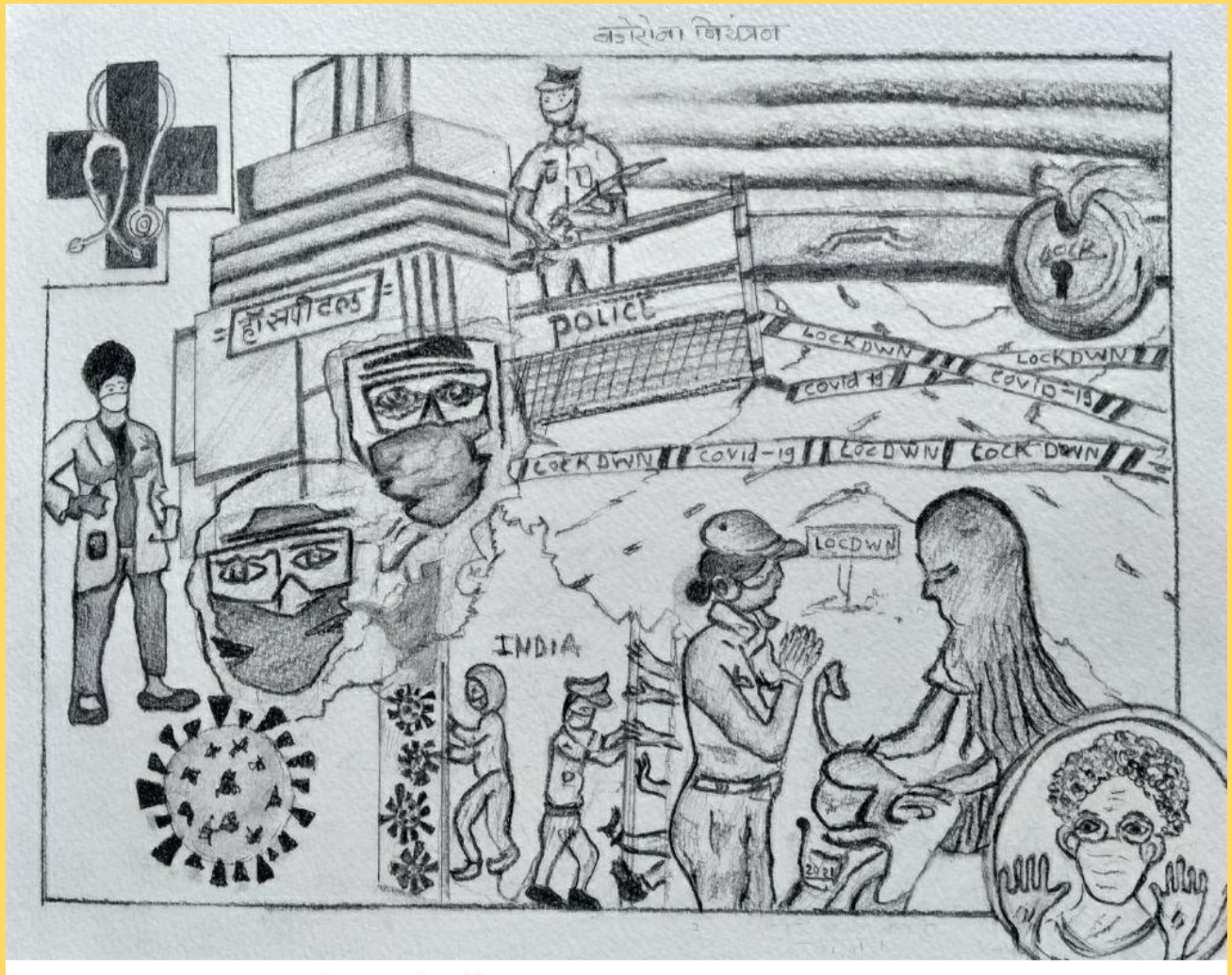
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Ajay Kamble

