



# Pharma Pearl

2021-2022



We Create Leader in Pharmacy with  
Ultimate Goal of Providing Excellence..



Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's  
**College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.**

Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.



## VISION

To be a well-recognised pharmacy institute, excel in academia and nurture socially responsible pharmacy professionals.

## MISSION

M1 : To impart pharmacy knowledge and skills along with ethical and social values.

M2 : To strengthen our association with pharmacy community and our alumni to make students socially responsible citizens.

M3 : To encourage students to pursue higher studies in reputed institutes.

M4 : To ensure employability, encourage entrepreneurship and promote lifelong learning.

## Program Education Objectives (PEOs)

### • PEO1:

To enrich the students with the necessary knowledge and skill enabling them to serve as professionally competent and socially responsible citizens.

### • PEO2:

To nurture pharmacists to provide community services with ethical values.

### • PEO3:

To encourage students to be lifelong learners and to pursue entrepreneurship.



## PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO's)

- 1. Pharmacy Knowledge :** Possess knowledge and comprehension of the core and basic knowledge associated with the profession of pharmacy.
- 2. Modern tool usage :** Learn, select, and apply appropriate methods and procedures, resources, and modern pharmacy-related computing tools with an understanding of the limitations.
- 3. Leadership skills :** Understand and consider the human reaction to change, motivation issues, leadership and team-building when planning changes required for fulfilment of practice, professional and societal responsibilities. Assume participatory roles as responsible citizens or leadership roles when appropriate to facilitate improvement in health and well being.
- 4. Professional Identity :** Understand, analyze and communicate the value of their professional roles in society (e.g. health care professionals, promoters of health, educators, managers, employers, employees).
- 5. Pharmaceutical Ethics :** Honor personal values and apply ethical principles in professional and social contexts. Demonstrate behavior that recognizes cultural and personal variability in values, communication and lifestyles. Use ethical frameworks; apply ethical principles while making decisions and take responsibility for the outcomes associated with the decisions.
- 6. Communication :** Communicate effectively with the pharmacy community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports, make effective presentations and documentation, and give and receive clear instructions.
- 7. The Pharmacist and society :** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety and legal issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional pharmacy practice.
- 8. Environment and sustain ability :** Understand the impact of the professional pharmacy solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
- 9. Life-long learning :** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change. Self-assess and use feedback effectively from others to identify learning needs and to satisfy these needs on an ongoing basis.

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# Pharmacist's Oath

- ◆ I swear by the code of ethics of Pharmacy Council of India, in relation to the community and shall act as an integral part of health care team.
- ◆ I Shall uphold the laws and standards governing my professions.
- ◆ I Shall strive to perfect and enlarge my knowledge to contribute to the advancement of pharmacy and public health.
- ◆ I Shall Follow the system which I consider best for Pharmaceutical care and counseling of patients.
- ◆ I Shall endeavor to discover and manufacture drugs of quality to alleviate sufferings of humanity.
- ◆ I Shall hold in confidence the knowledge gained about the patients in connection with my professional practice and never divulge unless compelled to do so by the law.
- ◆ I Shall associate with organizations having their objectives for betterment of the profession of Pharmacy and make contribution to carry out the work of those organization.
- ◆ While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of pharmacy respected by all, at all times !
- ◆ Should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot !

## From the Desk of President



**HON. DR. USHA A. JOHARI**

President  
Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha

I am delighted to pen down this message for **Shree Santakrupa Shikshan Sansthas's College of Pharmacy**. The faculties, students, & parents have been a key factor in the consistent growth of the College. I would like to reaffirm about the quality education being imparted here, especially to the prospective students.

The extraordinary team from our institute of high repute, form the backbone of this institute, who are continuously working to ensure excellent teaching technologies enhancing the satisfying employability of our students in all angles.

The Academic programs are planned in a way focusing all round growth of our students ie physical, mental and intellectual growth.

I wish and assure you, on behalf of this Pharmacy College family, that we will help you pursue your objectives of life under the varied environment and make us proud. My vision leads me to visualize the students at College as the torch bearers of the Indian knowledge system, in order to bring in positive change, towards a direction that will develop overall sustainability for a better future attainments.

I wish good luck to everyone, who is a part of this fraternity.

Jai Hind & Jai Maharashtra



## HON. MR. PRASUN A. JOHARI

Secretary  
Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha

Dear Readers,

It is indeed a pleasure to write this note for our magazine, **Pharma Pearl 2021 - 2022**. An ideal platform for students & staff, this magazine presents a wonderful opportunity for them to share and document their ideas, thoughts and aspirations.

It is said that Rome was not built in a day. However there is new addition to this quote which reads - "However, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed in a day". With the way the landscape of Pharmacy Education is changing in our State & our Country I worry whether we are looking at destruction of all that that has taken many decades to build up. Proliferation of many new colleges yet a lack of trained teaching faculty, adoption of new syllabus drafted by PCI but without proper training and guidelines, packing a 180 day teaching schedule into barely 90 days due to delay in admission process and subsequent disastrous results are all worrying signs for our sector.

It has taken India decades to become the Pharmacy capital of the world. It has come after huge investments in research and training, and millions of man-hours of high quality education. However, it takes only a few bad incidents to ruin the reputation built up over the years and at the source of these incidents one would perhaps find a poorly trained pharmacist.

As temples of learning, it is our utmost duty to ensure that our students are given the highest quality standard of education. Only then can they deliver their best to the world.

My best wishes to our Principal, Dr. Vaishali and all our staff who I am sure are doing their utmost for our students.

## From the Desk of Principal



## DR. VAISHALI A. PATIL

Principal

Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's  
College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.

Dear Readers,

It is my proud privilege and pleasure to pen down few lines for 6th edition of our college annual magazine **“Pharma Pearl 2021 -22”**.

SSSSCOP effectively implemented outcome based education throughout our curriculum and believe in continuous improvement of the academic endeavor.

I am very glad to share that our seventeenth students have selected through Apollo campus drive.

I heartily congratulate editorial team for their excellent team work and sincere efforts.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our President Hon. Dr. Usha A Johari, vice president Hon. Anuradha S Gandhi and secretary Hon. Prasun A Johari for their encouragement support and motivation.

Best wishes to all...



## MS. DIPTI D. PATIL

Lecturer

Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's  
College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.

I am very delighted to present sixth version of **PHARMA PEARL 2021-22**

First & foremost I thank to our Respected President Hon Dr. Usha Johari mam, Secretary Hon. Prasun Johari sir for being a pillar of strength by our side. I protusely thank to Respected Principal Dr. Vaishali Palil mam for showing belief on me to shoulder this huge responsibility.

A college magazine is the repository of the the heart & soul of the College. It records the curricular & extra curricular accomplishments of the college & provides an opportunity for the students to showase their talent & explore their creative potential. **PHARMA PEARL 2021-22** showcased the creative thoughts & ideas, achievements reflecting all round development of our students & Faculty.

It would have been impossible us to carry out this task without Contribution of our magazine support committee.

I wish ...."May this affectionate bond shall keep us together forever"

Enjoy Reading.....



Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's  
**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.

**Best Compliments From**



**Hon. Mrs. Anuradha S. Gandhi**

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**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

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**Student Editor**

**Ms. Anuja Kumbhar**

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Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.

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**Mr. Shankar Ghare**  
Computer Data Operator



**Ms. Sadhana Salgar**  
Store Keeper



**Mr. Dilip Rawalekar**  
Librarian



**Mr. Amol Kumbhar**  
Lab. Technician



**Mr. Prakash Jadhav**  
Lab. Attendant



**Mr. Mauli Chavan**  
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**Mr. Vikas Tulasankar**  
Lab. Attendant



**Mr. Sunil Desai**  
Lab. Attendant



**Mr. Ashish Patil**  
Lab. Attendant



**Mr. Abaso Gavade**  
Lib. Attendant



**Mr. Vikas Tulasankar**  
Lab. Attendant



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.

## Our Assets



**DCP - I**



**DCP - II**



**Principal with Teaching Staff**



**Principal with Non-Teaching Staff**



**Principal with Teaching Staff & Non-Teaching Staff**



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

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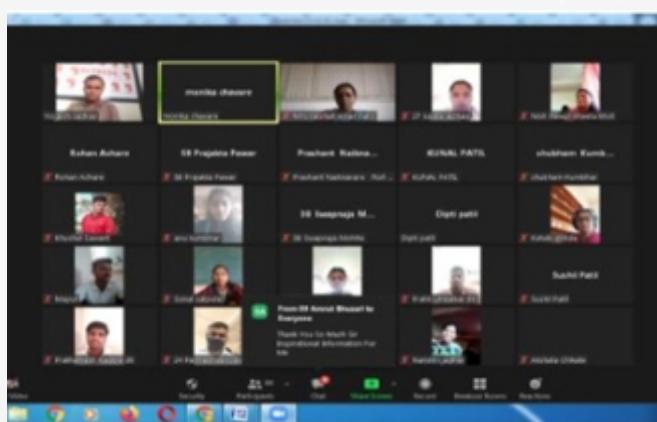
**Independence Day Celebration**



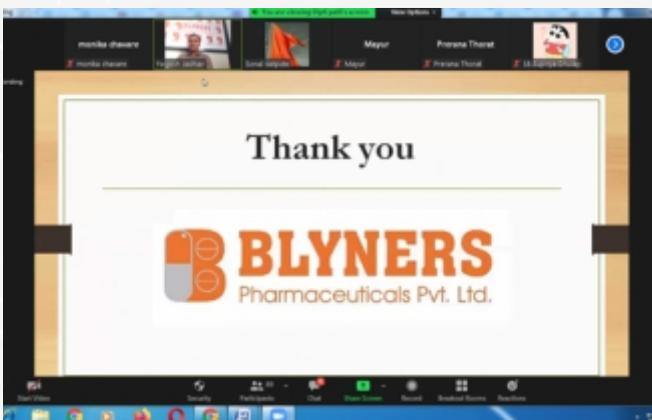
**Freshers Party**



**Webinar by Dr. Shashikant More on “Scope and Relationships of clinical pharmacist and hospital Pharmacist in antibiotic stewardship program”.**



**Webinar by Mr. Amar Shinde on topic “Adverse drug reactions and pharmacovigilance program of India”.**



**Webinar by Mr. Yogesh Jadhav on topic “Financial Wisdom: A Key to successful Entrepreneurship.**



**Alumni Expert Lecture by Mr. Mangesh Salunkhe on “Medical Representative a Skilled Professional in Pharmacy.”**



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

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**Antirragging Committee Meeting**



**Campus placement Drive in association with  
apollo pharmacy**



**Awareness programme on cancer by  
Dr. Varsha Deshpande.**



**Manobal Vikas Shibir**



**Celebration of Constitution Day**



**Celebration of World Pharmacist Day**



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

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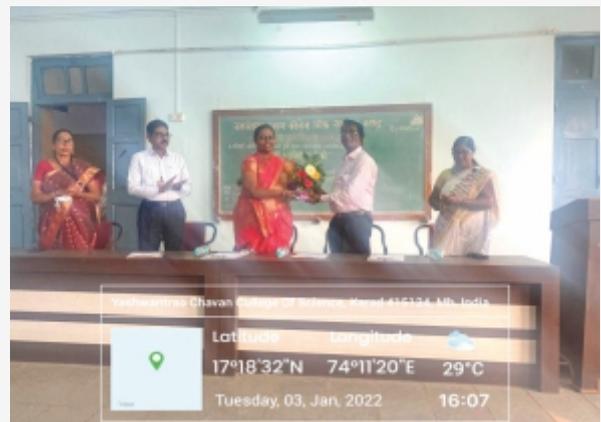
**Medical Visit at Bagwan Ayurvedics, Karad**



**Hospital Visit at Rural Hospital, Undale**



**Principal as a guest speaker at Netaji Subhash chandra vidyalay Yelgaon**



**Principal as a Guest Speaker at Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad**



**Principal as a Guest Speaker at Shree Santkrupa International Jumnior College, Ghogaon**



**Webinar by Mr. Santosh Khadase on "Role of voters in democracy"**



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.



