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CLASS- S.Y.B.A

ROLL NO – 39

**SUBJECT – STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES AND
THE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT**

AIM: STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

THEORY:

Until two decades ago the world looked at economic status alone as a measure of human development. Thus countries that were economically well developed and where people were relatively richer were called advanced nations while the rest where poverty was widespread and were economically backward were called developing countries. Most countries of North America and Europe which had become industrialized at an earlier stage have become economically more advanced. They not only exploited their own natural resources rapidly but also used the natural resources of developing countries to grow even larger economies. Thus the way development progressed, the rich countries got richer while the poor nations got poorer. However, even the developed world has begun to realise that their lives were being seriously affected by the environmental consequences of development based on economic growth alone. This form of development did not add to the quality of life as the environmental conditions had begun to deteriorate.

By the 1970s most development specialists began to appreciate the fact that economic growth alone could not bring about a better way of life for people unless environmental conditions were improved. Development strategies in which only economic considerations were used, had begun to suffer from serious environmental problems due to air and water pollution, waste management, deforestation and a variety of other ill effects that seriously affected peoples' well being and health. There were also serious equity issues between the "haves and the have nots" in society, at the global and national levels. The disparity in the lifestyles between the rich and the poor was made worse by these unsustainable development strategies.

Many decades ago, Mahatma Gandhi envisioned a reformed village community based on sound environmental management. He stressed on the need for sanitation based on recycling human and animal manure and well-ventilated cottages built of recyclable material. He envisioned roads as being clean and free of dust. His main objective was to

use village made goods instead of industrial products. All these principals are now considered part of sound long-term development. Gandhiji had designed a sustainable lifestyle for himself when these concepts were not a part of general thinking.

A growing realization of the development strategy that Mahatma Gandhi had suggested many decades earlier is now accepted by experts on development across the world. This is based on his concept that the world could support people's needs but not their greed. It has become obvious that the quality of human life has worsened as economies grew. The world now appears to be at a crossroad. It has taken the path of short term economic growth and now suffers the consequences of environmental degradation at the cost of loss of 'quality of human life'.

The earth cannot supply the amount of resources used and wasted by the economically well off sectors of society as well as that required for day to day sustenance of the ever growing population in less developed countries. Society must thus change its unsustainable development strategy to a new form where development will not destroy the environment. This form of sustainable development can only be brought about if each individual practices a sustainable lifestyle based on caring for the earth. It was also realized that these were not simple issues. Indira Gandhi said in the Stockholm Conference in 1972 that poverty was the greatest polluter. This meant that while the super rich nations had serious environmental problems, the under-developed in Asia, Africa and South America had a different set of environmental problems linked to poverty. Developing countries were suffering the consequences of a rapidly expanding human population with all its

SOCIAL ISSUES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 Objectives

Developing and modernizing the technologies without losing our sound traditional values and practices is essential.

1.1 Sustainable development

Meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations, to meet their own needs.

1.2 True sustainable development

Optimum use of natural resources with high degree of reusability, minimum wastage, least generation of toxic byproducts and maximum productivity.

1.3 Dimensions of sustainable development

Multi dimensional concept – derived from interactions between society, economy and environment.

1.4 Aspects of sustainable development

- ∅ Inter-generational equity
- ∅ Intra-generational equity.

1.5 Approaches for sustainable development

- Developing appropriate technology - locally adaptable, eco-friendly, resource efficient and culturally suitable.
- Reduce, reuse, recycle [3R] approach – reduces waste generation and pollution
- Providing environmental education and awareness – changing attitude of the people
- ∨ Consumption of renewable resources – attain sustainability
- ∨ Conservation of non renewable resources – conserved by recycling and reusing
- ∨ Population control.

1.6 Urban problems related to energy

- ∅ Energy demanding activities

- ∅ Solution for urban energy problem.

2 WATER CONSERVATION

The process of saving water for future utilization.

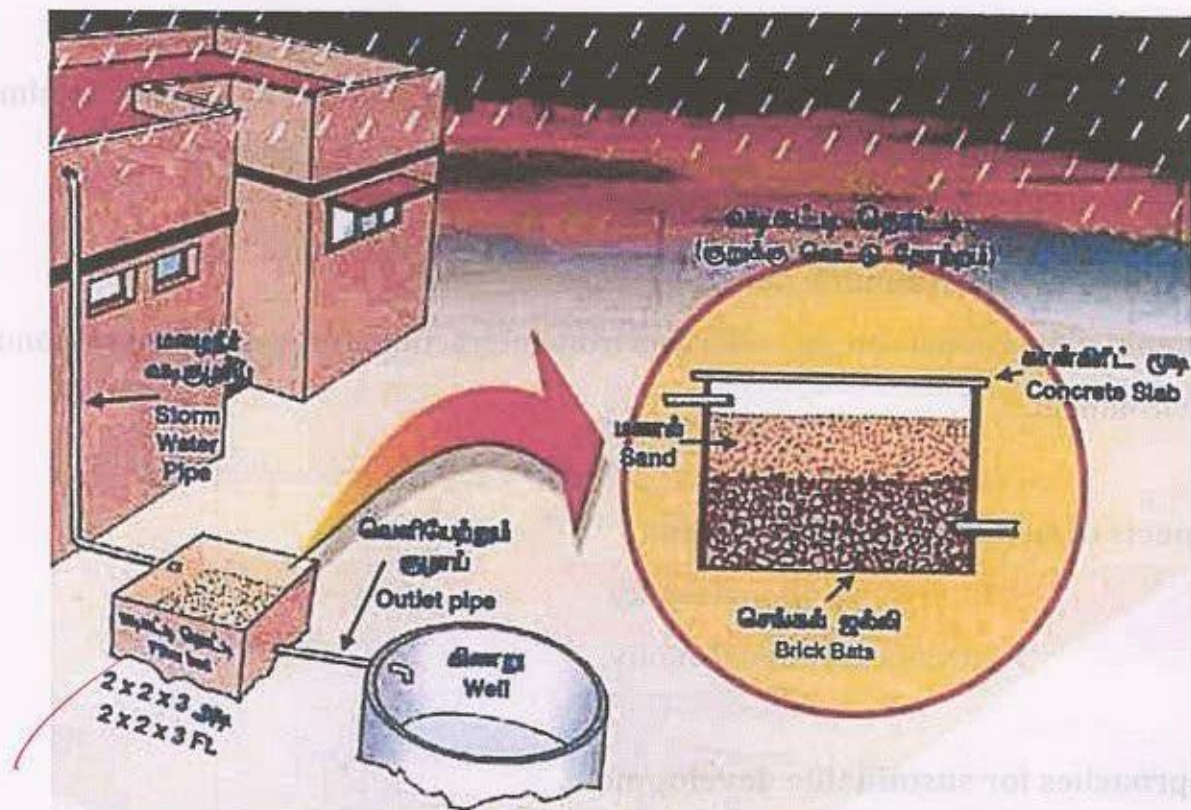


Fig.4.1 Rain Water Harvesting

2.1 Need for water conservation

- ü Changes in environmental factors
- ü Better lifestyles
- ü Increase in population
- ü Deforestation
- ü Over exploitation of ground water
- ü Agricultural and industrial activities.

2.2 Strategies of water conservation

- ∅ Reducing evaporation losses
- ∅ Reducing irrigation losse
- ∅ Re use of water
- ∅ Preventing of wastage of water
- ∅ Decreasing run-off losses

- o Avoid discharge of sewage.

2.3 Methods of water conservation

Rain water harvesting- A technique of capturing and storing of rain water for further utilization.

2.4 Objectives of rain water harvesting

- v Increasing demands
- v Recharging the ground water
- v Reducing the ground water
- v Increase in hydro static pressure.

3 WATER SHED MANAGEMENT

- The management of rainfall and resultant run-off.

3.1 Objectives

- To minimize of risk of floods
- For developmental activities
- To generate huge employment opportunities
- To promote forestry
- To protect soil from erosion.

3.2 Factors affecting watershed

- o Unplanned land use
- o Deforestation
- o Droughty climates.

4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE

4.1 Causes

- Due to Developmental activities
- Due to Disaster
- Due to conservation initiatives.

4.2 Rehabilitation issues

- ü Displacement of tribal's increases poverty
- ü Breakup f families
- ü Communal ownership of property
- ü Vanishing social and cultural activities
- ü Loss of identity between the people.

4.3 Case Studies

Sardar Sarovar Dam, the Theri dam Project, Pong Dam.

4.4 Environmental ethics

Refers to the issues, principles and guidelines relating to human interactions with their environment.

4.5 Environmental problems

- ∨ Deforestation
- ∨ Population growth
- ∨ Pollution due to effluent and smoke
- ∨ Water scarcity
- ∨ Land degradation.

4.6 Solutions

- ∅ Reducing the energy sources
- ∅ Recycle and reuse of waste products
- ∅ Soil degradation
- ∅ Sustainable development
- ∅ Protection of Bio – diversity
- ∅ Reducing the population.

5 CLIMATE

The average weather of an area.

5.1 Causes of climate change

- ✓ Presence of green house gases
- ✓ Depletion of ozone gases.

5.2 Effect of climate change

- Migration of animals
- Upsetting the hydrological cycles results in floods and droughts
- Changes in global pattern of winds.