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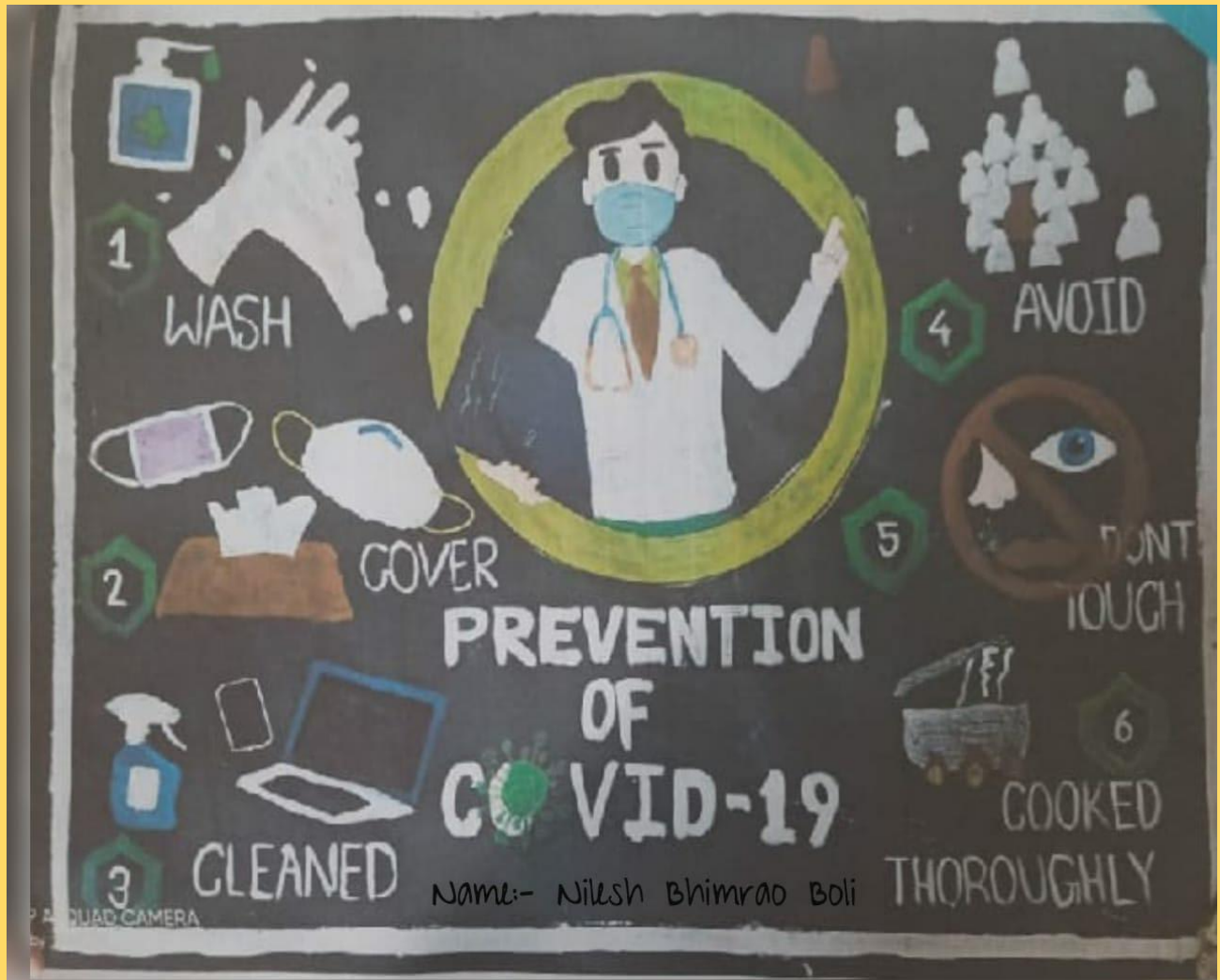


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Nilesh Bhimrao Boli



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[illegible]

**शैलेश मोतिराम साळवी**



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Rutuja Tanaji Jathar

## माझी जबाबदारी : ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा २०२१ (खुला गट)



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गौरव अशोक वराडे



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## ऑनलाइन पोस्टर स्पर्धा 2021

माझी जबाबदारी  
श्री गौरव अशोक वराडे  
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक  
डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फॉरेंसिक सायन्स  
यशवंतराव चव्हाण इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ सायन्स, सातारा (स्वायत्त)  
मो.नं. 9503552444



## रस्ते सुरक्षा नियम

1. गाडी चालवताना हेल्मेटचा वापर करणे.



2. गाडी चालवितांना मोबाईल फोनचा वापर टाळणे.



3. गाडी चालवताना सीट बेल्टचा वापर करणे.



4. गाडीच्या वेगा विषयी दिलेल्या नियमांचे पालन करणे.



5. वाहतूक नियमांचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करणे.