**A guest lecture by Mr. Amol Kumbhar  
on "Novel Business Ideas"**



**Two days workshop on industry awareness and  
entrepreneurship development by  
Mr. Sachin Kumbhoje**



**A guest lecture by Dr. Niranjana D. Chivate on  
"Personality development and its importance in  
pharmacy profession"**



**A guest lecture by Dr. Somnath V. Jawarkar on  
"Soft skills management"**



**Hands On training on Paste Control**



**Herbal Garden Visit at Y C College, Karad**



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**FESTINO BEATS 2K22**



**FESTINO BEATS 2K22**



**A guest lecture by Mr. K. Raj on  
"Career Opportunities and personality development"**



**A guest lecture by Mr. Shivaji Nerli on  
"value and technique education and  
environmental education"**



**Parents Meeting**



**Hospital Visit at ONCO LIFE CANCER  
CENTER, Satara**



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (D.PHARM), GHOGAON.**

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**Orphanage Visit, Kole**



**Farewell Party**



**EAMC committee Visit**

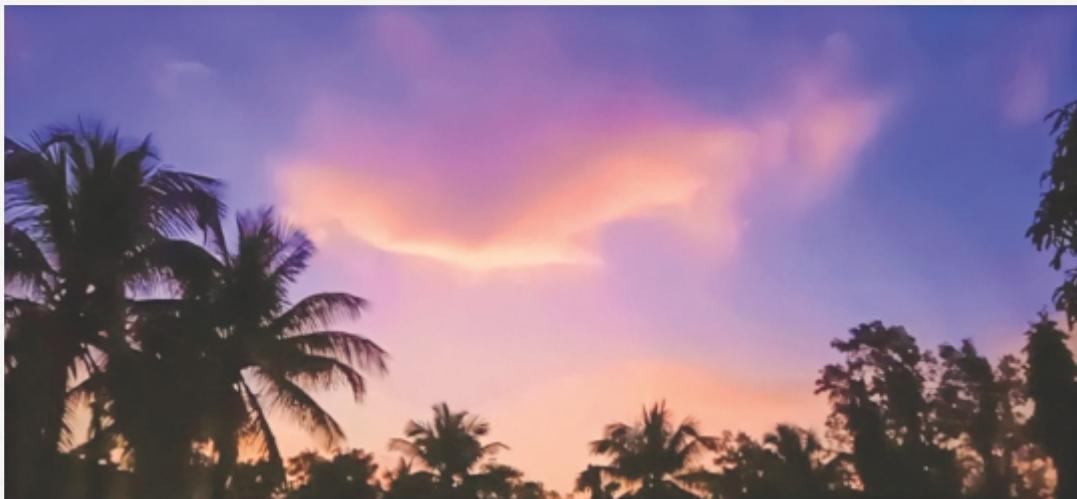


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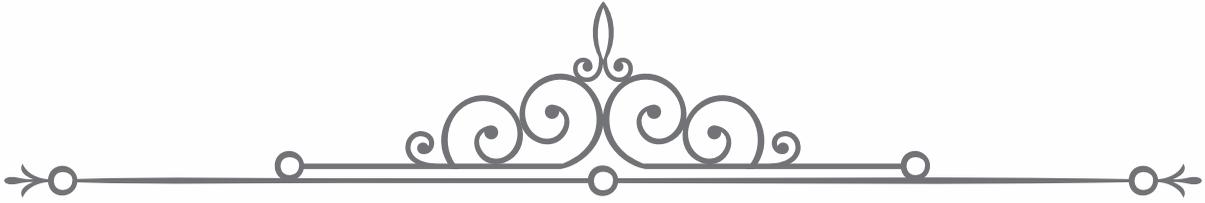
Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.



Diksha Patil (DCP 1)



Prachi M. Patil (DCP 1)



# SCIENTIFIC SECTION



“Education’s Purpose is to replace an empty mind  
with an open one.”



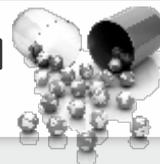
## ORAL THIN FILMS (MODERNIZED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM)



While the broader public may be familiar with the breath-freshening strips found at stores, many are unaware that similar "thin films" also have an application in the pharmaceutical market. Referred as Orodispersible Polymer Thin Films (OTFs), these are the most innovative and patient-centred novel drug delivery systems. Many Pharmaceutical companies and academic experts across the world are already in the process of exploring the true potential of these films in delivering drugs not only from synthetic sources but also from natural sources. They have proven very useful for patients who have trouble swallowing because drugs can be delivered without the need to chew or swallow. Such patients include children, those experiencing nausea, and the growing elderly community. OTFs are polymeric films designed to deliver therapeutical moieties into the oral cavity or the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, where the former sticks to various parts of the oral cavity and slowly releases the drug into the patient's systemic circulation. Drugs from these films enter the circulatory system directly, and thus, bypassing the first-pass metabolism. In short, the Orodispersible breaks down immediately upon contact with saliva and can rapidly deliver hydrophilic as well as hydrophobic active compounds. There are two main types of OTFs – Oromucosal and Orodispersible. Within orodispersible films, there are two subtypes: 1. ORALLY DISINTEGRATED which disintegrate in the mouth, then dissolve and are absorbed in the GI tract (poorly water-soluble drugs). 2. ORALLY DISSOLVING, which disintegrate and dissolve simultaneously in the mouth (water-soluble drugs). As the films can be manipulated for precision dosing, this is useful in several cases, including children who often need smaller doses, adults who need partial doses, and drugs in development where the production doesn't include large doses.

It was previously thought that OTFs could not carry water-insoluble drugs. However, recent research has shown that BCS Class II/IV drugs (Classified as having low solubility by the Biopharmaceutical Classification System) can be incorporated into orally disintegrating films. Although OTFs offer many advantages for drug delivery, they are still a novelty that requires more research and optimization to deliver a wider range of drugs, particularly water-insoluble ones. Unlike tablets and capsules, OTFs often do not carry additional solubilizers – they rely mainly on polymers to increase a drug's solubility. So, developers are exploring innovative particle engineering techniques to improve the delivery of water-insoluble drugs via thin films. Because there is not much guidance on how to develop and test OTFs, the companies in this business are gaining experience in working with novel drug delivery systems, developing formulations, and navigating the regulatory processes that affect OTF development. OTFs also come with certain limitations in the areas of packaging and dosing. For example, the larger and thinner surface that provides several advantages, is also more sensitive to humidity and temperature, requiring special packaging. The best practice in the industry they are taking is a customized approach that selects for OTF components based on their chemical properties. Having this type of expertise would likely yield more efficient OTFs with a higher chance of success in the future world

Ms. Dipti D. Patil  
Lecturer



<b>Abbreviation</b>	NBA
<b>Formation</b>	1994; 29 years
<b>Type</b>	Autonomous from 2010
<b>Headquarters</b>	New Delhi, India
<b>Chairperson</b>	K.K. Aggarwal
<b>Member Secretary</b>	Anil Kumar Nassa
<b>Affiliations</b>	Department of Higher Education, MoE
<b>Website</b>	www.nbaind.org

- The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is one of the two major bodies responsible for accreditation of higher education institutions in India, along with the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- NBA accredits technical programmes, such engineering and management programmes, while NAAC accredits general colleges and universities.
- NBA is a full member of the Washington Accord.
- NBA was established by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in 1994 and operated as an autonomous body since 2010. In 2014 it was granted a full membership status in the Washington Accord

#### Programs accredited

- The NBA accredits programmes and not institutes.
- These include diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate programs.
- Accredited fields include engineering & technology, management pharmacy, architecture, applied arts and crafts, computer applications and hospitality and tourism management.
- While accreditation is voluntary, in 2017 the AICTE announced that it will not provide approval for institutes which failed to accredit at least half of their programs

### Diploma Pharmacy Accreditation

#### SELF ASSESSMENT REPORT (SAR) FORMAT DIPLOMA PHARMACY PROGRAM FIRST ACCREDITATION

Serial Code & Link to the Item	Item
PART A	Institutional Information
PART B	Criteria Summary
1.	Vision, Mission, Program Educational Objectives
2.	Program Curriculum and Teaching-Learning Processes
3.	Course Outcomes and Program Outcomes
4.	Students Performance
5.	Faculty Information and Contributions
6.	Facilities and Technical Support
7.	Continuous Improvement
8.	Governance, Institutional Support and Financial Resources
PART C	Declaration by the Institution
Annexure-1	Program Outcomes

#### Criteria 1

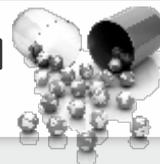
#### **Vision, Mission and Program Educational Objectives 50**

- 1.1. State the Vision and Mission (5)
- 1.2. State the Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) (5)
- 1.3. Indicate where and how the Vision, Mission and PEOs are published and disseminated among stakeholders (15)
- 1.4. State the process for defining the Vision & Mission and PEOs of the program (10)
- 1.5. Establish consistency of PEOs with Mission of the Institute (15)

#### Criterion 2

#### **Program curriculum and teaching-learning processes 60**

- 2.1. Delivery of Syllabus Contents and compliance of the curriculum (5)
- 2.2. Adherence to Academic Calendar (10)
- 2.3. Initiatives in teaching and learning process (15)
- 2.4. Initiatives related to Hospital and other related interactions (10)
- 2.5. Initiatives related to skill Development programs/industry internship/training/hospital pharmacy (10)



**Criterion 3**

**Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) 60**

3.1. Establish the correlation between the courses and the Program Outcomes (20)

**3.1.1. Course Outcomes (05)**

SAR should include course outcomes of one course from each year of study, however, should be prepared for all courses

Course Name: Cili Year of Study: YYYYYY; For ex. C202 Year of study 2019-20

C202.1	<Statement>
C202.2	<Statement>
----	<Statement>
C202.N	<Statement>

**Table - 3.1.1**

C202 is the second course in second year and '1' to 'N' are the outcomes of this course.

**3.1.2.** CO-PO matrices of courses selected in 3.1.1 (two matrices to be mentioned; one per year from 1st & 2nd Year) (05)

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
C202.1									
C202.N									
C202									

**Table - 3.1.2**

**Note:** Correlation levels 1, 2 or 3 as defined below.

- 1. Slight (Low)
- 2: Moderate (Medium)
- 3: Substantial (High)

**3.1.3.** Course-PO matrix of courses for all two years of study (10)

CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
C101									
C202									
----									

**Table - 3.1.3\***

**Note:** Correlation levels 1, 2 or 3, as defined below:

- 1: Slight (Low)
  - 2: Moderate (Medium)
  - 3: Substantial (High)
- It there is no correlation, put '-'

- It may be noted that contents of Table 3.1.2 must be consistent with information available in Table 3.1.3 for all the courses.

**3.2. Attainment of Course Outcomes (20)**

**3.2.2.** Record the attainment of Course Outcomes of all courses with respect to set attainment levels (10)

Program shall have set Course Outcome attainment levels for all courses.

(The attainment levels shall be set considering average performance levels in the University/Board examination or any higher value set as target for the assessment years. Attainment level is to be measured in terms of student performance in internal assessments with respect to the course outcomes of a course in addition to the performance in the University/Board examination)

Measuring Course Outcomes attained through University/Board Examinations

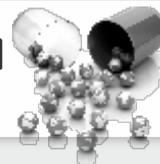
Target may be stated in terms of percentage of students getting more than the university/board average marks or more as selected by the Program in the final examination. For cases where the university/board does not provide useful indicators like average or median marks etc., the program may choose an attainment level on its own with justification.

Example related to attainment levels Vs. targets: (The examples indicated are for reference only. Program may appropriately define levels)

Attainment Level 1: **60%** students scoring more than University/Board average percentage marks or set attainment level in the final examination is considered to be attainment of "Level 1"

Attainment Level 2: **70%** students scoring more than University/Board average percentage marks or set attainment level in the final examination is considered to be attainment of "Level 2"

Attainment Level 3: **80%** students scoring more than University/Board average percentage marks or set attainment



level in the final examination is considered to be attainment of "Level 3"

- Attainment is measured in terms of actual percentage of students getting set percentage of marks
- If targets are achieved then all the course outcomes are attained for that year. Program is expected to set higher targets for the following years as a part of continuous improvement.
- If targets are not achieved the program should put in place an action plan to attain the target in subsequent years.