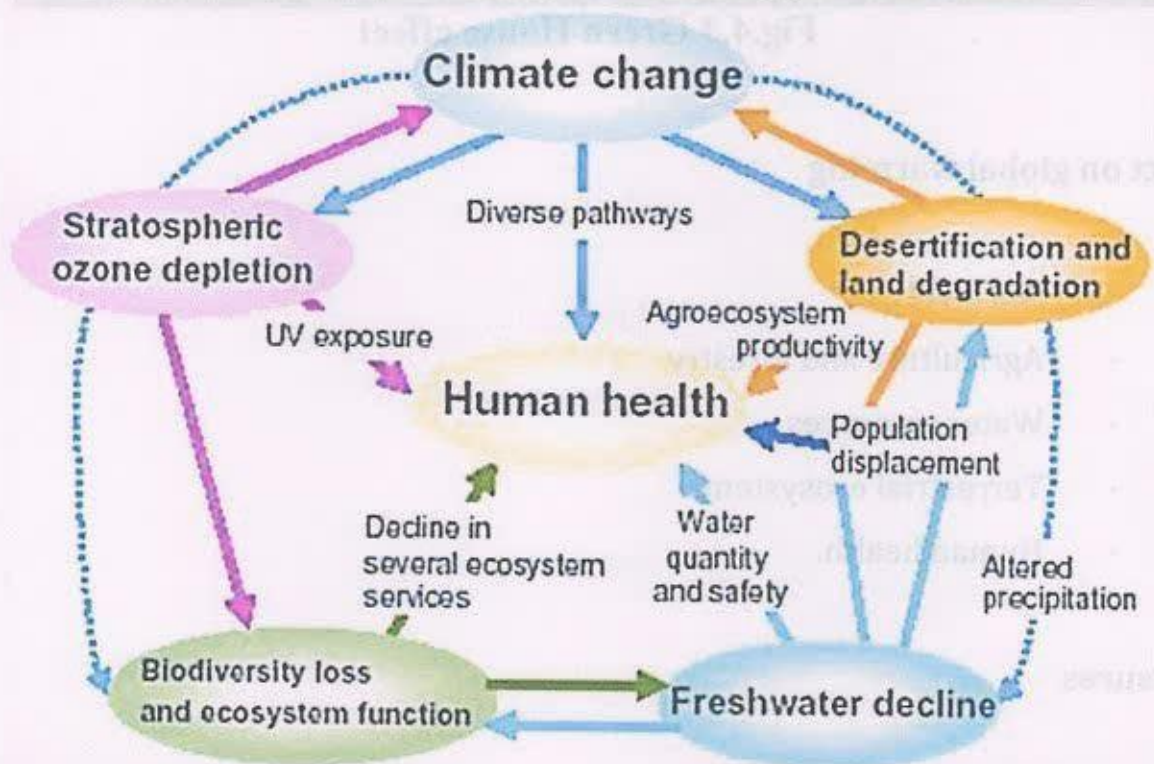


Fig.4.2 Climate Changes

5.3 Green house effect

The progressive warming of earth surface due to blanketing effect of man made CO₂ in the atmosphere.

Green house gases- causing global warming
CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CFCs.

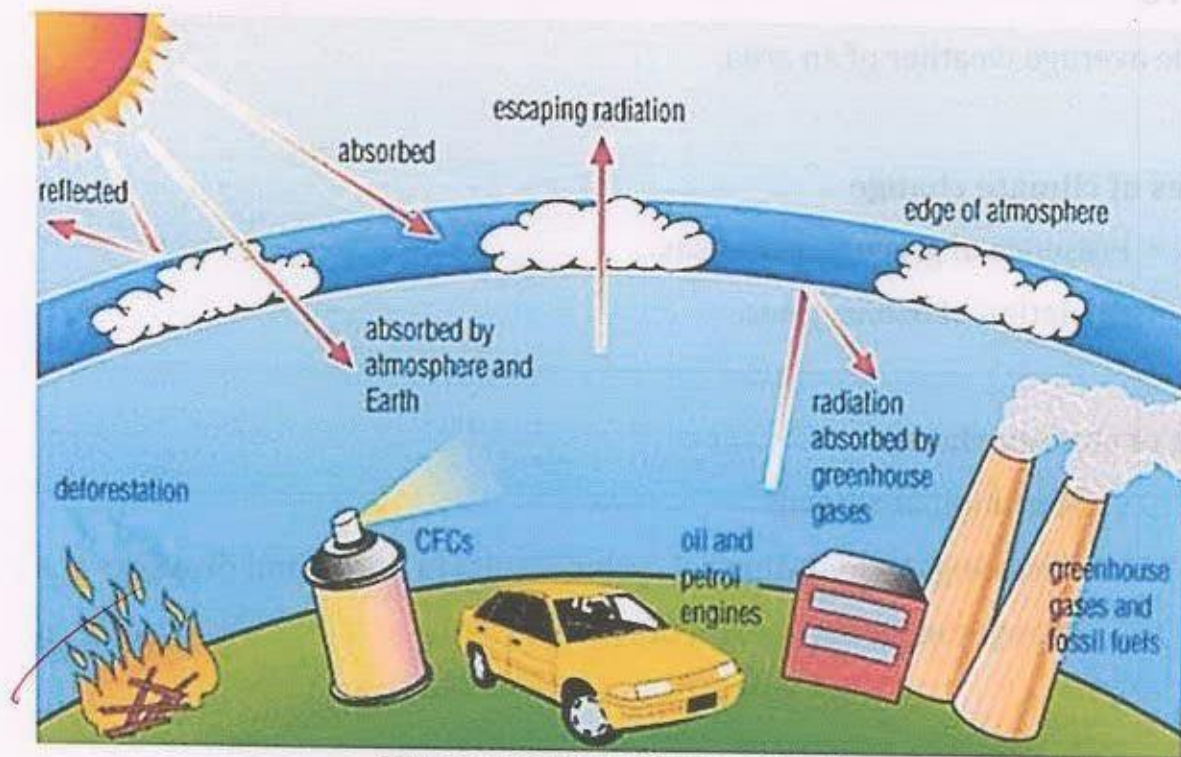


Fig.4.3 Green House effect

5.4 Effect on global warming

- Sea level
- Agriculture and forestry
- Water resources
- Terrestrial ecosystems
- Human health.

5.5 Measures

- ✓ Reducing CO₂ emission
- ✓ Utilizing renewable resources
- ✓ Plant more trees
- ✓ Adopt sustainable agriculture.

6 ACID RAIN

The precipitation of CO₂, SO₂, and NO₂ gases as pollutants in water.

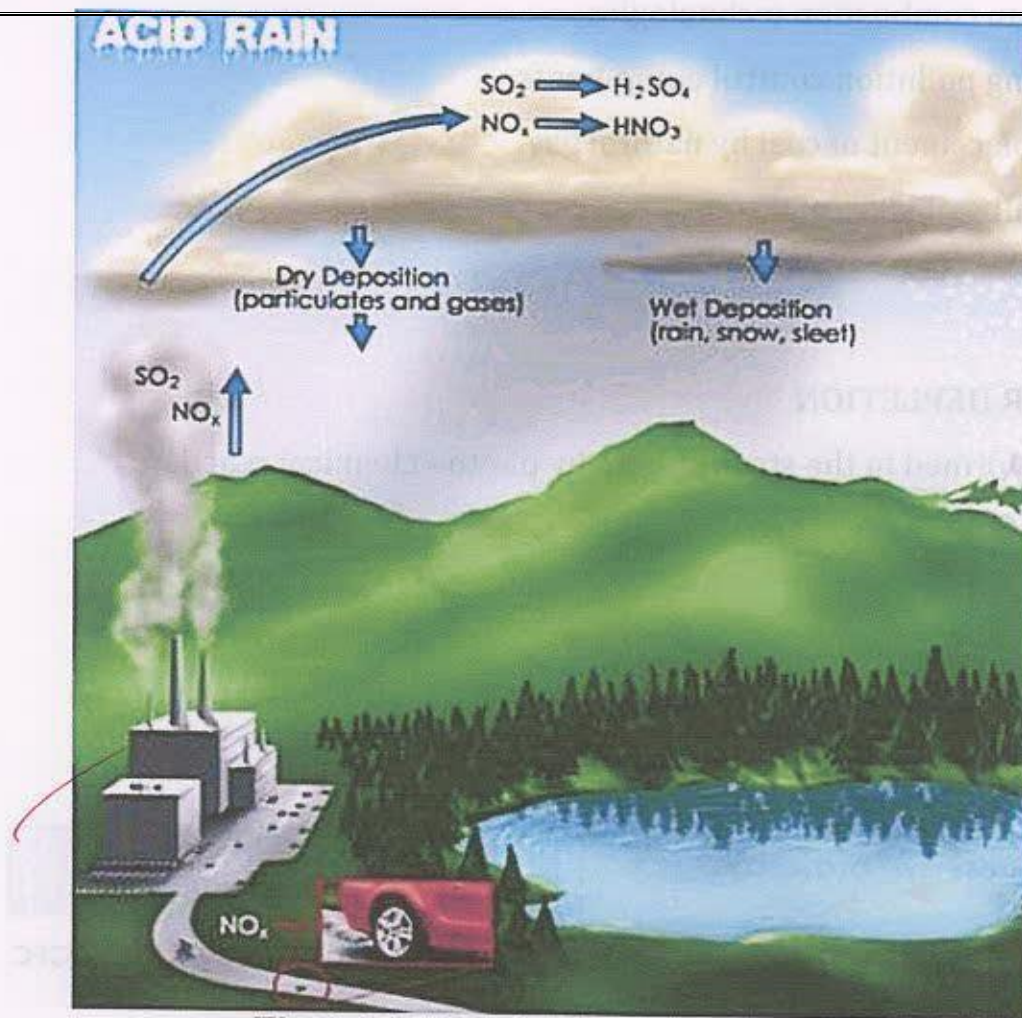


Fig.4.4 Acid Rain formation

6.1 Effects of acid rain

1. Human beings

- Destroy life – nervous, respiratory and digestive system
- Causes premature death from heart and lung disorders.

2. On Buildings

Corrosion - Taj Mahal, houses, statues, bridges, metals.

3. On terrestrial and Lake Ecosystem

- ∅ Reduces rate of photosynthesis, growth of crops, Fish population.
- ∅ And bio mass production.

6.2 Control measures

- ü Clean combustion technologies
- ü Using pollution control equipments
- ü Replacement of coal by natural gas
- ü Liming of lakes and soils.

7 OZONE LAYER DEPLETION

Ozone is formed in the stratosphere by photo - chemical reaction.