6. रस्त्यांवरील चौक, कॉर्नर व वळणावरती गाडीचा वेग कमी करावा किंवा मर्यादित ठेवावा.



7. दारू पिऊन किंवा नशा करून गाडी चालवणे टाळावे.



8. वाहनांचे वारंवार सर्विसिंग करण्यात यावे.



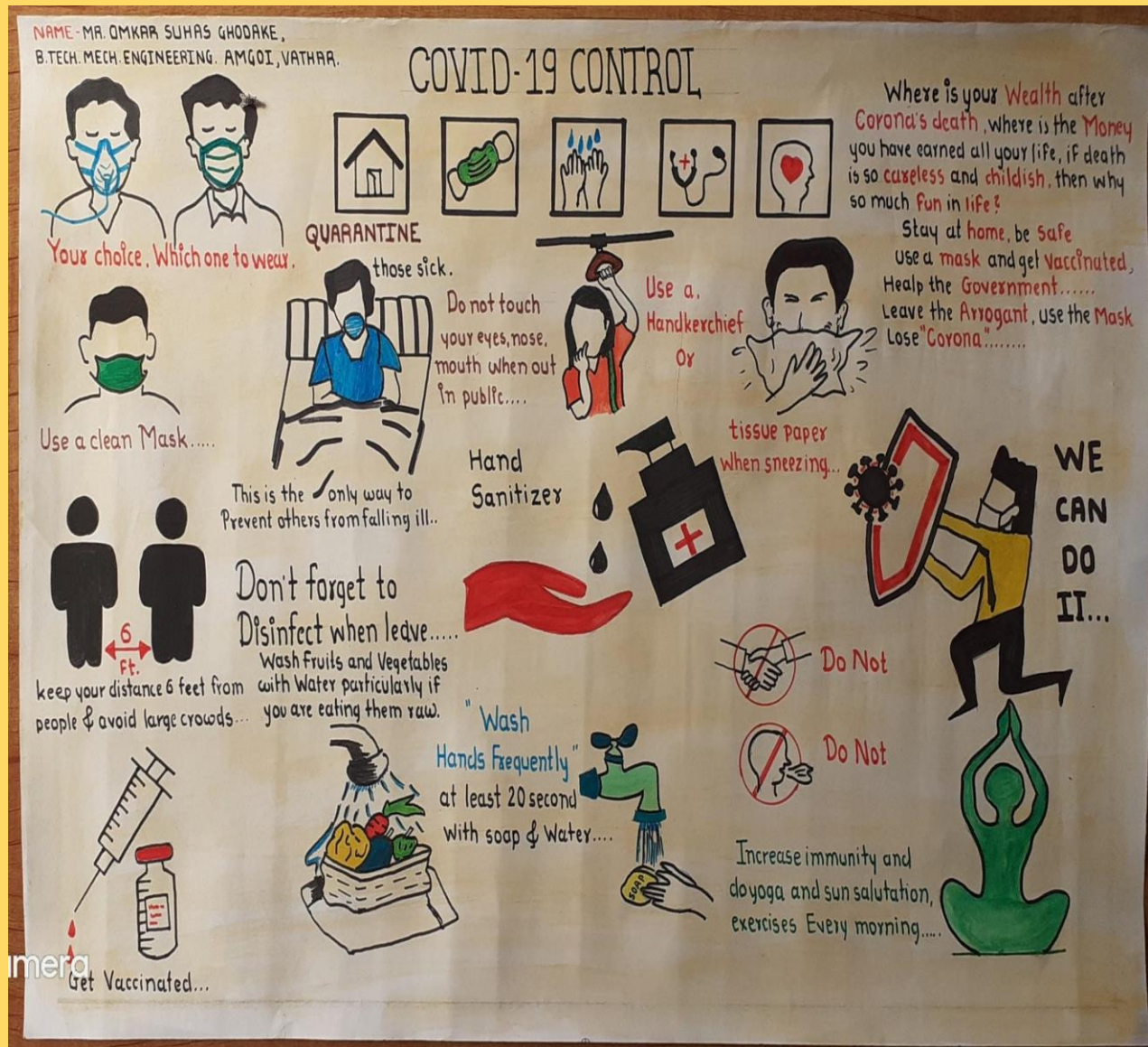
9. वाहन काळजीपूर्वक व सुरक्षित चालवावे.



10. रस्त्यावर गाडी चालवत असताना राग द्वेष करू नये व तसेच संयम ठेवून गाडी चालवावी.



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