Measuring CO attainment through Internal Assessments: (The examples indicated are for reference only. Program may appropriately define levels)

Target may be stated in terms of percentage of students getting more than class average marks or set by the program in each of the associated COs in the assessment instruments (midterm tests, continuous evaluation and final examination as mapped with the COs)

### Example

Mid-term test 1 addresses C2021 and C202.2. Out of the maximum 20 marks for this test 12 marks are associated with C202.1 and 8 marks are associated with C202 2

Examples related to attainment levels Vs. targets:

Attainment Level 1: **60%** students scoring more than 60% marks out of the relevant maximum marks is considered to be attainment of "Level 1"

Attainment Level 2: **70%** students scoring more than 60% marks out of the relevant maximum marks is considered to be attainment of "Level 2"

Attainment Level 3: **80%** students scoring more than 60% marks out of the relevant maximum marks is considered to be attainment of "Level 3"

- Attainment is measured in terms of actual percentage of students getting set percentage of marks.
- If targets are achieved then the C202.1 and C202.2 are attained for that year. Program is expected to set higher targets for the following years as a part of continuous improvement.

- If targets are not achieved the program should put in place an action plan to attain the target in subsequent years.

Similar targets and achievement are to be stated for the other mid- term tests/internal assessment instruments

### Course Outcome Attainment:

For example:

Attainment through University/Board

Examination: Substantial i.e. 3 Attainment

through Internal Assessment: Moderate i.e. 2

Assuming 80% weightage to University/Board examination and 20% weightage to Internal assessment, the attainment calculations will be (80% of University level) + (20% of Internal level) i.e. 80% of 3 + 20% of 2 = 2.4 + 0.4 = 2.8

### 3.3. Attainment of Program Outcomes (20)

#### 3.3.1. Describe assessment tools and processes used for assessing the attainment of each PO (10)

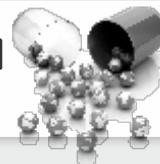
#### 3.3.2. Provide results of evaluation of each PO (10)

PO Attainment

Course	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09
C101									
----									
C209									
Direct Attainment									
Indirect Attainment									

C101, C102 are indicative courses in the first year. Similarly, C209 is final year course. First numeric digit indicates year of study and remaining two digits indicate course nos. in the respective year of study.

- Direct attainment level of a PO is determined by taking average across all courses addressing that PO. Fractional numbers may be used for example 1.55.
- Indirect attainment level of a PO is determined based on the student exit surveys, employer surveys, co-curricular activities, extracurricular activities etc.



**Example:**

1. It is assumed that a particular PO has been mapped to four courses C101, C102, C203, C201
2. The attainment level for each of the four courses will be as per the examples shown in 2.2.2
3. PO attainment level will be based on attainment levels of direct assessment and indirect assessment
4. It is assumed that while deciding on overall attainment level 80% weightage may be given to direct assessment and 20% weightage to indirect assessment through surveys from students (largely), employers (to some extent). Program may have different weightages with appropriate justification..
5. Assuming following actual attainment levels:

**Direct Assessment**

C101-High (3) 102- Medium (2) C203-Low (1) C201-High (3)

Attainment level will be summation of levels divided by no. of courses  $\frac{3+2+1+3}{4} = 2.25$

**Indirect Assessment**

Surveys, Analysis, customized to an average value as per levels 1, 2 & 3. Assumed level-2

PO Attainment level will be 80% of direct assessment + 20% of indirect assessment i.e.  $1.8 + 0.4 = 2.2$ .

<b>CRITERION 4</b>	<b>Students Performance</b>	<b>75</b>
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- 4.1. Enrolment Ratio (Admissions) (20)  
Enrolment Ratio =  $\frac{NI}{N}$

- 4.2. **Success Rate (Students graduating in minimum stipulated time of two years) (20)**

- 4.3. Academic Performance (Percentage of marks scored) (15)  
Academic Performance score =  $1.5 \times \text{Average API}$
- 4.4. Placement and Higher Studies (20)  
Assessment Points =  $20 \times \frac{(x + y)}{N}$

<b>CRITERION 5</b>	<b>Faculty Information and Contributions</b>	<b>75</b>
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- 5.1. Student-Faculty Ratio (SFR) (15) + Availability of HoD/Principal (5): (20)
- 5.2. **Faculty Qualification (20)**
- 5.3. Faculty Retention (20)

- 5.4. Faculty as participants in Faculty Development/Training Activities (15)

<b>CRITERION 6</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>100</b>
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- 6.1. Availability of adequate, well-equipped classrooms to meet the curriculum requirements (5)
- 6.2. Faculty rooms (5)
- 6.3. Laboratories including preparation room (wherever applicable), instrument/machineroom and computer labs along with equipment and relevant facilities (50)
- 6.4. Medicinal Plant Garden (10)
- 6.5. Provision of Jan Aushadhi drug store (5)
- 6.6. **Adequacy and utilization of Machine Room (5)**  
Non-Teaching Support (10)

<b>CRITERION 7</b>	<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	<b>30</b>
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- 7.1. Improvement in Success Index of Students (10)
- 7.2. Improvement in Academic Performance in Final Year (10)
- 7.3. Improvement in laboratories (10)

<b>CRITERION 8</b>	<b>Governance, Institutional Support and Financial Resources</b>	<b>60</b>
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- 8.1 Organization, Governance and Transparency (25)
    - 8.1.1. **Governing body, administrative setup, functions of various bodies, service rules procedures, recruitment and promotional policies (10)**
    - 8.1.2. Decentralization in working and grievance redressal mechanism (5)
    - 8.1.3. Delegation of financial powers (5)
    - 8.1.4. Transparency and availability of correct/unambiguous information in public domain (5)
  - 8.2 Budget Allocation, Utilization, and Public Accounting at Institute/Program level (20)
    - 8.2.1. Adequacy of budget allocation (10)
    - 8.2.2. Utilization of allocated funds (10)
  - 8.3. Library and Internet (15)
    - 8.3.1. Quality of learning resources (hard/soft) (10)
- Internet (5)

Ms. Monika N.Chavare Lecturer



# ALCOA

## What does Alcoa mean?

The term ALCOA is an acronym entailing the various principles as defined by the FDA. It stands for **Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original, and Accurate**

## What is Alcoa ++ in pharma?

The Data Integrity ALCOA+ principles define best practice guidelines and methodologies for good data management, for example, within the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. The acronym 'ALCOA' defines that data should be **Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original, and Accurate**.

## What are the 9 principles of ALCOA?

Now that we've outlined the basics of ALCOA, let's dive into the specifics of each principle:

**1. Attributable** : This principle requires life sciences manufacturers to identify and record the entity responsible for acquiring or using a given data point. Additionally, manufacturers should state the date and time of data collection.

These identifying features provide more information about the data, allowing manufacturers or compliance auditors to have a more representative picture of a particular data set.

**2. Legible** : In less advanced manufacturing operations, businesses rely more heavily on paper-based records. Unfortunately, such records are more susceptible to human error, making the data more difficult to read.

Modern operations use digital data extraction and recording mechanisms, reducing error and making the data more legible.

**3. Contemporaneous** : When harvesting data, manufacturers must ensure they record the precise time of collection. Additionally, the records should also show the time of any subsequent document modifications.

**4. Original** : Manufacturers should always use the original data in

their master record. Further data processing requires the initial primary data instead of copies or secondary sources.

**5. Accurate** : Good documentation practices require manufacturers to input correct and unedited data. Otherwise, data analysis returns unrepresentative information that tarnishes the resultant business decisions.

**6. Complete** : Life sciences manufacturers should keep all data generated. Even when the original data points aren't in use, there should be a complete audit trail that features the data modifications and the time any such edits were made.

**7. Consistent** : Related to the completeness, data records should also be consistent. In other words, data should be the same when accessed from anywhere within your system.

Furthermore, one should be able to follow any modifications sequentially to get a consistent picture.

**8. Enduring** : Records and information should be stored long after the data collection. In life sciences, this vital data might be referred to down the road – years or decades. Businesses usually make use of local and cloud-based backups to keep data for long periods.

**9. Available** : While it pays to store data for long, it's even more important to retrieve that long-stored data whenever needed. Therefore, good documentation practices should involve making data available whenever authorized entities require access.

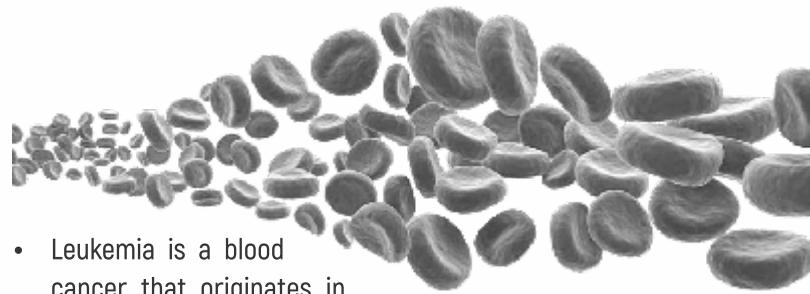
## Why is Alcoa used?

ALCOA in pharmaceuticals helps both the companies and the users by making sure there are no record-keeping errors due to which some sub-standard product is released into the market. Therefore, ALCOA is a necessary tool for maintaining quality in pharmaceuticals and fulfill FDA data integrity requirements.

Mrs. Priyanka S. Alekari  
Lecturer

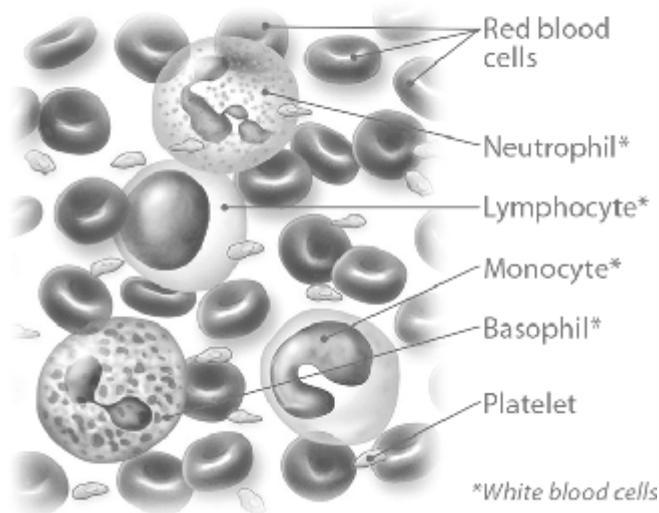


# Blood Cancer



## What are bone marrow and blood cancers?

### Healthy Blood Cells



Healthy blood cells include a balance of different cell types. Most blood cancers, also called hematologic cancers, start in the bone marrow, which is where blood is produced. Blood cancers occur when abnormal blood cells start growing out of control, interrupting the function of normal blood cells, which fight off infection and produce new blood cells.

This article will cover:

- Types of blood cancer
- Blood cancer symptoms
- Causes of blood cancer
- How is blood cancer diagnosed?
- Blood cancer treatment and therapy options
- Blood cancer survivor rates

### Types of blood cancer

The three main types of blood and bone marrow cancer are leukemia, lymphoma and myeloma:

- Leukemia is a blood cancer that originates in the blood and bone marrow. It occurs when the body creates too many abnormal white blood cells and interferes with the bone marrow's ability to make red blood cells and platelets.
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is a blood cancer that develops in the lymphatic system from cells called lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell that helps the body fight infections.
- Hodgkin lymphoma is a blood cancer that develops in the lymphatic system cells called lymphocytes. Hodgkin lymphoma is characterized by the presence of an abnormal lymphocyte called the Reed-Sternberg cell.
- Multiple myeloma is a blood cancer that begins in the blood's plasma cells, a type of white blood cell made in the bone marrow. Also, learn about the stages of multiple myeloma.

There are also less common forms of blood and bone marrow cancers, or associated disorders, including:

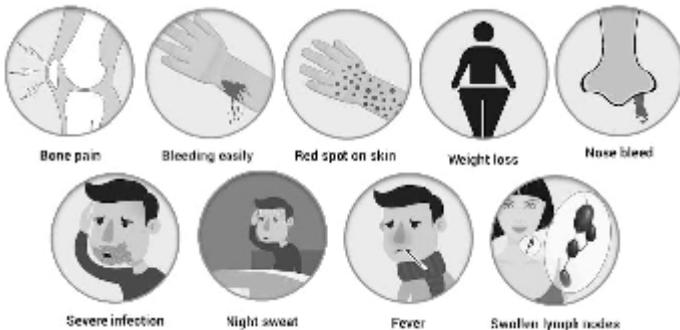
- **Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS):** These are rare conditions that may result from damage to blood-forming cells in the bone marrow.
- **Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs):** These rare blood cancers occur when the body overproduces white blood cells, red blood cells or platelets. The three main subcategories are essential thrombocythemia (ET), myelofibrosis (MF) and polycythemia vera (PV).
- **Amyloidosis:** This rare disorder, characterized by the buildup of an abnormal protein called amyloid, is not a form of cancer. But it is closely associated with multiple myeloma.
- **Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia:** This is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that starts in B cells.
- **Aplastic anemia:** This rare condition occurs when key stem cells are damaged and can only be treated with a bone marrow transplant.