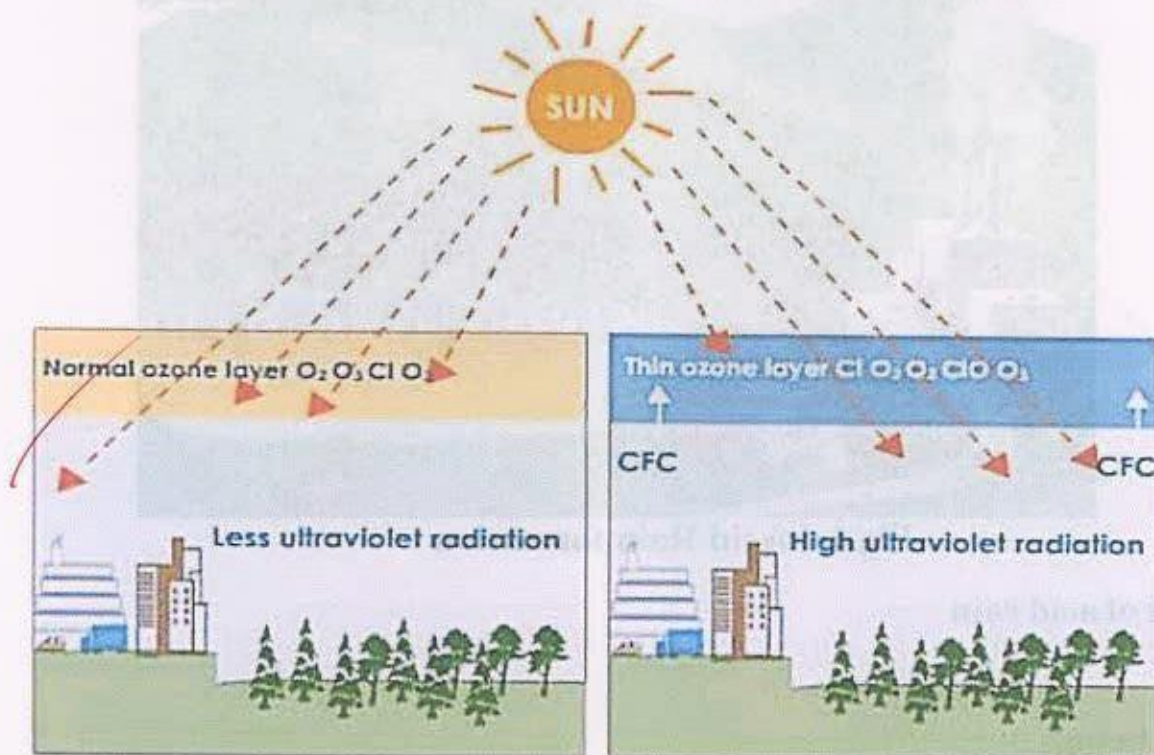


Fig.4.5 Depletion of Ozone layer

7.1 Ozone depleting chemicals

Chloro Fluro carbon, Hydro chloro fluoro carbon, Bromo fluoroCarbon.

7.2 Effects

- ✓ On human health – Skin cancer, cataracts, allergies etc.
- ✓ On aquatic systems- phyto plankton, fish
- ✓ On materials- paints, plastics
- ✓ On climate – increasing the average temperature of the earth surface.

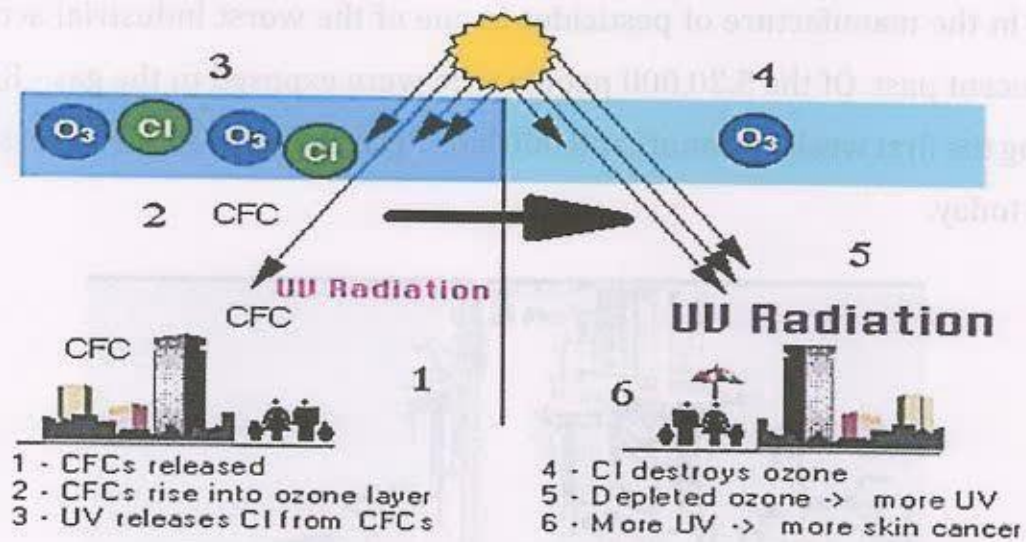


Fig.4.6 Causes and Effects of O₃ depletion

7.3 Control Measures

- Replacing CFCs
- Use of methyl bromide – crop fumigant.

8 NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS AND HOLOCAUST

The release of large amounts of nuclear energy and radioactive products into the atmosphere. Nuclear energy was researched by man as an alternate source of energy compared to fossil fuels. Although this did happen along with the benefits came its downfall. In the short history of nuclear energy there has been a number of accidents that have surpassed any natural calamity. A single nuclear accident causes loss of life, long term illness and destruction of property on a large scale.

Examples

1.THE CARELESS SITING OF INDUSTRIES- Bhopal gas tragedy

The careless siting of industries and relatively poor regulatory controls leads to ill health in the.The Bhopal gas tragedy on December 2nd 1984, where Union Carbide's Plant leaked 43 tons of Methyl Isocyanate and other substances,

used in the manufacture of pesticides is one of the worst industrial accidents in the recent past. Of the 5,20,000 people who were exposed to the gas - 8,000 died during the first week and another 8,000 later. The impact of the survivors is visible even today.



Fig.4.7 Bhopal gas tragedy plant

2. CHERNOBYL REACTOR INCIDENT

On April 25, 1986, Russian engineers and scientists begin preliminary tests on Chernobyl power plant's 4th reactor. In order to control the experiment, the automatic control system was shut down. After some work, stability was reached at very low power outputs. Unfortunately, manual control of the water pressure wasn't maintained. The reactor began to create excess heat. Without the automatic control, the control rods couldn't be reinserted in time; a deadly chain reaction had begun. Within a matter of 3-4 seconds, the reactor went from 5% output to 100 times its normal level. The water in the reactor flash-boiled, creating an explosion that leveled thousands of tons of concrete and steel, including the housing for the reactor. The steam carried almost 70% of the nuclear material out of the reactor into the surrounding environment. Several thousand volunteers died on the scene, and it is estimated that 7,000 to 10,000 volunteers died in total, considering short and long-term effects. Thousands of miles from the scene, the birth defect rate became double the world average. It is also estimated that

150,000 were put at risk for thyroid cancer, and over 800,000 children were put at risk of contracting leukemia. 2 million acres of land (1/5 of the usable farmland in the Ukraine) was, and still is, completely unusable. It remains difficult to determine the scope of the disaster; radiation resulting from the event was detected all over the globe. It is estimated that it may cost up to \$400 billion and will take up to 200 years to correct the damage done to the area, and to compensate those affected by the meltdown.



Fig.4.8 Chernobyl Reactor

8.1 Effects

- ∅ Nuclear winter
- ∅ Ignition of all combustible material

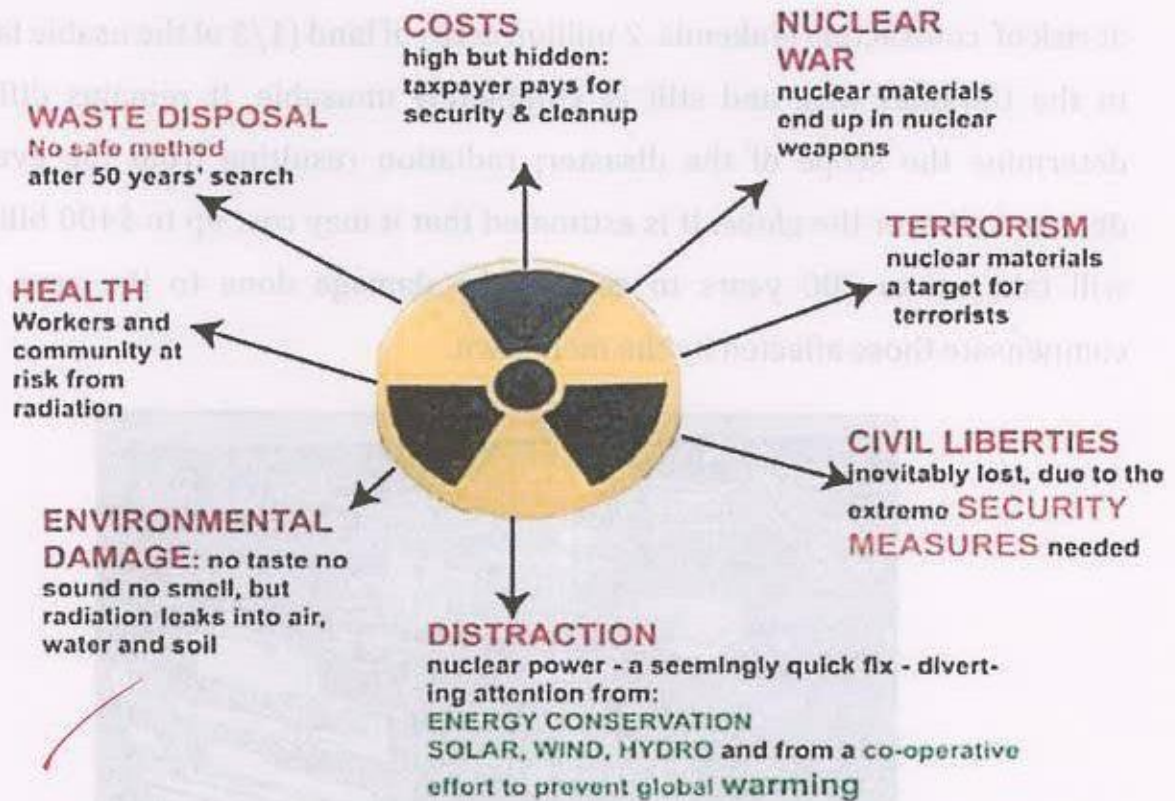


Fig.4.9 Effects of Nuclear Hazards

8.2 Control Measures

- ∅ Suitable precautions to avoid accident
- ∅ Constant monitoring of the radiation level
- ∅ Checks and control measures done by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

9 WASTE LAND RECLAMATION

Waste land: - The land which is not in use – unproductive, unfit for cultivation another economic uses.