## Blood cancer symptoms

Some common bone marrow and blood cancer symptoms include:

- Fever, chills
- Persistent fatigue, weakness
- Loss of appetite, nausea
- Unexplained weight loss
- Night sweats
- Bone/joint pain
- Abdominal discomfort
- Headaches
- Shortness of breath
- Frequent infections
- Itchy skin or skin rash
- Swollen lymph nodes in the neck, underarms or groin



## Causes of Blood Cancer

All blood cancers are caused by mutations in the genetic material the DNA of blood cells. Other risk factors vary based on the specific type of blood cancer.

Risk factors for developing acute myeloid leukemia (AML), the most common form of leukemia in adults, include:

- Advancing age
- Gender: being male
- Exposure to industrial chemicals such as benzene
- Smoking
- History of cancer treatment
- Exposure to high doses of radiation
- History of other blood cancers

## Risk factors for developing Hodgkin lymphoma include:

- History of infection with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), which causes infectious mononucleosis (mono)
- Advancing age
- Gender: Being male
- Family history of Hodgkin lymphoma
- Compromised immune system

## Risk factors for developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma include:

- Exposure to certain industrial chemicals, herbicides and insecticides
- History of chemotherapy
- Radiation exposure
- Compromised immune system
- History of autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus

## Risk factors for developing multiple myeloma include:

- Advancing age
- Gender: Being male
- Race: Higher risk among African-Americans
- Obesity or extra body weight

## How is Blood Cancer diagnosed?

Determining a diagnosis often starts with a physical examination to check your general health. Your doctor will review your health history, examine your body and lymph nodes, and look for any signs of infection or bruising.

Different types of tests and procedures may be used to diagnose blood cancer. What you need will depend on the type of blood cancer suspected. Your care team may recommend testing and evaluate all the results along with you to make a diagnosis.

## Biopsies

A biopsy is a test that collects samples of cells for examination by a pathologist in a laboratory. For some types of blood cancer, like lymphoma, you may need a lymph node biopsy that obtains a sample of lymph tissue or an entire lymph node.

Testing your bone marrow, where blood cells are formed, can help diagnose certain types of blood cancer. Doctors use a



procedure called a bone marrow aspiration to remove a small sample of bone marrow, blood and bone from either a hip bone or breastbone. The sample is sent to a lab and checked for abnormal cells or changes in genetic material.

## Imaging scans

Imaging scans are more helpful for some types of blood cancer than others. A scan may spot an enlarged lymph node, which is a common symptom of lymphoma, but it's not usually used to diagnose leukemia, a blood cancer that doesn't cause visible tumors. Still, scans may help whether cancer has affected other parts of the body.

### Scans include:

- Computed tomography (CT) scan
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- Positron emission tomography (PET) scan
- X-ray
- Ultrasound

## Blood tests

A complete blood count (CBC) shows the cell count of different components of blood, such as white blood cells, red blood cells and platelet.

Blood chemistry tests measure levels of key substances in your blood. Abnormal levels of certain proteins, for example, may offer information about your condition. If multiple myeloma is suspected, doctors may want to check your blood calcium level. For possible lymphoma, an enzyme called lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) may be measured.

## Treatment for Blood Cancer

Treatment for blood and bone marrow cancers depends on the type of cancer, your age, how fast the cancer is progressing, where the cancer has spread and other factors. Some common blood cancer treatments for leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma include:

**Stem cell transplantation:** A stem cell transplant infuses healthy blood-forming stem cells into the body. Stem cells may be collected from the bone marrow, circulating blood and umbilical cord blood.

**Chemotherapy:** Chemotherapy uses anticancer drugs to

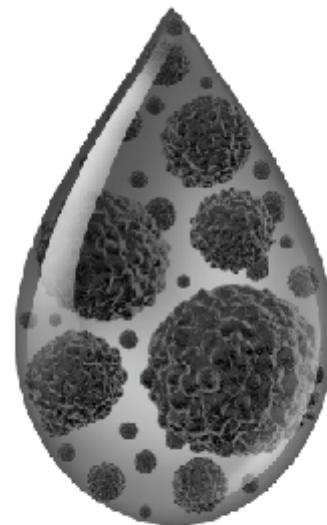
interfere with and stop the growth of cancer cells in the body. Chemotherapy for blood cancer sometimes involves giving several drugs together in a set regimen. This treatment may also be given before a stem cell transplant.

**Radiation therapy:** Radiation therapy may be used to destroy cancer cells or to relieve pain or discomfort. It may also be given before a stem cell transplant.

Learn more about leukemia treatments, Hodgkin lymphoma treatments, non-Hodgkin lymphoma treatments and multiple myeloma treatments



Mrs. Priyanka S. Mali  
Lecturer





## The Ethical Principles in Pharmacist Patient Relationship

### INTRODUCTION

The pharmacist-patient interaction has dramatically increased due to the expanding pharmaceutical services, and therefore greater attention is now paid to the proper relationship between them. Knowledge of legal and ethical obligations when providing pharmaceutical services will improve the quality of treatment, as well as the pharmacist-patient interaction and increased cooperation, resulting in fewer patient's complaints from pharmacists regarding prescription. In the present article, in addition to introducing the ethical principles governing the pharmacist-patient interaction, certain ethical challenges associated with these principles are also addressed.

### Ethical Principles of Pharmacy

With progress of science and emergence of new horizons in medical techniques and pharmaceutical services, greater attention is paid to modern concepts such as "professionalism" and "professional ethics". Accordingly, issues such as patient's rights, autonomy and satisfaction, the relationship of trade and business with pharmaceutical services, and the quality, safety, and effectiveness of medications, ethical issues specific to pharmaceutical services, scientific monopoly, and their hidden potential harms are now more important. Like a physician, a pharmacist has legal as well as ethical obligations. It seems that ethical principles and guidelines are more effective tools for pharmacists than ethical theories in the face of ethical difficulties.

### Equity and Justice

Equity is one of the key principles of ethics in the health system. Equity in health happens when all social levels are able to maintain their full health, have access to the necessary resources, and their socioeconomic status does not affect their health. In the pharmacy sector, although equity requires that pharmacists should equitably provide the necessary care, in practice this care are not equally provided for patients. Various factors such as economic, social, cultural, religious, and racial sometimes affect the type of services provided. For instance, is it ethically acceptable to vend a new and expensive medication,

even when an identical, cheaper, and equally effective medication is available? In response, it should be said that a profiteering attitude to pharmacy only considers the profit to be made.

### Autonomy and Self-Determination

Pharmacists should consider that their prescriptions may affect people's life. The ethics are challenged when a patient's autonomy is ignored, he is not told the truth, his secrets are disclosed, or measures are taken to end his life. Many patients do not have the ability to make their own decisions. Children and those with mental disorders may be able to decide to some extent about their interests and values, but they are inadequately independent to determine their fate. Regarding autonomy, ethical challenges include autonomy of adult patients with no consciousness. When patients lack sufficient will to disagree about the prescription, the pharmacist should not decide on behalf of him/her. The assumption with children is that only parents or those decided by authorities such as courts can make a decision on behalf of them. Sometimes pharmacists refrain from telling the patient the name of the medication, administer placebo, or do not vend high-risk medications, and consider this to violate the principle of patient autonomy.

### Honesty and Truthfulness

The principle of honesty emphasises the obligation, to tell the truth, and not to lie. There are different views on telling the truth and conveying bad news to patients. The principle of self determination seems to have made the obligation, to tell the truth to the patient as acceptable. Religious teachings also emphasise the patient's right to know the truth, even though ethical considerations account for not causing the patient concern unnecessarily. In some countries, special guidelines have been developed and implemented that facilitated telling the truth to the patient. Various pharmacy codes emphasize telling the truth to the patients and consider truthfulness as an attribute of a pharmacist. The 18th century philosopher, Immanuel Kant is one of the people who consider lying and not telling the truth to patients as wrong and a violation of a patient's autonomy. What is important with regards to truthfulness is that, what kind of things



a patient should be told, and when is better not to tell the truth. In the healthcare system, some patients might not have enough knowledge about the prescriptions; clinical care giver or pharmacist may not be able to decide what exactly he/she must do. This uncertainty may occur during diagnosis or in the course of treatment. The pharmacist may not have sufficient information about the outcome of some medications, or cannot provide the patient with the necessary information. Sometimes, a care provider gives the patient wrong information because he thinks that the patient is best not to know the truth, and thus refrains from telling the truth. However, sometimes well-being of the patient is not the only issue, and other people such as family members, or people in contact with the patient should also be considered.

#### Loyalty and Confidentiality

Confidentiality is ethically an obligation, even if ignoring it provides better outcomes. The pharmacist-patient is a contract, but the important point is that even if it is considered as a contract, the professional principles including confidentiality should be observed and by no means should the patient's secrets be disclosed. Deliberately providing the patient with the wrong information is unethical. Generally, pharmacists who are in continuous contact with patients are obliged to tell the truth to patients who want to know their condition and this knowledge affects their decisions. A series of obligations are formed as a result of the interaction between the pharmacist and a patient or a group of patients. This relationship is beyond a legal contract and is not considered as a business relationship, but an ethical agreement that is obligatory for both sides. The obligations of this relationship included patient confidentiality. Adherence to the codes of professional ethics and being by the patient's side when required are the most important obligations of the pharmacist. It should be said that observing the principle of patient confidentiality is the key to the continuity of such a relationship, and the pharmacist should do his best to make this possible.

#### Benefiting the Patient and Others

In accordance with the ethical codes of the American Association of Pharmacists, a pharmacist should act in such a way to provide the patient with the most benefit. While, it seems that the principle of good will and not harming has always been

considered by health care authorities as a key ethical principle, which also entails many ethical challenges. The question is: should pharmacists only consider the patient's benefits? Should he not think about the consequences of his actions for other people and the community? What should be done if a pharmacist's actions for benefiting the patients have substantial risks for the community or a particular group? What should a pharmacist do when the patient's interest is in conflict with the community interest? What should be done when a pharmacist's actions taken in support of the patient are in conflict with his family's interests? Should the patient's interest be preferred over his family's interest, or the family's interest should first be considered? These are examples of ethical challenges and predicaments, which cause problems for the pharmacist. In their profession, pharmacists come across many cases when they should decide between benefiting and not harming, and also determine the weight of the benefit using available rules and regulations, and assess various cases. Although health workers regard promotion of health as one of the key clinical measures, they cannot claim to be fully considering factors such as financial status, understanding, social well-being in order to enhance people's well-being and health. The current ethical codes of the American Association of Pharmacist require the pharmacist to benefit and not harm the patient, and consider no limitations on enhancing health and safety of the patient. Yet, health workers are not in the position to recommend whatever is in the interest of the patient. It should also be considered that rational people do not just think about their own health, but their overall well-being as well. Thus, although pharmacists are obliged to promote patient's health and safety, they have different priorities and goals in relation to patients. Hence, while attending to the patient's interests and priorities, a pharmacist should also try to promote his health and overall well-being.

- Mrs. Shraddha T. Vaidya  
Lecturer



## Guidelines for Patient Counseling

### What are the Guidelines for Patient Counseling?

- Medicines play an important role in medical care. It is important to learn how to be a patient counselor.
- In addition, treatment effectiveness depends on the medication's efficacy and patient adherence to the therapeutic regimen.
- It is essential to learn how to be an effective patient counseling pharmacist.
- Adherence to medications is essential to achieving the best possible pharmacotherapy outcomes.
- Besides, the Non-adherence to medications results in higher healthcare costs, more extended hospitalization, and increased morbidity and mortality.
- Moreover, Patient counseling refers to providing vital information, advice and assistance.
- It's done to help the patients with their medications and ensure they take them properly.
- This also includes essential information about the patient's illness and lifestyle.
- A patient is advised on whether medications should be taken with or without food, at bedtime or in the morning, with water, juice or milk.
- Finally, all this information results in the proper use of medications and the best therapeutic action.

### Importance of Knowing the Guidelines of Patient Counseling :

- The Annals of Internal Medicine published a study examining patient compliance and its impact on the economy.
- Of the medications that were filled, nearly half were taken inappropriately.
- The consequences of not taking medications as prescribed are costly and can be dangerous
- This leads to poor disease management, hospitalizations, and even deaths.
- Emergency room visits and hospital stays increased as well.
- In addition, this was mainly due to an inability to afford medication
- These numbers only underline how noncompliance can lead to

increased costs in the healthcare system.

- Moreover, even more, shocking is that nearly a quarter-million people in the USA die each year due to a lack of medication adherence.
- These costs can all be avoided if the proper counseling and patient education take place
- Besides, that is a responsibility that mainly lies with the pharmacist.
- The New England Healthcare Institute (NEHI) predicts that approximately 290 billion dollars could be saved yearly with proper adherence and medication education.
- Another risk of inappropriate patient counseling is Adverse drug reactions (ADRs).
- Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality

### Guidelines for Patient Counseling in Elderly People

- Elderly patients are at the highest risk of experiencing ADRs, many of which are preventable.
- Actual, perceived, or even fear of ADRs increases the likelihood of medication non-adherence
- This leads to suboptimal treatment efficacy and adds to the disease burden.
- Actual ADRs can result from medication pharmacology.
- Whereas psychological factors influence perceived or fear of ADRs.
- In addition, these factors include predetermined medication views, lack of belief in treatment necessity, the anticipation of ADRs, conditioning based on past experiences, and misattributing symptoms as ADRs.
- Besides, the Clinician and pharmacist's awareness of these factors will help to reduce the risk for ADRS and optimise management
- In addition, this will ultimately allow patients to benefit from the intended treatment.
- Finally, the American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists (ASHP) provides guidelines and emphasises the role of pharmacists in comprehensive ADR management.



### Here are some tips for Guidelines for Patient Counseling

#### Risk Minimisation

- Understand patient views about medication therapy.
- In addition, educate about the benefits of treatment.
- Inform patients about potential ADRs and management strategies should any occur.
- Ensure an updated and accurate medication list.
- Utilise decision support software to help prevent ADRs.
- Start with low doses and frequencies and slowly titrate as tolerated.
- Initiate less-potent agents, agents with direct mechanisms of action, or alternatives with lower adverse event incidence.
- Avoid or reduce the use of interacting medications.
- Prescribe dosage forms with minimal systemic exposure (e.g. creams, patches).

#### Recognition, Detection

- Be familiar with known ADRs of the medication and the patient's pre-existing symptoms.
- Evaluate new symptoms as possible ADRs, looking into health conditions, labs, or other factors which may explain the symptoms.
- Besides, consider the temporal relationship between medication initiation and symptom onset.
- Challenge concepts like stopping the medication to see if the symptom subsides in the absence of the medication and restarting to see if symptoms return.
- Utilise lab tests for more evidence to identify an ADR.
- Apply probability tools 7-9 such as the Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale or 4Ts for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.<sup>10</sup>
- Express empathy and maintain a trusting relationship with the patient.
- In addition, reduce dosing or discontinue the offending medication.
- Switch to another agent or dosage form less likely to cause ADRs.
- Moreover, treat side effects when necessary (beware of prescribing cascades).
- Document the ADR in the patient's medical record.

### Difference between patient counseling and patient education:

#### On the one hand, patient education includes presenting:

- Basic medical information
- Side effects and interactions
- Storage, how to store drugs properly.

#### On the other hand, patient counseling includes:

- Clinical information, including the disease state
- Lifestyle modification
- Monitoring and follow-up of the drug

#### **Role of the pharmacist:**

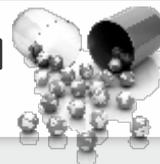
- The pharmacy profession is changing within the healthcare system.
- It's making pharmaceutical care one of its primary responsibilities.
- In addition, Pharmaceutical care does not adhere to how pharmacists have traditionally practiced.
- Instead, it requires the pharmacist to work with the patient and other healthcare providers to promote health.
- Pharmaceutical care requires that pharmacists prevent and resolve drug-related problems.
- Also, for optimising drug therapy while involving the patient throughout the process.
- For this reason, pharmaceutical care does not end when the patient leaves the pharmacy
- It involves assessment, monitoring, documenting care and progress, and follow-up care.
- As current and future pharmacists, we should understand the influence of our care through a communicative relationship with the patient.
- Finally, as pharmacists, one of the essential counseling points for all patients is the importance of medication adherence.

Mrs. Pooja S. Bhosale  
Lecturer



# ENGLISH SECTION





## Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of harmful pollutants into the environment. These pollutants contaminate the environment. It has a hazardous effect on the natural world and on the activities of living beings. The major types of environmental pollution are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, thermal pollution, soil pollution and light pollution. We all live on planet earth, which is the only planet known to have an environment, where air and water are two basic things that sustain life. Without air and water the earth would be like the other planets – no man, no animals, no plants. The biosphere in which living beings have their sustenance has oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and water vapor. All these are well balanced to ensure and help a healthy growth of life in the animal world. This balance does not only help the life-cycles of animals

and plants, but it also creates the perennial sources of minerals and energies without which the human civilization of today could not be built. It is for this balance that the human life and other forms of existence have flourished on earth for so many thousands of years.

Mr. Khushal Sawant DCP II

## EDUCATION

Education plays an important role in human life regarding to build their personality, career and mental growth. Education is the best tool for facing any up and down situation through the whole life. We can not only improve our personal life by education but also can bring an amazing positive change in society or nation. To provide education among people, society has declared some places as home to education like Schools and Colleges where some pattern are followed in procedural manner to offer quality education for the aspiring students. Currently government has majorly focused on the schooling system for students. It has been compulsory for children of age 6 to 14 years to get primary education from any authorized school. In most states of India, education system is followed by 10+2+3 prototype which consist 10 years of primary (till 8th class) and secondary education (9th and 10 th), 2 years of higher or senior secondary education (11th and 12th) and last 3 years of graduation from any degree college. Apart from individual state board, CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and ICSE (Indian Certificate of Secondary Education) are two bodies that operate various schools throughout the country and monitor all the courses, subjects, syllabus and give out result till secondary

and higher secondary education. Secondary education may be proved as the turning point for students as the marks obtained in class 10th decide the further stream of that student. After completing education till senior secondary (12th), students have to decide their professional career option. Degree Colleges, professional Institutes or universities are the next destination for students in manner to get professional knowledge of engineering, medical, law, MBA, aeronautical, fashion, teaching and many more academic working areas. In recent past years, by the efforts of government or other organizations of India, people have much awareness about importance of education. Thus result of growing education rate in India can be seen by measuring the literacy rate chart of India according to census 2011, where tremendous increment is seen in comparison to the last census of 2001. In fact, Kerala state is counted as the 100 percent literate state of India.

Ms. Purva Pawar  
DCP II



# HOW CAN SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECT ON YOUR HEALTH?

At first glance, it may seem like a surprising notion that social media can affect your health. When we consider how much time people spend engaging on sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and others, however, it really makes sense. Anything that takes up large amounts of your time, including work, watching TV, exercising or driving, has some impact on your health. The question is whether social media is good or bad for us. The simple answer is that it can be both. Fortunately, there are ways to help reduce its harmful effects while maximizing the benefits. Ways That Social Media Impacts Your Health There are a number of ways that social media can have an influence on your health.

- **Addiction to social media :** People who are addicted to social media may experience negative side effects such as eye strain, social withdrawal or lack of sleep.
- **Stress :** If you spend your time researching problems or arguing with people, you may experience stress, which can have a negative impact on your health.
- **Emotional connections :** Social media can help you connect with more people and stay in touch with those with whom you're already close. Connecting with people has proven health benefits.
- **Information :** You can find a large amount of health-related information on social media. This can be quite helpful. On the other hand, if you take random advice without doing proper research, it can also be harmful. As these points illustrate, there's no simple answer to whether social media is good or bad for you. Because it's such a pervasive influence on modern life, it has many positive and negative effects. Let's look at some of these in a little more detail. **Social Media Addiction** Social media addiction is a real phenomenon. As more people carry around smartphones and other devices wherever they go, it becomes harder to escape the internet. And people increasingly spend their online time on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. For people who are addicted to these sites, it can have a harmful effect on their lives and even their health. Any addiction is potentially harmful if it saps your energy away from other activities, such as work, physical activity and offline relationships. There are various ways that social media addiction harms your mental health. **Emotional Impact** People use social media for many things, such as socializing, finding and sharing information, shopping and simply as a diversion. Some of these activities are fairly neutral while others may cause strong

emotions. Positive connections with people are important for your mental and even physical health. There's plenty of evidence that social isolation is associated with a shorter life span, not to mention a diminished quality of life. While interacting with people on social media is not enough, and not a substitute for live interactions, it can be beneficial nonetheless. Seniors and those who are disabled, who may have limited mobility, can use social media to connect in ways that they otherwise could not. Elderly people can talk to their grandkids. Someone stationed overseas in the military can talk to his or her spouse back home. Friends who live in different states can chat online. These are just a few of the ways that social media can improve people's lives. On the other hand, social media can cause stress and other negative emotions. The issue of cyber-bullying is a good example of this. There are also people who are attached to trolling or arguing about everything from politics to sports. If interacting on social media causes stress, it's not good for your health. **Impact on Physical Health** Social media can directly impact physical health. This is usually associated with the way you use it.

For example:

- **Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.** If you do too much keying, you may experience problems that affect your hands or wrists. There are also specific problems associated with keying on mobile phones, which can strain the tendons of your fingers. These problems aren't all caused by social media. It can just as easily be caused by having to type term papers for school or reports at work.
- **Eye problems** You can get eyestrain from staring at screens for too long.
- **Fatigue** This is another symptom of overusing social media. If you're staying up too late posting on Twitter or Facebook, you may be losing valuable sleep.
- **Lack of exercise** Social media can cut into time you might otherwise be spending outdoors or exercising.
- **Distraction** One of the most dangerous potential consequences of social media addiction is driving while being distracted.

As recent stories have confirmed, you can even get hurt texting and walking. The above are harmful effects that aren't caused by social media per se, but by overdoing it or being online or texting while you should be concentrating on something else. Some of these, of course, also apply to activities other than social media, such as texting on the phone, writing emails or browsing internet sites.

Ms. Anuja Kumbhar (DCP II)



## INDIAN ARMY

Indian army needs no introduction, well all have love, respect and admiration for our soldiers and the Indian army as a whole. As we all know, Indian army has long and glorious history. Therefore, it is difficult to talk about everything in such a limited space still. I have tried to touch all the main points and also have tried to speak my heart out, I hope you will be able to appreciate my efforts and the easy. Whenever I think of Indian army (I also wanted to become a soldier). I become happy. I feel we are lucky to have such an institution of which we can really feel proud.

A common person knows very little about Indian army because maximum of things are classified. Still there is sufficient information in Public domain. In the following Indian army essay. I have tried to put all that information here and also have give my view point. I hope following essay on Indian army will be appreciated and liked by you. Indian armed Forces are divided into three parts – Indian army, Indian Air force and the Indian Navy. Indian army is the land – based unit, while Indian Air force deals in air defense and Indian Navy is the naval unit. Our Indian army is the second largest in the world with about 1.23 million Personnel on active rolls. And another 9.6 lakh in reserves. Indian army is mainly responsible Protect the country against land based attacks. It also lends a helping hand to other agencies. In dealing with terrorism. Tackling emergency situations in the country and also rescuing people in case of natural calamities like flood. Earthquake. Etc. The current chief of army staff (COAS) is General Bipin Rawat (as of 2018). As Indian army is very huge, it is divided into regiments. Some important regiments are Punjab regiment, Madras regiment, Rajputana rifles, sikh regiment etc. it also has its own intelligence unit known as "Military intelligence" or MI in short.

Indian army before independence (under British rule) had Participated in world war I and II. After independence it has also Fought many full – Fledged wars like the Kargil war (1999), Bangladesh liberation war (1971). Indian – Pakistan war (1965). India – China war (1962). And first Kashmir war (1947) Besides these, Indian army has also handled some smaller conflicts like siachen conflict (1984) operation polo (1948). India – China conflict (1967) etc. There is no doubt that our Indian army is one of the best armies in the world.

Asking about the importance of Indian Army in India is like asking the importance of heart in human body. It would not be wrong to say that there would be no India. Without Indian Army. It is the backbone of the country. It is also one of the Few institution left in the country which could be considered as completely natural and reliable if any thing goes really wrong in the country. We look at the army For solutions, be it rot control counter insurgency, fighting terrorism, Fighting Naxalites and even getting medals in international sporting events. The main role of the Indian army is of course defending our country from external and internal threats. It has proven its mettle many times. After independence it has fought Five major wars and has also handed many smaller conflicts successfully. It has fought wars and won even when enemies had superior weapons.