9.1 Types of waste land

1. Uncultivable waste land

- Barren rocky areas, hilly slopes, sandy deserts.

2. Cultivable waste land

- degraded forest lands, gullied lands. Marsh lands, saline land etc.

9.2 Causes for waste land formation

- √ Soil Erosion, Deforestation, Water logging, Salinity.
- √ Excessive use of pesticides.
- √ Construction of dams.
- √ Over-exploitation of natural resources.
- √ Sewage and industrial wastes.
- √ Mining
- √ Growing demands for fuel, fodder wood and food causes degradation and loss of soil productivity.

9.3 Objectives of waste land reclamation

- To improve the physical structure and quality of the soil
- To prevent soil erosion
- To avoid over – exploitation of natural resources
- To conserve the biological resources.

9.4 Methods of waste land reclamation

- ü Drainage
- ü Leaching
- ü Irrigation practices
- ü Green manures and bio fertilizers
- ü Application of Gypsum
- ü Afforestation programmes
- ü Social forestry programmes.

9.5 Consumerisation of Waste products

- Consumerisation – Consumption of resources.
- Traditionally favorable rights of sellers
- Right to introduce product, price, Incentives
- Traditionally buyer rights

- Right to buy, right to expect the product to perform as claimed

9.6 Important information to be known by buyers

- ∅ About ingredients
- ∅ Manufacturing dates
- ∅ Expiry date, etc.

9.7 Objectives of Consumerisation

Improves rights and power of the buyers

Making the manufacturer liable

Reuse and recycle the product

Reclaiming useful parts

Reusable packing materials

Health and happiness.

10 SOURCES OF WASTES

Glass, papers, garbage's, food waste, automobile waste, dead animals etc.

10.1 E – Waste

Computers, printers, mobile phones, Xerox machines, calculators etc.

10.2 Effects of wastes

- o Dangerous to human life
- o Degrade soil
- o Cadmium in chips, Cathode ray tube, PVC causes cancer and other respiratory problems.
- o Non biodegradable plastics reduce toxic gases.

10.3 Factors affecting consumerisation and generation of wastes

- People over – Population

ü Consumption over – Population.

4.11 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND LAWS – IMPORTANT PROTECTION ACTS

- ▼ **Water Act 1974, 1978-** An Act to provide for the levy and collection of water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- ▼ **Water amendment Act 1987-** As a result, some of the basic principles of water law applicable today in India derive from irrigation acts. The early Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 sought, for instance, to regulate irrigation, navigation and drainage in Northern India.
 - One of the long-term implications of this act was the introduction of the right of the Government to 'use and control for public purposes the water of all rivers and stream flowing in natural channels, and of all lakes. The 1873 act refrained from asserting state ownership over surface waters. Nevertheless, this act is a milestone since it asserted the right of the Government to control water use for the benefit of the broader public.
 - This was progressively strengthened. Thus, the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1931 went much further and asserted direct state control over water:
'All rights in the water of any river, natural stream or natural drainage channel, natural lake or other natural collection of water shall vest in the Government.
- ▼ **Air Act 1981-** An Act to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such

Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

§ Whereas decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June, 1972, in which India participated, to take appropriate steps for the preservation of the natural resources of the earth which, among other things, include the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution; and whereas it is considered necessary to implement the decisions aforesaid in so far as they relate to the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution;

§ Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India

v **Wild life Act 1972**-It refers to a sweeping package of legislation enacted in 1972 by the Government of India. Before 1972, India only had five designated national parks. Among other reforms, the Act established schedules of protected plant and animal species; hunting or harvesting these species was largely outlawed. The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. Formalization of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves. Protection to habitat and wildlife within premises of such protected areas. Development of National Board for Wildlife and State Boards for Wildlife for identification of future protected areas. Up to April 2010 there have been 16 convictions under this act relating to the death of tigers.

v **Forest Act 1980 and Environment Act 1972**- Environment protection act 1986 (23 May 1986) I- it is a legislation which signifies the central government determination to take effective steps to protect the environment.

Stating that: No State Government or other authority shall make any order directing-

(i) that any reserved forest shall cease to be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose;

(iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organization not owned, managed or controlled by Government;

(iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reforestation.

12 ISSUES INVOLVED IN ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

- Drawbacks of wildlife protection Act
- Drawbacks of Forest Act 1980 and
- Drawbacks of Environment Act 1972.

13 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Our environment is presently degrading due to many activities like pollution, deforestation, overgrazing, rapid industrialization and urbanization.

13.1 Objectives of public awareness

Create awareness among people of rural and city about ecological imbalances, local environment, technological development and various development plants.

To organize meetings, group discussion on development, tree plantation programmes exhibitions.

To learn to live simple and eco-friendly manner.

13.2 Methods to create environmental awareness

- ü In schools and colleges
- ü Through mass - media
- ü Cinema
- ü Newspapers
- ü Audio - Visual media
- ü Voluntary organizations
- ü Traditional techniques
- ü Arranging competitions
- ü Leaders appeal

- Noise pollution
- Soil or land pollution

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Nearly Good



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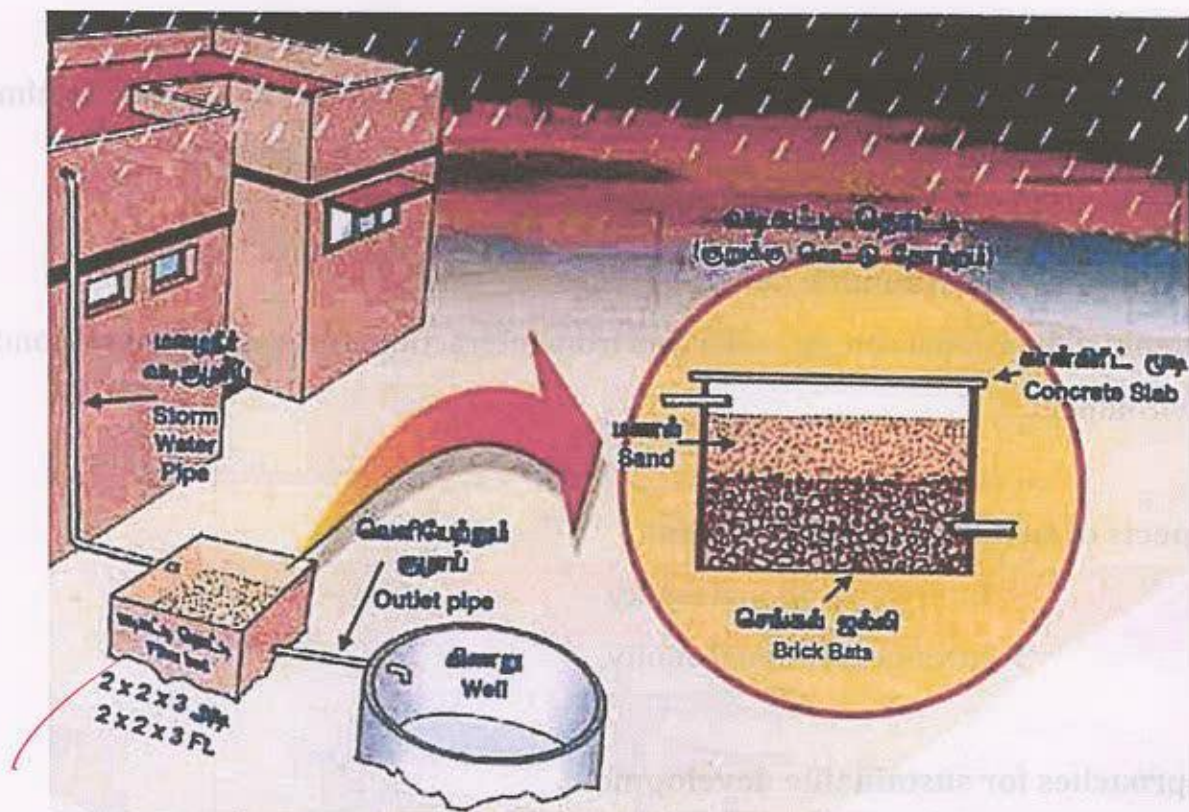