For example in 1965 Pakistan had patton tanks (gifted to them by America). They were considered invincible at that time. India did not have anything that could match those patton tanks. Still Indian army was able to defeat Pakistani tanks in the battle of Asal Uttar.

Havildar Abdul Hamid single handily destroyed six Pakistani tanks with his jeep mounted recoilless rifle and died trying to destroy the seventh for this he was awarded with India highest Military honor – THE PARAM VIR CHAKRA. It is believed that. Americans came to India to know the method and equipment by which their invincible patton tanks were destroyed.

It is believed that India refused their request Indian army also had successfully handled many riots for example Godhra riots, 1992 Mumbai riots, 1984 riots. Etc. it is correctly also tackling terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and in some north eastern states. It's also a very good employer. Currently it has about 1.23 million persons on active rolls while another 9.6 lakhs in reserves. It has also produced many notable sports persons who have brought laurels to our country. Some of them are Milkha Singh, Rajya Vardhan Rathore, Vijay Kumar and Major Dhyan Chand etc.

Indian army is one of the best forces in the world it has the ability to handle any external and internal threat. Overall. We can say that Indian Army is the soul of our country. If you pick a person. Randomly and ask him birthdays of film stars, politicians, sports persons etc. There is good chance that he/she will be able to tell



quite a few but if you him/her that "when and why is Indian army day celebrated there is good chance he/she will have no answer. The problem is that we have taken so many things for granted. One among them is Freedom/ security we have taken for granted that someone is always deployed to guard our borders while we sleep in our cosy homes or there will be someone to taken the bullets of the enemies and terrorists for us.

I used to tell my dad that I would also like to become an army officer like him (He served in the territorial Army as a Junior commissioned officer). When asked why I wanted to become any army officer? My reply was. I would get a gun and strong stick and with that I would beat up the bad guys on this my dad used to laugh loudly.

Now I realize how wrong I was. The reality is that it is one of the toughest working environments and definitely not a bed of roses. I got some idea of the work. environments and definitely not a bed of roses I got some idea of the work environment of the army form the Media but I soon realized it was half - truth - The only way by which I could get the real information was by talking to the real 'Faulis' Luckily My dad and some of his friend (who also served in the Army) were more than willing to share their stories. He told me that their training days were quite tough because the New environment was quite different from the civilian environment which they were used to. In civilian life 6 o clock reporting time means 6.15 or may be even 6.30 but in army 6.00 am means exactly 6.00 am My dad and his colleagues got Punished many times for coming late. The Punished was usually quite difficult. Normally it was running with full gear for Miles or something like that.

After morning P.T. Physical endurance training started and that continued for few hours. Instructors were normally considered villains by most of the trainees. Once my dad and his colleagues were denied water. After a ten-mile run. Their reaction was as expected. They had jokingly wished to kill the instructor then. There were theory classes after that. Evening times was play times. Codets used to play all type of games including Football, Volleyball, Basketball etc. Dinner was a formal affair. They made so many friends there time passed like that and the training of my dad.

**Abhishek Mahadev Patil**  
DCP - I



## Education

Education has a value  
That sometimes cannot be quantified,  
If you ever doubt your journey  
Look within instead of looking outside.

Deep inside your Heart  
Lie answers to all questions of life,  
No one else but you & your thoughts  
Will keep you afloat in strife.

Keep working hard  
Focus on your long term goal,  
It's not the excuses that count  
But the fire in your soul.

**Pratiksha Bhaigade**  
DCP - II

## Life is Precious

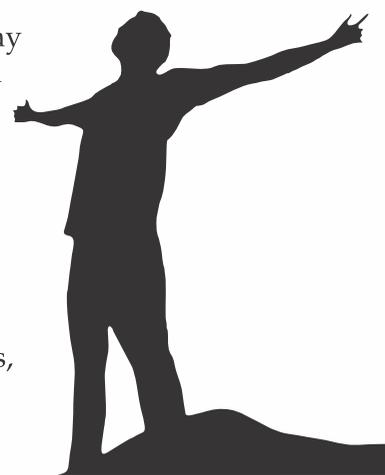
The gracefulness  
Of a butterfly  
How gentle.  
And fragile they seem.

Gently fluttering  
On a calm summers day  
Floating like a dream

But sadly.  
There time is over  
Hardly before  
Its begun.

So enjoy  
Your special Moments,  
Like a butterfly.  
In the sun.

**Akshada Bengade**  
DCP - II





# Pharmacy Field

“Without Pharmacist, there is no drug discovery,  
Pharmacist is the one  
WHO discover Medicines For New diseases,  
WHO Provide Medicine to Patients,  
“We are the only king of our own Field”

A doctor's Scribbling is only  
Understood by a pharmacist.

It's getting better now,  
For you and Me, But  
It takes time.  
Pharmacy is Profession.

**Nikita Tulashidas Gutte**  
DCP - II



# LIFE

Life is beautiful  
One day one hour, one minute  
Will Not come again  
In your entire life  
Avoid fight  
Angriness and speak lovely  
To every Person.

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II



# Success

Success is vehicle  
Which moves on wheel called  
“Hard work” But  
The journey is Impossible  
without Fuel called “self confidence”

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II

# Too Much

Don't trust too much  
Don't love too much  
Don't hope too much  
Because that “to much”  
Can hurt you “so much”.

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II



# Six Ethics of Life



Before you pray - Believe  
Before you Speak - Listen  
Before you Spend - Earn  
Before you Write - Think  
Before your quit - Try  
Before your Die - Live.

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II



You cannot change  
Your Future,  
You can change  
Your Habits.  
And Surely your Habits will  
Change your future.

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II



## Important Facts of Life

Health is the first of life  
wealth is the next of life  
character's courage is the best of life  
Respect is must in life  
Turning is the test of life  
God's blessing is the crest of life  
Love is crucial for life  
Happiness is the perfume of life  
Truth is the search of life  
Death is the rest of life

**Pornima Mohite**  
DCP - II



We know that self confidence means having a belief in yourself and your abilities. It is freedom from doubts. It is something that needs to be developed internally. It cannot be taught but it is very important for a healthy and positive lifestyle. With self-confidence one can achieve anything in life, it boosts up your power and ability to do things that might fear you are lets you down Cannot achieve his/her goals without self- Confidence. self confidence makes a person independent, eager, optimistic, loving and positive by nature.

And all these characteristic are important to achieve goals in life. Self confidence is a Key to success and plays a significant role in the life of an individual. students must practice acquiring self-confidence in order to excel in their careers and become successful in life. If you are self-confident, there are more chances of success in your life. Self- Confident people seem at ease with themselves. and their work. They invite trust and inspire Confidence in others. These are all attractive characteristic to have. But it's not always easy to be confident in yourself, particularly if you're naturally self-critical or if other people put you down. Self-confidence means trusting in your own judgment, Capacities and abilities. It's about valuing yourself and feeling worthy, regardless of any imperfections or What other may believe about you.

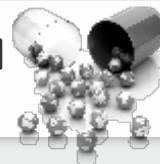
Remember, self confidence cannot be built or boost in a day. It takes time, so keep working on your self-confidence, and achieve your goals slowly and steadily, And encourages us to believe that, if we learn and word hard in a particular area , we'll succeed. In this type of confidence that leads people to accept. difficult challenges and keep going in the face to setbacks.



## Dreams

Dreams are not what you see in Sleep  
They are the things that do not let Your Sleep.

**Sanika Dhanaji Kadam**  
DCP - II



## Mankind Pharma

Mankind Pharma is an Indian multinational pharmaceutical company based in Delhi. The company has products in therapeutic areas ranging for Antibiotics, to gastrointestinal, cardiovascular. Dermal and erectile dysfunction medications.



Sr. No.	Brand	Active Ingredient (S)
1.	ABIWAYS	Acebrofyll line 100 mg + acetylcysteine <u>600 mg</u>
2.	ACNEST AR – 20	Isoretinoin in <u>20 mg</u>
3.	ACNEST ARGEL	Clindamycin 1% tetracycline 4% with aloe allanotin gel base.
4.	ACNEST AR SOAP	Benzoyl Peroxide 2.5%

### About Mankind's Products

- Uses of Mankind's Products.

Clotrimazole is used in treatment of fungal infections.

### Mankind's product side effects.

#### Common

Side effects of Mankind's products are Blisters, skin peeling, swelling, Application site irritation.

### How Mankind's products work

Clotrimazole is an antifungal medication. It kills and stops the growth of the fungus by destroying its cell membrane, thereby treating your skin infection.

### Mankind Pharma Good?

Mankind Pharma is one of the Indian leading pharmaceutical companies and changing the Pharma industry. They provide world-class medications at affordable prices.

Mankind Pharma, One of the top 5 Leading Pharmaceutical companies in India started its journey in 1995.

Type	Private
Industry	Pharmaceutical
Founded	1992, 32 year Ago.
Headquarters	Okhla phase III, Delhi India
Area Served	Worldwide
Products	1) Pharmaceuticals 2) Generic drugs 3) OTC 4) FMCG 5) Diagnostics
Net Income	? .1,452 crore
Number of employees	19000 + (2022)
Subsidiaries	1) Lifestar Pharma Pvt. Ltd. 2) Magnet Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Mankind Pharma is reportedly among the top two Prescription drug companies in India by volume. Mankind Pharma's man force is the largest condoms brand in India by market share. While Prega News is largest selling pregnancy detection kit brand.



**History of Mankind**

Mankind pharma come into existence in 1991 was formed into a legal copatron mankind pharma actively started its operations in 1995. It started working as a fully integrate pharmaceutical company with his two brothers. The launched two states in first year of the operation.

In 2019 mankind acquired Panacea Biotic Pharma's domestic Formulation brands in India and Nepal for 1,872 core. It then acquired a respiratory treatment product and infant skincare brand for Dr. Reddy's Laboratories it also bought a majority stake in the Manvfactory, upakarma, Ayurveda.

**Mankind's plants**

There are 16 plants in India making products that includes Antibiotics, erectile dysfunction drugs, condoms and over the counter product.

**Mankind Rank in india**

Among the top two prescription drug companies in India by volume.

**Mankind Pharma Employee Benefits**

Beneits	Employees Leported
Health Insurance	Employees
Soft Skill Traning	241 Employees
Free Tansport	142 Employees
Team Opreting	109 Employees

**Mankind Management**

Overall rating	4.0
Work/life balance	3.7
Compensation and benefiest	3.8
Job security and Advancement	3.7
Management	3.7

**Mankind industry Ltd.**

1. Mankind Pharma Private Limited
2. Mankind Pharma Ltd.
3. Macleods Pharmaceuticaals
4. Makeown Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mankind Pharma Limited.
6. Mankind Pharma – 84 Buiding.
7. Mankind Pharma unit III.

**Mankind Pharma Awards and Recognition.**

- 2021. Silver award for good Health brand by IHW awards 2021.
- 2018 Best Pharma OTC Company
- Pitch top 50 Brands
- Smart expoter – pharmacetucals awards.

Naiknavare Sanchit Subhash  
DCP - I





**SUN**  
PHARMA

## Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited

[BPCL] was established in 1901 by Acharya P.C. Ray. Renowned scientist. It was the first Indian Company for production of quality Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, chemicals and Home products with indigenous technology with the objective to create awareness in the minds of Indians to become self-sufficient.

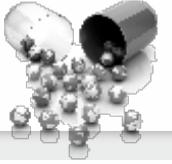
From initial venture with drugs and pharmaceuticals, the company gradually expanded and diversified into range of product lines. Industrial chemicals, bulk drugs, perfumeries, cosmetics, toiletries, hospital and surgical Equipment, fire Extinguisher etc.

The technology leadership of the company declined in 60.5 and the company became sick in 1970 the company was nationalised in December, 1980 BCPL is having four factories two in Kolkata, one in Mumbai and one in Kanpur the company is having land (50 acres), good infrastructural facilities including hot line connection for supply of electricity and wide range of distribution network all over the country with more than 1500 distributors. In December 2006, government approved rehabilitation scheme for revival of the company. The Approved rehabilitation scheme inter alia.

**Digvijay Dattatray Kumbhar**  
DCP - I

**Shubhashish Konde Deshmukh**  
DCP - I





## THE BEAUTIFUL NATURE

Come with me to see the beauty of  
nature The nature that God gave us  
Feel the beauty of nature  
The birds chirping on the tress  
The slowly blowing pleasant breeze  
Take a moment put your worries behind  
Listen to nature composing the clatter of  
Leaves the sound of whispering of the trees  
That sends the mind into a dream  
The luster of sunrise tells us that every  
day is a new day the luster or sunset tells  
Us that it is the end of a day  
Nature around us is a wonderful place  
Thank you god for the nature that you gave

**Pawar Swagata Vitthal**  
DCP - II

## I am Pharmacist

Pharmacy हे Field आहे खूपच खास.  
उभे रहावे लागते इथे ५-५ तास.  
९ ते ५ इथे सगळेच असतात Busy  
जितकं दिसतं तितकं नाही हे Easy



Tablet Formulation आहे Pharmacy चे ज्ञान  
Teacher ने question विचारताच इथे घालतात सगळे खाली मान  
Apron आणि Cap आहे Pharmacy ची शान  
ते जर नसेल तर Practical ला होतो मोठा तान

Pharmacy चं पारडं MBBS पेक्षा जड हे मात्र खरं  
जर Medicine नाही बनविल्या तर Patient कसं होणार बरं... ?  
म्हणतात लोक Pharmacy करून Medical च टाकणार ना राव...  
पण त्यांना काय माहित आम्ही कधीच कमी नाही करणार भाव

सगळेच म्हणतात तुमचा Course आहे Professional  
पण Junior College ची आठवण येताच सगळे होतात Emotional  
Ceutics आणि HAP आहेत आमचे खास  
Analysis आणि PIC करता करता झोपेचा होतो न्हास

One & Only for Pharmacist  
जली को आग कहते है।  
बुझी को राख कहते है।

Pharmacist को Medical Field की,  
तिसरी आँख कहते है।

- Pranav Avasare

DCP - I

Our environment is one of the most important aspects to survive on this planet. Moreover, it is the only thing that can make life sustainable. Without it, we cannot survive even a single day. For instance, our skin will burn, the lungs will get ruptured our blood pressure would rise. World Environment on 5th June every year.

People from more than 100 countries celebrate this day further more, the world environment day is run by the united nation. Environment programme (UNEP) since the year 1973.

Above all the main purpose of celebrating this day was to spread Awareness. The awareness was about the Conservation of our environment. on the world environment day, we all take a day off from our work. and join various campaigns to spread awareness about environment protection. Moreover we all plant small saplings in a borren land so that it may grow and flourish in the land area after some years. Also we take part in various processions to make people aware of this day so that they may also take part in protecting our environment.





### Pharmacology is the science of drugs.

**Hippocrates** :- (460 B.C-377 B.C. "The father of medicine" was the first to attempt to separate the practice of medicine from religion and superstition, developed his code of proper conduct for doctors.

"I Will Use Treatment to help the sick according to my ability and judgment, but never with the view to injury and wrong doing ..... Into whatsoever houses. I enter, I will enter to help the sick".

**Dhanvantari** : An early Indian Medical Practitioner and one of the World's first Surgeons, regarded as the source of Ayurveda.

**Susruta** : Ancient Hindu Medical Text Describes 760 herbs.

**Charaka Samhita** : Describes more than 650 drugs of animal, plant and mineral origins are used.

**Pedanius Dioscorides** : A Greek Physician. He personally researched each plant & its uses. About 65 AD, he wrote De Materia Medica "Regarding Medical Matters", on the "Preparation Properties and testing of drugs".

**Alexander Fleming** : (1881 – 1955)

- Scottish biologist and pharmacologist.
- His best – known discoveries are the,
- Discovery of the enzyme lysozyme in 1923
- Antibiotic Penicillin from the mold *Penicillium notatum* in 1928 which was a discovery by chance.
- He shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 with

# Contributions of Various Scientists in Pharmacology

Howard Florey & Ernst Chain who purified penicillin.

**Paul Ehrlich** : (1854 – 1915)

- German Scientist in the Fields of hematology, Immunology & chemotherapy.
- He is noted for curing Syphilis & for his research in auto immunity.
- He coined the term chemotherapy & popularized the concept of a magic bullet.
- He known as "father Of Chemotherapy".

**Sir Henry Hallet Date** :

- An English Pharmacologist Received his M.D. From Cambridge in 1909. Date became the Director of the Dept. of Biochemistry & Pharmacology at the National Institute for Medical Research in London in 1914.
- Distinguished Muscarinic & Nicotinic Receptor in 1914
- Dale's Principle (Dale's law). This Principle states that each neuron release only one type of neurotransmitter.
- Dale's Vasomotor Reversal Phenomenon : Only fall occurs when an alpha blocker is given before injecting adrenaline. He demonstrated this in cat & used ergot alkaloids as alpha blocker.

**Colonel Ram Nath Chopra** :

- FATHER of INDIAN PHARMACOLOGY.
- In 1924 : Appointed as the first professor of pharmacology in newly established Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine & Parallely headed the Department of Pharmacology at the Calcutta medical college.
- He 1st introduced & done systemic study of *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

**Cloude Bernard** :

- A French Physiologist.
- Further expanded work of Francois Megendie.
- Also Known as father of Modern Experimental Medicine.

Pawar Purva Sanjay  
DCP - II



# ALOE VERA

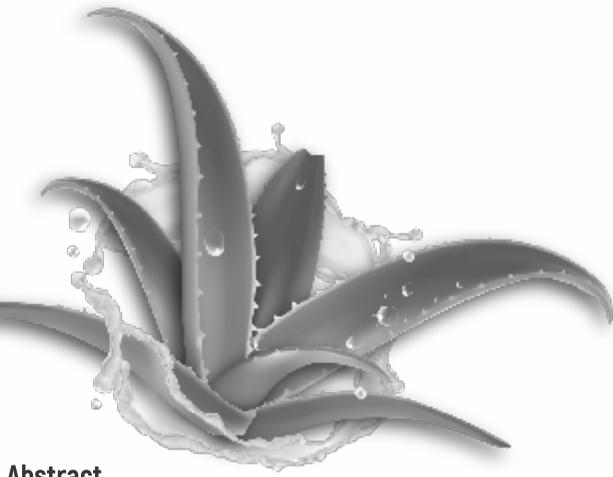
America. In India, it is found in Rajasthan Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and tamil nadu.

## Medicinal uses:-

Aloe vera, is anthelmintic, aperients, carminative, deobstruent, depurative diuretic, stomachic and emmenagogue. juice is used in skin care medicine, dyspepsia amenorrhea, burns, colic, hyperadenasis, hepatopathy, splenopathy, constipation, span menorrhoea, abdominal tumors, dropsy. carbuncles, sciatica, lumbago & flatulence. It is used in ayurvedic formulations as appetite-stimulant, purgative, emmenagogue and antihelmintic, for treating cough, colds, piles, debility, dyspnoea, asthma & jaundice cjosepiti et al., 2010.

Traditionally, Aloe vera gel is used both, topically (treatment of wounds, minor burns, and skin irritations) & internally to treat constipation, coughs, ulcers, diabetes, headaches, arthritis, immune-system deficiencies, The bioactive compounds are used as astringent, Haemostatic, antidiabetic, antiulcer, antispptic, antibacterial antiinflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer agent also, effective in treating stomach ailments gastrointestinal problems, skin disease, constipation, radiation injury, wound healing, burns, dysentery, diarrhoea & in the treatment of skin disease.

Mane Tejaswini Suresh  
DCP - II



## Abstract

Aloe vera, a cactus-like plant has been used for traditional medical purpose for thousand of years. Aloe leaves can be separated into two basic products : the latex, a bitter yellow liquid beneath the epidermis of the leaf and the gel, a colorless and tasteless substance in the linner part of the leaf. Both of them have many biologically active components, mainly anthraquinones and Polysaccharides, which may act alone of synergy. scientific studies provide support for the application of Aloe vera in cosmetic -moisturizers, toothpastes etc, food as flavoring compounds or preservative of fresh product & in medicine. of human or animals.

## Key words:-

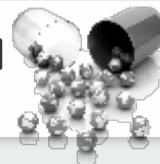
Aloe vera, cosmetic application, food application, medicinal application, animal nutrition.

## Introduction

The Aloe vera plant has been known & used for centuries for its Health, beauty, medicinal & skin care properties. The name Aloe vera derives from the Arabic word "Alloeti" meaning "shining bitter substance" while "vera" in latin means "true". 2000 years ago, the Greek scientists regarded Aloe vera as universal panacea, the Egyptians called Aloe "the plant of immortality".

## Plant :-

The botanical name of Aloe vera is Aloe barbadensis miller. It belongs to Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae) family, and is a shrubby or arborescent, perennial, xerophytic, succulent, pea-green colour plant. It grows mainly in the dry regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and



# THE CHANGING FACE OF PHARMACY & THE NEED FOR A NEW MODEL OF PHARMACY EDUCATION

## 1. Pharmacy profession :-

The pharmacy profession covered mainly compounding. As the compounding functions were significantly reduced in the past decade, it became mainly consisted of dispensing. However,

- i) Only dispensing does not fulfill the needs and recently a new role had to be developed for the profession.
- ii) The role of today's pharmacist needs to be expanded to include pharmaceutical care concepts, making the pharmacist a health care professional rather than a drug seller in a commercial enterprise.
- iii) The mission of the pharmacy practice is to provide medication as well as other health care products and services, and to help people and the society to make the best use of them.
- iv) It involves identifying, preventing, and resolving drug-related problems, as well as encouraging proper use of medication, and general health promotion and education, thus helping in achieving better therapeutic outcome, by their patient focused interventions.
- v) These models are practiced across the continents alone or in combination based on the understanding the Local Pharmaceutical needs, expertise of pharmacist, and their recognition of role.

### Pharmacists responsibilities for providing rational use of medicine

To promote rational drug use the pharmacist requires to be part of all the decisions regarding medicines and their use. The changing role of the pharmacist as patient counselor/ educator and as intermediate to improve outcome in the ambulatory settings is essential for promoting rational use of drugs (RUD). The way drugs are procured, stored, distributed, and dispensed & the information given by the Pharmacist / dispensers dictates the quality of their use, thus in terms influencing the rational use of medicines. According to world health organization (WHO), RUD requires that the patients receive "medicines appropriate to their clinical needs, in doses that meet their own individual



requirements, for an adequate period of time, and at the lowest cost to them and their community".

Every region and country will have to come up with their own model of practice while considering their local scenario, and identifying the clear steps and actions required for having a start so as to help their nations in improving their millennium development goals and commitments through pharmacists contributions.

### Pharmacy ethics:-

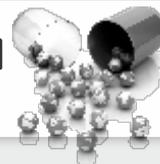
Only general principles, based on accepted values in western society, lead to guidelines for ethical behavior. The ethical problem appears to be the unequal access to the health care system. An analysis of pharmaceutical care in the light of ethics can help to formulate the pharmacist's responsibilities.

### Pharmaceutical care:-

The concept of pharmaceutical care evolves through a systematic comprehensive approach, which requires that the pharmacist should work in collaboration with the health care team & identify & resolve the actual & potential drug-related problems and prevent the patients from the potential harm of medicines.

### Evidence-based pharmacy:-

Moving from perception to evidence in pharmacy practice is mandatory in providing optimal pharmaceutical care. The concept of evidence for clinical decision making got recognition in the early 1990s and poses a major challenge for its introduction and implementation of clinical guidelines in daily



practice in most of the settings including the pharmacy. Evidence suggests that the patients receive unnecessary and harmful care, which is at times beyond the scope of the providers. There is a need to develop a curriculum that is sensitive to the skill development in the area of evidence-based pharmacy.

#### Pharmacy education:-

The duration and content of pharmacy education differs among countries. Although the basic pharmaceutical courses are similar, the pharmaceutical care concept has variations with regard to the practice applied in the region/country. Recently, it has been demonstrated that simulation centers for health professional schools may offer a novel method of teaching and evaluating health care processes at the microlevel.

#### Interventions in teaching in pharmacy schools:-

The need for the qualified pharmacy services enforces improvement of teaching methods in pharmacotherapy. Pharmacotherapy courses are generally given as lectures by the pharmacologists in the medical and pharmacy schools. However, pharmacy students often face problems in implementing theoretical pharmacotherapy knowledge to practice.