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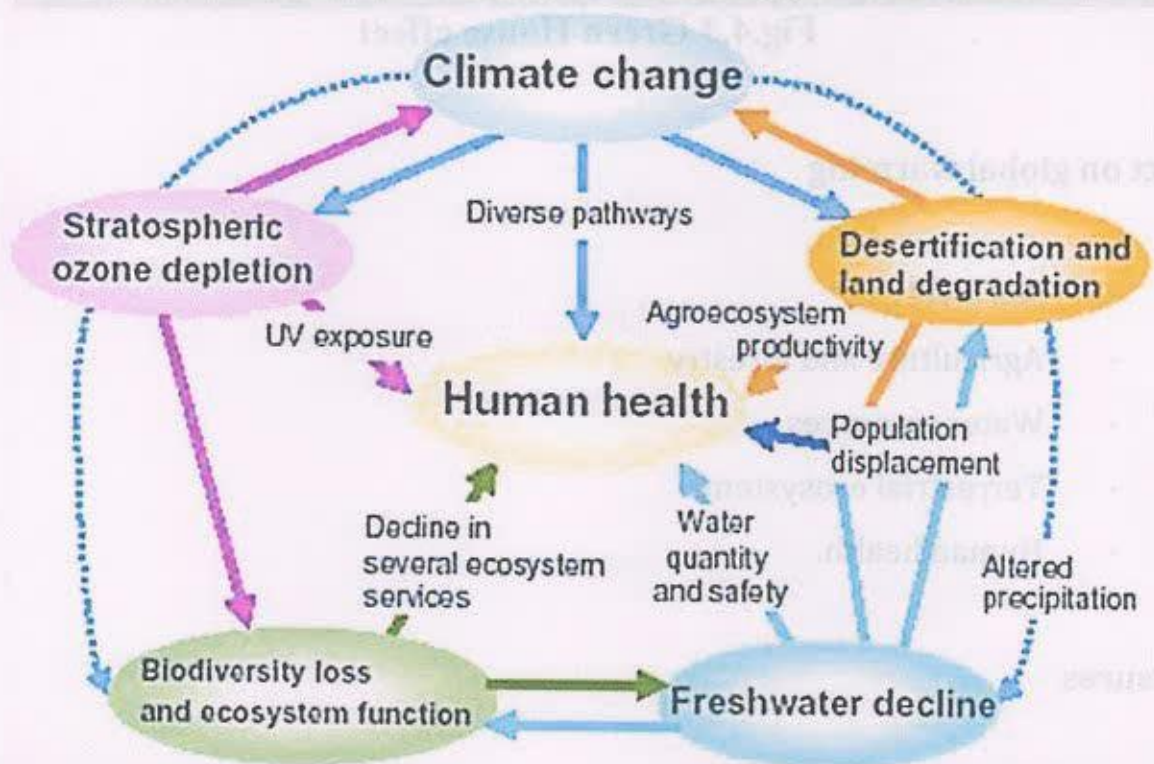


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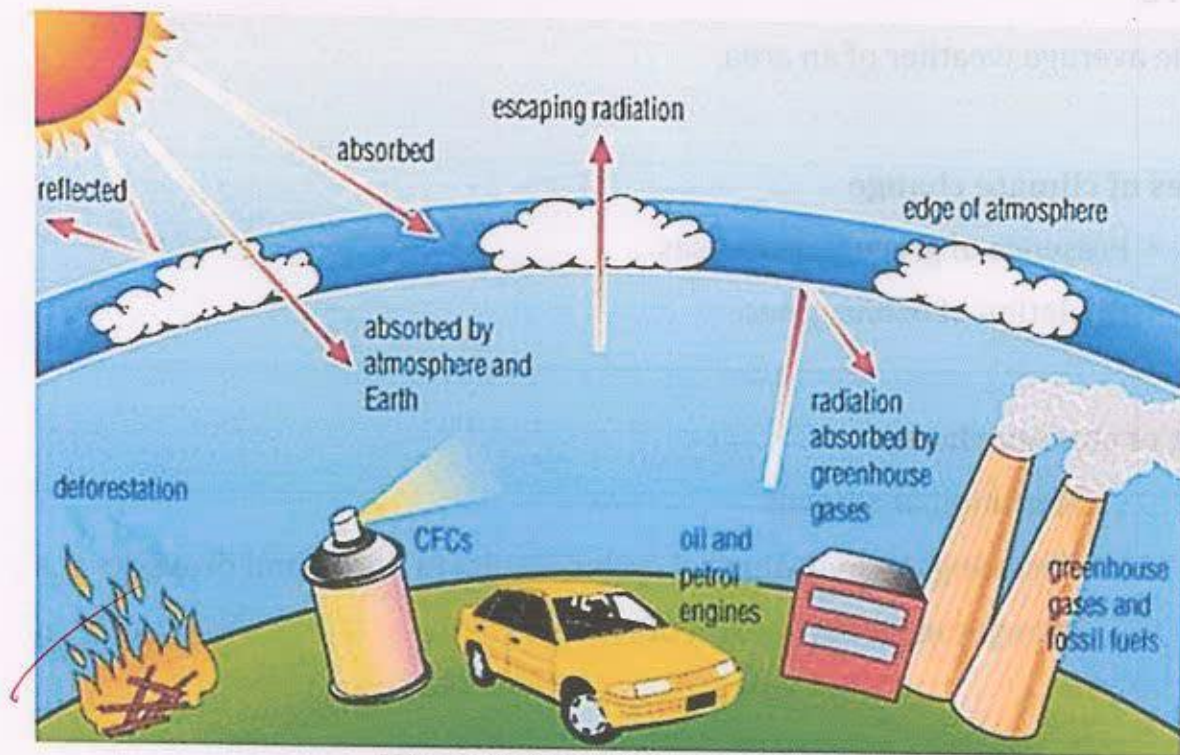


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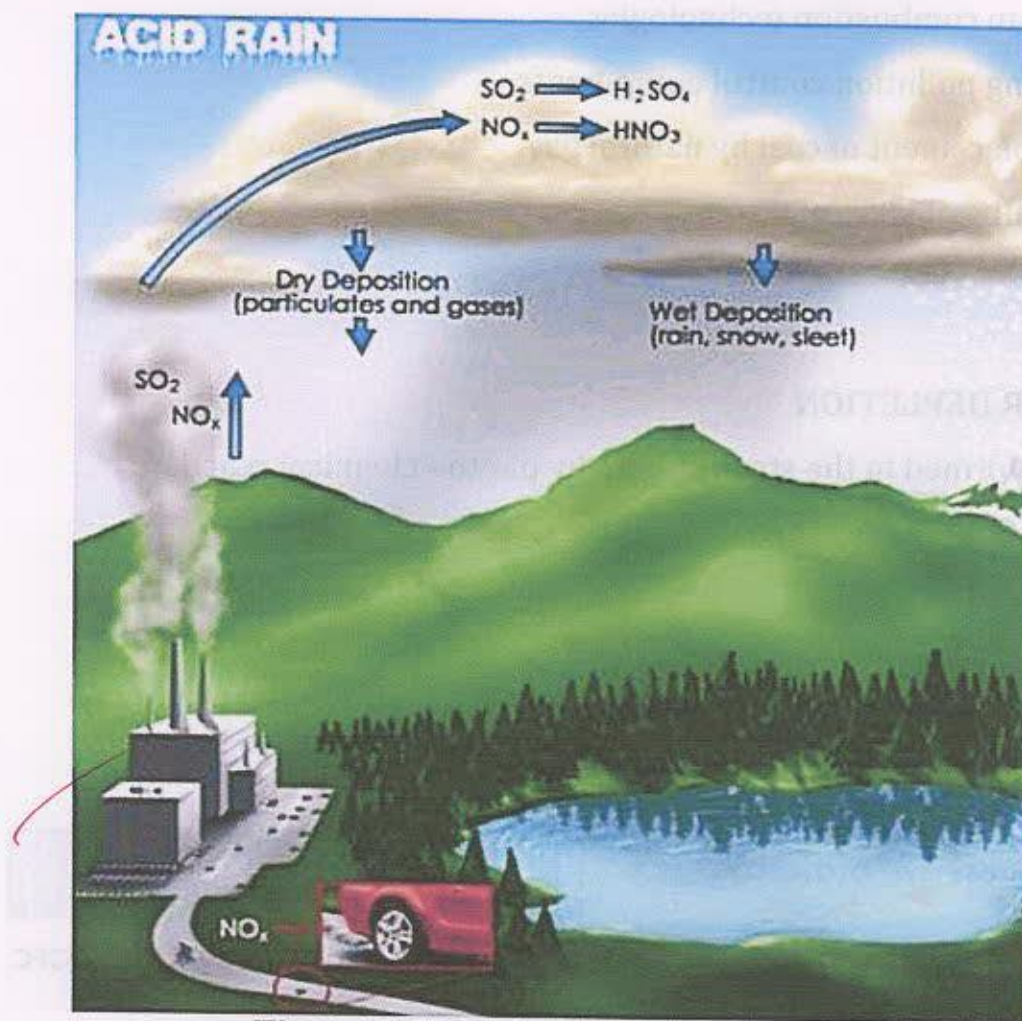


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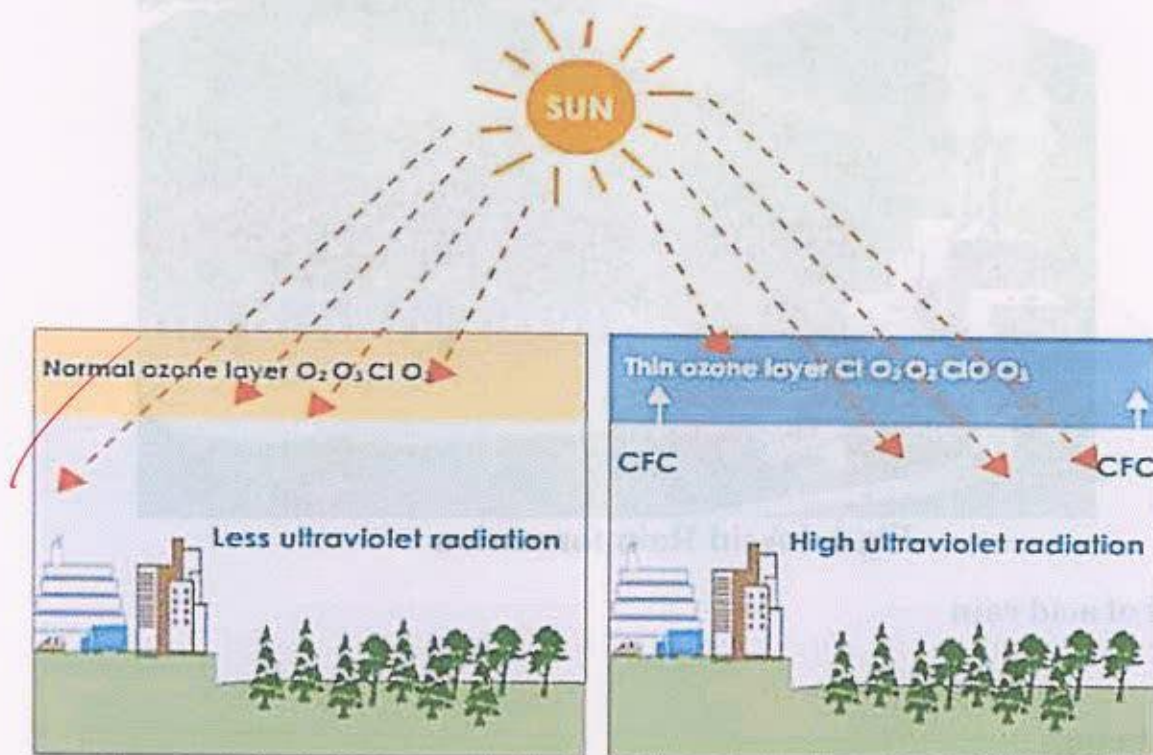


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- ✓ On materials- paints, plastics
- ✓ On climate – increasing the average temperature of the earth surface.

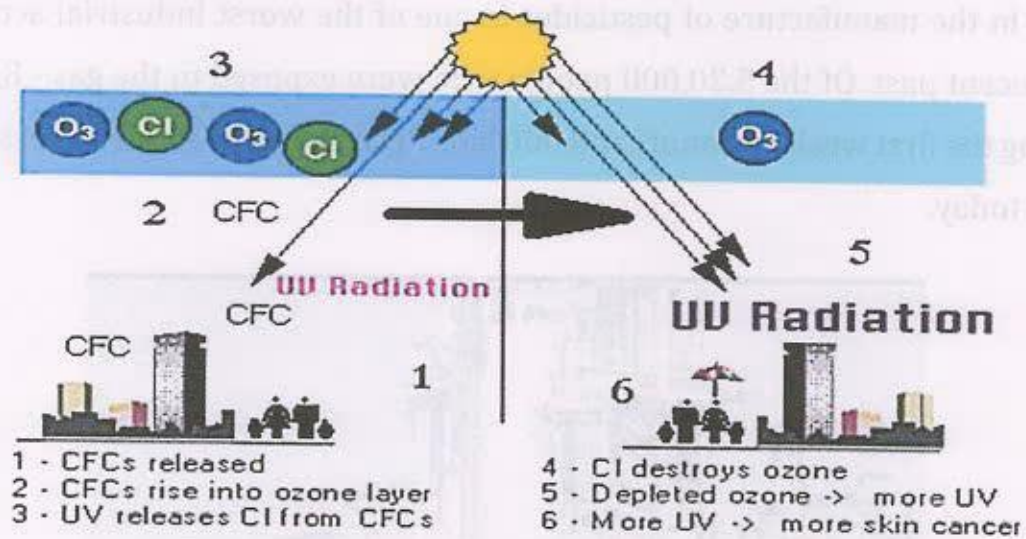


Fig.4.6 Causes and Effects of O₃ depletion

7.3 Control Measures

- Replacing CFCs
- Use of methyl bromide – crop fumigant.

8 NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS AND HOLOCAUST

The release of large amounts of nuclear energy and radioactive products into the atmosphere. Nuclear energy was researched by man as an alternate source of energy compared to fossil fuels. Although this did happen along with the benefits came its downfall. In the short history of nuclear energy there has been a number of accidents that have surpassed any natural calamity. A single nuclear accident causes loss of life, long term illness and destruction of property on a large scale.

Examples

1.THE CARELESS SITING OF INDUSTRIES- Bhopal gas tragedy

The careless siting of industries and relatively poor regulatory controls leads to ill health in the.The Bhopal gas tragedy on December 2nd 1984, where Union Carbide's Plant leaked 43 tons of Methyl Isocyanate and other substances,

used in the manufacture of pesticides is one of the worst industrial accidents in the recent past. Of the 5,20,000 people who were exposed to the gas - 8,000 died during the first week and another 8,000 later. The impact of the survivors is visible even today.



Fig.4.7 Bhopal gas tragedy plant

2. CHERNOBYL REACTOR INCIDENT

On April 25, 1986, Russian engineers and scientists begin preliminary tests on Chernobyl power plant's 4th reactor. In order to control the experiment, the automatic control system was shut down. After some work, stability was reached at very low power outputs. Unfortunately, manual control of the water pressure wasn't maintained. The reactor began to create excess heat. Without the automatic control, the control rods couldn't be reinserted in time; a deadly chain reaction had begun. Within a matter of 3-4 seconds, the reactor went from 5% output to 100 times its normal level. The water in the reactor flash-boiled, creating an explosion that leveled thousands of tons of concrete and steel, including the housing for the reactor. The steam carried almost 70% of the nuclear material out of the reactor into the surrounding environment. Several thousand volunteers died on the scene, and it is estimated that 7,000 to 10,000 volunteers died in total, considering short and long-term effects. Thousands of miles from the scene, the birth defect rate became double the world average. It is also estimated that

150,000 were put at risk for thyroid cancer, and over 800,000 children were put at risk of contracting leukemia. 2 million acres of land (1/5 of the usable farmland in the Ukraine) was, and still is, completely unusable. It remains difficult to determine the scope of the disaster; radiation resulting from the event was detected all over the globe. It is estimated that it may cost up to \$400 billion and will take up to 200 years to correct the damage done to the area, and to compensate those affected by the meltdown.



Fig.4.8 Chernobyl Reactor

8.1 Effects

- ∅ Nuclear winter
- ∅ Ignition of all combustible material

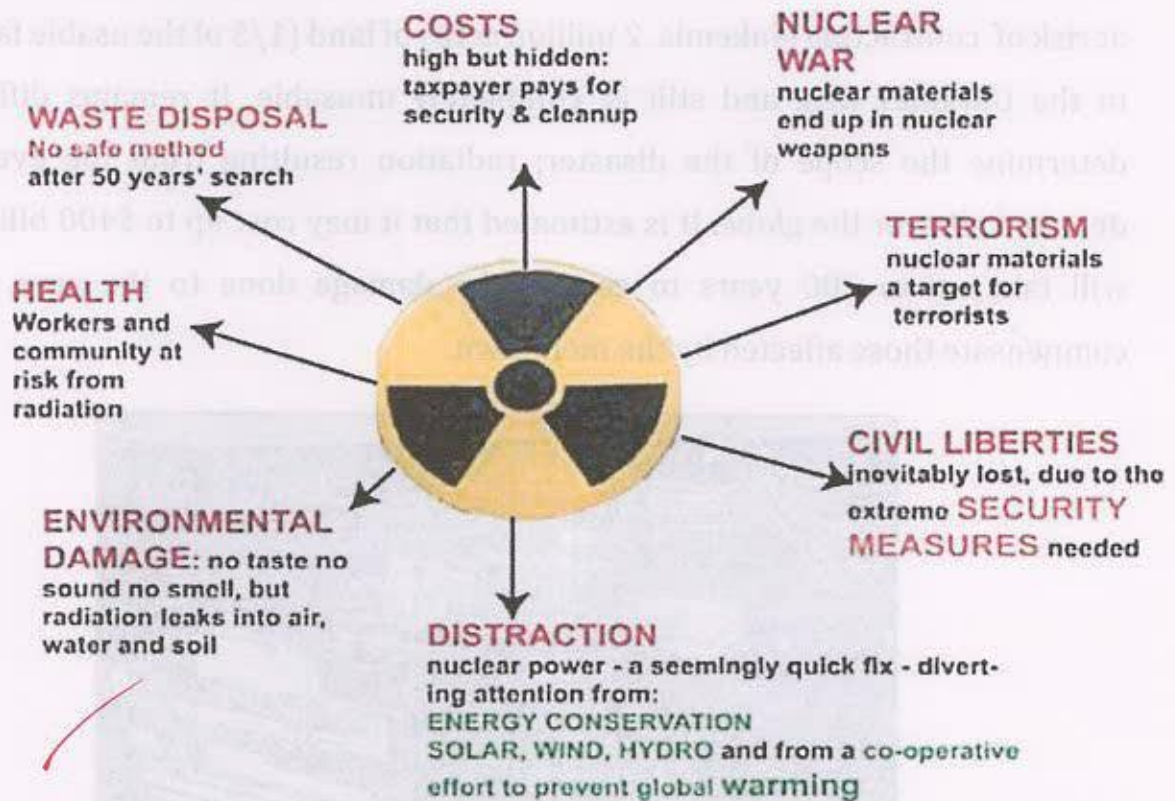


Fig.4.9 Effects of Nuclear Hazards

8.2 Control Measures

- ∅ Suitable precautions to avoid accident
- ∅ Constant monitoring of the radiation level
- ∅ Checks and control measures done by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

9 WASTE LAND RECLAMATION

Waste land: - The land which is not in use – unproductive, unfit for cultivation another economic uses.

9.1 Types of waste land

1. Uncultivable waste land

- Barren rocky areas, hilly slopes, sandy deserts.

2. Cultivable waste land

- degraded forest lands, gullied lands. Marsh lands, saline land etc.

9.2 Causes for waste land formation

- ∨ Soil Erosion, Deforestation, Water logging, Salinity.
- ∨ Excessive use of pesticides.
- ∨ Construction of dams.
- ∨ Over-exploitation of natural resources.
- ∨ Sewage and industrial wastes.
- ∨ Mining
- ∨ Growing demands for fuel, fodder wood and food causes degradation and loss of soil productivity.

9.3 Objectives of waste land reclamation

- To improve the physical structure and quality of the soil
- To prevent soil erosion
- To avoid over – exploitation of natural resources
- To conserve the biological resources.

9.4 Methods of waste land reclamation

- ü Drainage
- ü Leaching
- ü Irrigation practices
- ü Green manures and bio fertilizers
- ü Application of Gypsum
- ü Afforestation programmes
- ü Social forestry programmes.

9.5 Consumerisation of Waste products

- Consumerisation – Consumption of resources.
- Traditionally favorable rights of sellers
- Right to introduce product, price, Incentives
- Traditionally buyer rights

- Right to buy, right to expect the product to perform as claimed

9.6 Important information to be known by buyers

- ∅ About ingredients
- ∅ Manufacturing dates
- ∅ Expiry date, etc.

9.7 Objectives of Consumerisation

Improves rights and power of the buyers

Making the manufacturer liable

Reuse and recycle the product

Reclaiming useful parts

Reusable packing materials

Health and happiness.

10 SOURCES OF WASTES

Glass, papers, garbage's, food waste, automobile waste, dead animals etc.

10.1 E - Waste

Computers, printers, mobile phones, Xerox machines, calculators etc.

10.2 Effects of wastes

- o Dangerous to human life
- o Degrade soil
- o Cadmium in chips, Cathode ray tube, PVC causes cancer and other respiratory problems.
- o Non biodegradable plastics reduce toxic gases.

10.3 Factors affecting consumerisation and generation of wastes

- ü People over - Population

ii Consumption over – Population.

4.11 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND LAWS – IMPORTANT PROTECTION ACTS

- v **Water Act 1974, 1978-** An Act to provide for the levy and collection of water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- v **Water amendment Act 1987-** As a result, some of the basic principles of water law applicable today in India derive from irrigation acts. The early Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 sought, for instance, to regulate irrigation, navigation and drainage in Northern India.
 - o One of the long-term implications of this act was the introduction of the right of the Government to 'use and control for public purposes the water of all rivers and stream flowing in natural channels, and of all lakes. The 1873 act refrained from asserting state ownership over surface waters. Nevertheless, this act is a milestone since it asserted the right of the Government to control water use for the benefit of the broader public.
 - o This was progressively strengthened. Thus, the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1931 went much further and asserted direct state control over water:
'All rights in the water of any river, natural stream or natural drainage channel, natural lake or other natural collection of water shall vest in the Government.
- v **Air Act 1981-** An Act to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such

Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

§ Whereas decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June, 1972, in which India participated, to take appropriate steps for the preservation of the natural resources of the earth which, among other things, include the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution; and whereas it is considered necessary to implement the decisions aforesaid in so far as they relate to the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution;

§ Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India

v **Wild life Act 1972**-It refers to a sweeping package of legislation enacted in 1972 by the Government of India. Before 1972, India only had five designated national parks. Among other reforms, the Act established schedules of protected plant and animal species; hunting or harvesting these species was largely outlawed. The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. Formalization of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves. Protection to habitat and wildlife within premises of such protected areas. Development of National Board for Wildlife and State Boards for Wildlife for identification of future protected areas. Up to April 2010 there have been 16 convictions under this act relating to the death of tigers.

v **Forest Act 1980 and Environment Act 1972**- Environment protection act 1986 (23 May 1986) I- it is a legislation which signifies the central government determination to take effective steps to protect the environment.

Stating that: No State Government or other authority shall make any order directing-

(i) that any reserved forest shall cease to be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose;

(iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organization not owned, managed or controlled by Government;

(iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reforestation.

12 ISSUES INVOLVED IN ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

- Drawbacks of wildlife protection Act
- Drawbacks of Forest Act 1980 and
- Drawbacks of Environment Act 1972.

13 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Our environment is presently degrading due to many activities like pollution, deforestation, overgrazing, rapid industrialization and urbanization.

13.1 Objectives of public awareness

Create awareness among people of rural and city about ecological imbalances, local environment, technological development and various development plants.

To organize meetings, group discussion on development, tree plantation programmes exhibitions.

To learn to live simple and eco-friendly manner.

13.2 Methods to create environmental awareness

- ü In schools and colleges
- ü Through mass - media
- ü Cinema
- ü Newspapers
- ü Audio - Visual media
- ü Voluntary organizations
- ü Traditional techniques
- ü Arranging competitions
- ü Leaders appeal

- Noise pollution
- Soil or land pollution

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2. https://www.brainkart.com/article/Social-Issues-and-the-Environment_7472/

Needy Good
#



MARATHA VIDYA PRASARAK SAMAJ'S

ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MANMAD.

TUDENT NAME- GHUGE MAHESH DILIP

CLASS- F.Y.B.A

ROLL NO – 39

SUBJECT – Historical Place Visit



[Handwritten Signature]

PRINCIPAL

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College, Manmad, Dist. Nashik**



Translate copy

There is a famous historical fort, Ankai, which is the base village of these forts. This village is 8 square from Manmad city. In the distance, there is Manmad-Nagar. fort Ankai is a small station where select passenger trains arrive. Ankai and Tankai forts fall under the category of Giridurg. On the southern fork of the Satama range from where the Ajantha hill range takes place, there are the Ankai Tankai forts. These linked forts are built on two separate hills and these two hills are connected by a narrow pass. The Savati hill on the left side seen above the Ankai from fort is the Ankai fort, while the flat Mayan hill on the right side is the Tankai fort. Ankai Fort is 3152 feet above sea level, while Tankai Fort is 2802 feet. The climb of these forts is easy. Ankai city is easily distinguished by any vehicle accepted by the mind

To reach both the Akai Tankai forts, one must first pass through the pass connecting the forts. After reaching this pass, however, to go to these two forts

There are different shares. There are two roads to reach the pass and the first and popular route is from Ankai village which is south of these forts. While the other path comes from the north through a gate on the side of Manmad city. Both these paths converge at the pass at Ankai Tankai and from there the paths diverge to reach both the forts

At the beginning of the fort climb, the stairs built by the Archeological Department can be seen. After a short climb, the Jain cave group in the belly of the Tankai fort can be seen. There is a group of ten caves in total and these caves are dug in two levels. The period of these caves is 10th to 12th century. One of the caves here has a Devanagari inscription and some of the caves have sculptures like lotus, deities riding on animals, nymphs, carved door branches.

The first door appears. This door faces east and is a complex of two doors. There are two semi-circular bastions on either side of the outer door. The second inner door is at right angles to the first door. This door is facing south. The construction of these doors is strong and remains of the wooden beams and door planks of the construction can still be seen. Entering through this gate leads to the Ankai Tankai - a pass that connects the forts

As the Ankai Tankai fort's hills are well-kept, there is little need for fortifications; But the pass connecting these two mountains is well protected by building very good fortifications on all sides. Charyas are seen built on the embankment for protection purposes. After a little climb towards Ankai Fort, there are three caves in Katalam towards Ankai village. Two of these caves can be seen; But the third cave is filled with silt.

After climbing, the first north-facing gate of the fort is visible. This door is also a complex of two doors. On the outside of the door are two octagonal bastions of solid construction. The first of these doors has a rectangular frame and an arch at the top, with porches on both sides. Ahead is another arched doorway. Further to the right are the ancient Hindu caves in Katal. The main cave in Ganthi has a verandah and a sanctum sanctorum. It is a chain lego and the gatekeepers of Shiva are carved on the side wall of the sanctum sanctorum. On the outside of the cave there are sculptures of women on pillars, one of which is of Ganga.

In the gabhara there is a sculpture of Sadasiva similar to the Trimurti at Gharapuri. According to historians, the period of this cave is S. 9th to 10th century.

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Jain Cave Group, Ankai. Another gate of the fort is also built in the complex itself. It has a total of two arched doors and only one arch in the middle. This door faces east and the complex of this door is a small tunnel. This door is built on a steep slope. After passing through the door and climbing the stone carved steps, there is a complex of two doors joined together. Out of these the outer door is rectangular in shape.

To sit inside on both sides, one has to exit through an arched doorway and go towards the fort. This complex of two doors is also a small tunnel. After climbing some steps, another broken gate of the fort can be seen. From here onwards, after going through a path dug out of the katal, the last strong arched gate of the fort is reached.

After entering the fort, two rock-cut water tanks are seen. Geographically, the fort is divided into two parts, Balekilla and Machi. The flat area of Machi has a large expanse and there is a small hill on the plateau, which can be called Balekilla. Access to the loft

After that a three-domed structure is seen, which is Hamamkhana with water tanks at the back and two caves in front. These caves are known as Sita Caves. Caves are dug in the belly of the fort hill. Currently the most used cave is Agasti

It means the cave of Rishi Agasti. There is a temple of Agasti Rishi in this cave and this place is famous for Panchkroshi. Next to this cave, a little higher up is a water tank dug into the belly of the rock. This tank has perennial water and this water is potable. From here one can see the wide plateau or machi of Ankai Fort. In the center of this plateau is a rock-cut water tank. In the center of this pond is a small ghumtivaja vastu. Local people believe that this is the tomb of sage Agasti. The name of this lake is Kashitale. During the Ramayana period

Legend has it that Sage Agasti lived on Ankai mountain.

During the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan, his Subhedar Khane Khanan conquered this fort (1635). Before that for a long time this fort

It was in the possession of the Nizamshahi at Ahmednagar. French traveler Devnat et al. S. Ankai Fort is mentioned in 1665 as an important Thane on the Surat-Aurangabad trade route. This fort was under Muslim rule for a long time. During the Mughal period, this fort was mainly used for storing goods. Later, the Peshwa Nizam conflict concluded at Bhalki (1752). According to this agreement

The Ankai Tankai fort came under the control of the Marathas. Later after the fall of the Marathi Empire (1818) British officer McDowell fired cannons on the fort, the Shibandi on the fort also surrendered to the British and the Ankai Tankai fort came under the control of the British.

The Jain caves at the base of the fort are spread over two levels. There are two caves on the lower level, neither of which has an idol. On the upper level there are five caves with Mahavir idols in good condition. To avoid vandalism, they are surrounded by people and rocks at night. The main cave has carvings of Yaksha, Indrani, Kamal and Lord Mahavira. Fort Ankai at the base of the fort depicts that it was built around 1000 years ago. The fort was built by the Yadavas of Devagiri. In 1635, Mughals led by Shah Jahan's general Khan Khanan bribed the fort commander.

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The fort was captured in the 28th century mention of this fort in Greece

Captured the fort. In 1665, Thévenot mentioned these forts as a stage on his journey between the cities of Surat and Aurangabad.

Ankai was eventually captured by the Nizam from the Mughals. After the Treaty of Bhalki in 1052, the fort came under the control of the Maratha Empire

To reach both the forts, first of all one has to go through the pass that connects these forts. After reaching this pass, however, there are different routes to reach these two forts. There are two roads to reach the pass and the first and popular route is from Ankai village which is south of these forts. While the other path comes from the north through the 'Darwaj' on the side of the city of Manmad. Both these paths converge at the pass at Ankai Tankai and from there the paths diverge to reach the two forts

The nearest city is Manmad which is 97 km from Nashik. The native village of the fort is Ankai which is 10 km from Manmad. There are three ways to reach Ankai from Nashik. The shortest and safest route is via Manmad. The other two routes are via Vinchur-Lasalgaon-Patoda (85 km) and through Yevala (108 km). Ankai Railway Station is very close to the village. Local passenger trains plying on the Manmad-Nizamabad route stop at the railway station. The trekking route starts from the north side hill of Akai village. The path is free of obstacles and safe and wide with regular steps leading to the fort.. It takes about half an hour to reach the entrance of the fort. It takes about 3 hours to visit both the forts. First visit Ankai Fort early in the morning and complete Tankai Fort before noon.

Ankai Village is like a rural village. The Ankai-Tankai forts are the two hills visible to the north from the village. At present there is a tar road till there. As soon as you reach the foothills, take the steps in front of you to go to the caves dug into the belly of Tankai. One was amazed to see the ancient Hindu Jain style caves. Then in 25 minutes we reach the east facing entrance of the pass which is the first lofty one by an eight-step path leading west. Inside there are four to five strong doors, but the collapse of the doors is mind-boggling. Seeing all that, we come to the pass between these two forts. On the west bank there is a well-fortified rampart and a gateway to the other side. There are routes leading to these two forts through the pass itself. The one on the right goes to Tankai and the one on the left goes to Ankai.

The entrance is soon approached by winding winding steps along the hillside of Tankai. We enter the tankai through a gate supported by the shelter of a ruined rampart.

From the tip of the hill, the characteristic of the construction in the pass below and the eye-pleasing lofty panorama of the Ankai in front are also visible. At the beginning, on the left, in the small leaf shed is the place of Peera. The plateau of Tankai is so vast. Because of the circular saw.

Tankai plateau is so wide. There should not have been any need for fortifications as Tashiv was surrounded by Katal. In the center there is a temple of Shambhu Mahadeva in perfect condition, while on the north-east bank there is a magnificent tower and chorwat, as well as a tomb in good


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condition. From here, the outer gate on the north side attracts attention. Then we would go back and come directly to the pass, from there we would go in the opposite direction to Ankai

Paythya's village - Ankai

Ankai - 3152 feet

Tankai - 2802 feet

Climbing Range - Easy

Rang Ajantha Satmala

Rog Ajanta Satmala

Water abundant

Stay at Acepais Caves

Suitable period- September to January.

PRINCIPAL

**MVP's Arts, Commerce & Science
College, Manmad, Dist. Nashik**

To,

The Principal ,

P's Arts comm. science College ,

Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Zalte Nikita prakash.	19	652410922762	Cost & work accounting.
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.



Sincerely,★
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)



SHIVNERI ENTERPRISES

Gat No-17, Near Somnath Devalay,
Old Agra Road, Pimpalgaon(B)
Email- shivnerienterprises99@gmail.com
Phone no: 02550-253407
GST No: 27ADBFS3433R1ZL

DATE: 20-04-2022

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

To,
The Principal,
MVP'S ART'S, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE
MANMAD.

Subject :- MARKETING MANAGEMENT II & III {Internship}

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Yogita Anil Jadhav		87904111506 8	Marketing Management 2&Marketing Management 3

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Name & Signature

Shivneri Enterprises
Near Somnath Devalay,
Pimpalgaon Baswant
Ph.No.(02550)253407

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Manmad (MH) 02591222371
Hubi 07026040200
SEALDAH 08583999106
Kota (R.j). 0744-3203002

To,
The Principal ,
MVP's art's commerce and science College ,
(manmad)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Mansi omprakash Rajbhar.	18	933217909827	COST F WORK ACCOUNTING I & II
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.



Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)



M/s. T.V.Gujrathi

Proprietor : Ramesh A. Chopda Mob. 9422942115

Umesh R. Chopda Mob. 9822651768

E-mail : tvgujrathi@rediffmail.com

Dealer : Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Manmad Petrol Pump. ☎ : (2591) 222215

Anakwade (Manmad) ☎ : 222315, 9423966504

Ref. No.

Date

To,

The Principal ,

MVP Arts Commerce & Science College ,

Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Pawar Aarti Shantaram	13		Cost and work II and III
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

M/s. T.V. Gujrathi
Anakwade (Manmad)

Sincerely,

Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

2

To,

The Principal ,

M.V.P.Arts,Comm.College ,

Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Amol Pawar			Marketing -
2	Vinod Kadam			Marketing -
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)



**SHRI SANT MURLIDHAR BABA NAGARI
SAHKARI PATSANSTHA MARYADIT,
KATRNI, YEOLA.**



To,

The Principal ,

MVP'S Arts, Commerce & Science College ,

Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	SHANKAR LOHARE	10	679817124523	Cost & Work Accounting.
2	RAHUL PARAKHE	12		Cost & Work Accounting.
3	ATUL GHUMARE	06		Cost & Work Accounting.
4				
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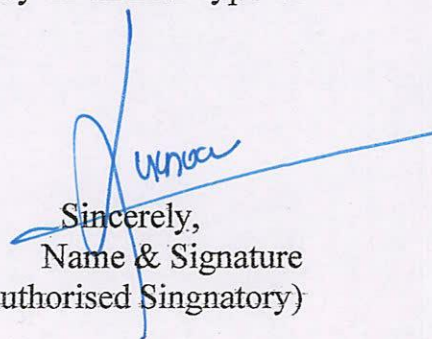
These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.




Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

**SHRI SANT MURLIDHAR BABA NAGARI
SAHKARI PATSANSTHA MARYADIT,
KATRNI, YEOLA.**



To,
The Principal ,
mvp's Art comers College ,
Manmad:.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	RAHUL PARKHE	12		cost & works Accounting
2	SHANKAR LOHARE	10		cost & works Accounting
3	ATUL GHUMARE	06		cost & works Accounting.
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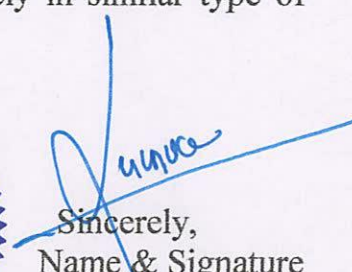
These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.




Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

To,

The Principal ,

M.V.P's Art's comm.
& science.....College ,

....Manmad....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Sonawane Mayuri	17		Marketing II&III
2	kadam vinod	9		—II—
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.



Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

NEELAM WINES

To,

The Principal ,

...M.V.P.....College ,

...Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Suryawanshi Harshal Atul	18	419935739982	Marketing Management-II III
2	Randav Akash Dada	11		Marketing Management-II III
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

निलम प्राईन सेंटर
Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)
Pawan Anam Roy



M/s. T.V.Gujrathi

Proprietor : Ramesh A. Chopda Mob. 9422942115
Umesh R. Chopda Mob. 9822651768
E-mail : tvgujrathi@rediffmail.com

Dealer : Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Manmad Petrol Pump. ☎ : (2591) 222215
Anakwade (Manmad) ☎ : 222315, 9423966504

Ref. No.

Date

To,

The Principal ,
Art's Commerce ,
and Science College ,
Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Fartale Urutikavijay	04		Cost and work Accounting II & III
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

M/s. T.V. Gujrathi

Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

क्षत्रिय पैठणी अँड सिल्क साठीज

काळा मास्ती रोड, येवना.जि.नासिक

To,

The Principal,

M.V.P. Art's comm. Science College,

Manmad. (Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation.


Sl.No	Name of the student	Roll No	Aadhar No	Special Subject
1	Chunyan Aarti Gopal			Cost and work Accounting
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kshatriya Paithani
(Authorised Signatory)

Proprietor



Manmad Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd

Raj Sadan, Ground Floor, Manke Compound, Manmad - 423104 (Nashik) ☎ : (02591)223234 E-Mail : mmurb@yaboc

To,
The Principal ,
MVP's
Arts Comm & Science College ,
...Manmad...(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

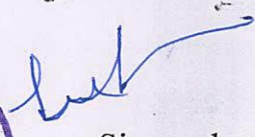
Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Zalte Suvarna Shankar	20	345046362516	Cost & work Account II & III
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.


 Sincerely,
 Name & Signature
 (Authorised Singnatory)



To,

The Principal ,

M.V.P.S. Apt. com College ,

Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Kadam Vinod	09		marketing II-III
2	sonwane mayavi	17		
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)



To,

The Principal ,

M.V.P.S Art, Comm, Scie. College ,

Piranmai.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .


Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Genud Sainket Digambar	05		Marketing
2	Jadhav Abhishek Shilagi	07		Marketing
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.


SRI PRASAD DUDH SANKALAN KENDRA
Proprietor

Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)



To,

The Principal ,

M.V.P Arts Commerce & Science College ,

Manmad . (Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	Dhivya Mahima Rajaram	03	718714852585	Marketing Management II and III
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.



[Handwritten Signature]
Sincerely,

Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)

To,

The Principal ,

M.M.P. Art. Com. College ,

...Manmad.....(Place)

Subject :- Internship Completion Certificate

Dear Madam /Sir,

I am happy to inform you that following students of your college have successfully completed the 'Sixty Hours Internship Programme' in this organisation .

Sr.No	Name of the student	Roll No.	Aadhar No.	Special Subject
1	AKash Dada Pandav	11	263345700199	Marketing Management II-III
2	Harshal Sargwanshi	18		Marketing Management II-III
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

These students have been provided with adequate exposure and necessary hands on training pertaining to their special subject.

I am confident that these students will perform effectively in similar type of organisations.

I wish them every success in future endeavors.

Thank you.

निलम पांडे सेंट।
पांडे
Sincerely,
Name & Signature
(Authorised Singnatory)