#### Pharmacy Education Action Plan:-

Because of their knowledge of medicines and clinical therapeutics, pharmacists are suitably placed for task shifting in health care & could be further trained to undertake functions such as clinical management and laboratory diagnostics. "pharmaceutical care interventions"; however, internationally, there is an under use of pharmacists for patient care & public health efforts.

#### Conclusion:-

The changing face of pharmacy practice requires that the pharmacy schools should intervene with their programs with the competence to take up the challenge of changing role of the pharmacy profession. The education should provide ability for critical thinking, improve problem-solving skills, and decision making during pharmacotherapy. The student should be trained to create, transmit, & apply new knowledge based on cutting-edge research in the pharmaceutical, social, & clinical science, collaborate with other health professionals & to enhance the quality of life through improved health for the people of our society and as well as the global community.

Patil Vaishnavi Tanaji DCP - I



## ROHIT SHARMA

INDIAN CRICKETER

Rohit Gurunath Sharma (born 30 April 1987) is an Indian international cricketer and the current captain of the Indian cricket team. Widely considered as one of the best opening batters of all time, he plays as a right-handed batsman for Mumbai Indians in IPL and for Mumbai for domestic cricket. Rohit also captains Mumbai Indians in IPL and the team has won 5 titles under his leadership, the most by any team. Rohit is widely popular for his aggressive style of batting where he likes to take the charge to the bowler. He also holds the record for most number of runs scored by a batsman in a single innings of ODI cricket (264 vs srilanka). Because of his aggressive batting style, Rohit also represents Mumbai at domestic level and is considered as one of the most flamboyant batters India have ever produced.

Rohit is the most capped player in T2015 overall, having appeared in 142 matches for India. is the only player to have scored three double-centuries in ODI'S and also holds the record for scoring most hundreds (five) in a single cricket world cup, for which he won the ICC Men's ODI cricketer of the year award in 2019. Sharma has received two national honours, the Arjuna Award in 2015 and the prestigious major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna in 2020.

Sahil Ananda Jadhav

DCP - I



## Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Supporting his family he was a member of the Pokhran nuclear test conducted in 1998.

There is a countless contribution of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam to country but. he was most famous for his greatest contribution that is the development of missile that goes by the name Agni and Prithvi.

The great missile man becomes the president of India 2002 During presidency period. the army and country achieved many Milestones that contributed a lot to be the nation He served the nation with an open heart that's why he was called people's president. But at the end of his term period, he was not satisfied with his work that's why he wanted to be the president a second time but later. on forfeited his name.

After leaving the president office at the end of term Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam again turn to his old passion which is teaching students. He worked for many, renowned and Prestigious institute of India located across the country Above all, according to his the youth of the country is very talented but need the opportunity to prove. Their Worth's why he supported them in their every good deed.

Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam was man of simplicity and integrity. He was so busy at work that he rises up early in the morning and work. till late the hours after midnight.

He died during delivering a lecture to students in Shillong by sudden cardiac arrest in 2015. He was an outstanding scientist and a pioneer engineer who served his entire life for the nation and died while serving it, The man had. The vision to make India a great country And according his the youth are the real assets of the country that why we should inspire and motivate them.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul kalam :- is a famous name in the whole world, He is counted among the greatest scientists of the 21st century Even more, he become the 11th president of India and served his country. He was the most valued person of the country as his contribution as a scientist and as a president is beyond compare Apart from that, his contribution to the ISRO (Indian space Research organization) is remarkable. He headed many projects that.

Contributed to the society also he was the one who helped in the development of Agni and Prithvi missile, for his involvement in the Nuclear Power in India, he was known as "Missile man of India, And due to his contribution to the country. the government awarded him with the highest civilian award.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in Tamil Nadu. At that time the financial condition of his family was poor so from an early age he started supporting his family financially, But he never gave up education. Along with.

More Chaitanya Masu

DCP - I



# CAREER IN PHARMACY

The field of pharmacy has always been an ever thriving, dynamic, diverse and growing age - old profession. Emerging as one of the multifaceted domains the position of pharmacy in the medical health care sector has been, unfortunately, underestimated and even goes unrecognized. This may be because many people tend to believe that the role of a pharmacist is just to sit in the shop (chemist) and sell the medicines to the customers as prescribed by the doctor. However, that is not the case. There is much more to the field of pharmacy than the general public thinks it to be. Through this blog, let us give you insightful knowledge on everything you need to know about a successful career in pharmacy. Pharmacists are the ones responsible for administering a controlled amount of medication to the Pati within the proper dosage and clearing them with the directions to use a particular medicine some pharmacists also advise patients on matters related to exercise, nutrition and other health - related issues. They are the healthcare professionals who seek to ensure that people receive maximum benefit from the medicines and treatments. for this, they have to keep themselves up-to-date of all the advancements and developments occurring in the technologies, manufacturing, the ways to use the medicines, the laws governing drugs and pharmacy, etc. Due to the nature of their works, the pharmacists generally remain behind the curtain while the doctors are often in the limelight. Though, a career in pharmacy is one of the noble professions, just like a doctor and a teacher ,which majorly contributes to the well-being of the country through its medicines. Before diving into the surplus career opportunities in pharmacy, let's have a look on why the pharmacy industry is so appealing

## Importance of a pharmacist :-

A pharmacist plays a central role between doctors and medical staff. They can be considered the bridge between patient and medical domain. The drug specialists are in a close network with the patients as well as healthcare professionals.

## Job Relevance :-

Medicine is a primary requirement in the medical line. The jobs in pharmacy never fall short. The drug store industry

requires highly qualified drug specialists with legitimate degrees.

## Constant Research :-

The pharmacy career is based on the research industry in the medical line. There is a requirement for pharmacists to continuously examine the new medications and formulations in the market. Give their inputs on improvement and perform toxicological investigations. They also help in development of clinical trials.

## Working Hours :-

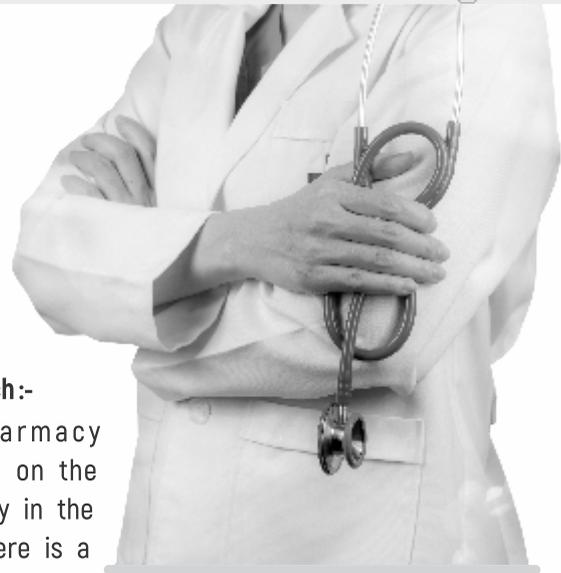
Pharmacists are required 24 X 7 due to their specialty. They can choose a proper work life balance and earn rewards accordingly. This profession them to enjoy life at home and hours at work.

## Multiple Works Domain :-

Pharmacists have the feasibility to work with the regulatory bodies like FDA and CDSCO. here they manage and oversee the implementation of pharmaceutical industry guidelines. An understanding of the pharmacy field and a certified degree is enough to get hired for a regulatory role such as drug inspector, drug controller, and so on.

## Advancing Career Options In Pharmacy :-

Students pursuing a diploma in pharmacy always have an opportunity to advance their career by pursuing a bachelor's or master's degree course in pharmacy. This helps them to understand the core conceits of pharmacy and build a solid career in the field.



**Khochare Torna Maruti**

DCP - I



# STEM CELL BANKING AND THERAPY: STORE YOUR FUTURE

Stem cell banking is the process of storing precious cord blood obtained at the time of delivery for potential use in the future. Stem cell banking offers a healthy future for not just baby but the entire family. Stem cell therapy replaces damaged cells by chemotherapy or disease or serves as a way for the donor's immune system to fight some types of cancer and blood-related diseases.

## Abstract:

Since we entered in 2021, it is a big thing that we are alive and still healing from the pandemic of COVID-19 and this is possible only because of developing science and technologies.

The article represents one of such technologies named "stem cell banking & Therapy" which is used on various scales in the pandemic.

It is one of the most useful and innovative technologies of repairing and retransplanting the damaged body part and also for treating genetic disorders, congenital disorders, metabolic immune disorders, stem cell banking providing an opportunity to save your future from your own cells. It might be supporting but this is the power of TECHNOLOGY. It offered much hope to a range of patients who never thought about healthy and normal life. It will change the future, value and scope of the medical field in coming years, still there are some ethical issues to which scientists are facing but this will definitely change human life.

## INTRODUCTION:

Stem cells are the cells with great potential and have the ability to save lives. These are the mother cell that acts as basic building blocks of the human body. These cells have a unique ability to transform into specialized cells like blood cells, brain cells, muscle cells, bone cells and so on. So, umbilical cord blood has high regeneration power. These are capable of developing into blood cells to replace diseased cells.

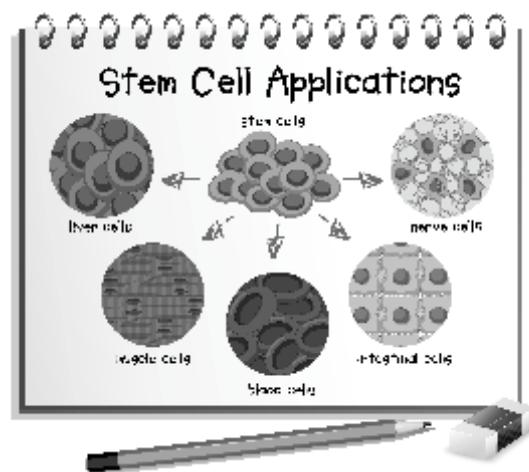
## WHAT IS THE ACTUAL STEM CELL BANKING?

Stem cell bank or umbilical cord blood banking is the process of storing precious umbilical cord blood obtained at the time of delivery for potential use in the future. It is an in-vitro procedure. The cord blood & tissue are collected immediately after birth. Once the placenta and umbilical cord are safely delivered and this is painless and safe for both baby and mother.

The other way is "adult stem cell banking" in which stem cells are collected from adult tissue of bone marrow or fat. Compared with embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells have a limited ability to give various cells of the body. These cells give rise only to the blood cells.

## HOW DO STEM CELLS WORK?

When these cells are injected into the body, they are very specific and target to accurate organs. They go to that location, divide there and heal or repair the damaged organ in 1 to 2 weeks. It depends on the patient how its recovery takes place.





### WHAT IS STEM CELL THERAPY?

It is from of regenerative medicine which repair damaged cells whiting body by Activating cells and modulating the immune System. These cells are taken from bone marrow.

Bone marrow transplantation is an example of stem cell therapy which in wide sptead use. Now a days, by directing embryonic stem cells are used for treatment of insulin i.e. These cells turned into insulin producing cells. They may able to transplant the cells into people with type 1 diabetes.

The mesenchymal stem cells (MSC'S) are the main types of used by physicians in treating knee joint problem. In recent years, stem cell therapy has attached for treatmenting burn wounds i.e. These cells accelerate the synthesis of extracellular matrix (ECM), alleviating the inflammatory response.

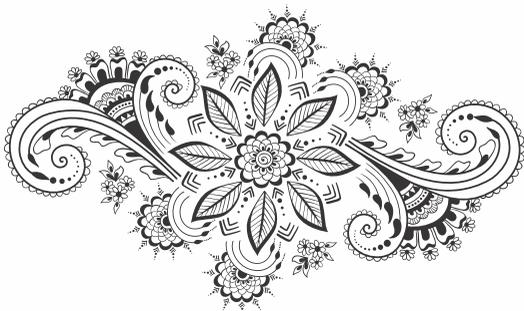
### THE NEED OF ORGAN REPLACEMENT :

The coming next period of year, it is possible to transplant a new organ of your own cell by using stem cells. If any organ of body is damaged or become non functional then it is possible to transplant the newer one. For example, If there is problem in heart of newborn or may it is not working properly then it is possible to make new heart using embryonic stem cells of body and then transplanting the healthy heart of body.

### ETHICAL INSSUES WITH STEM CELLS :

Oocytes harvesting which is essential to the creation of human embryonic stem cells raise concern related to safety of donor. Other important ethical issue relate to informed consent of both donors of gomets and embryos as well as recipients of stem cell and stem cell product.

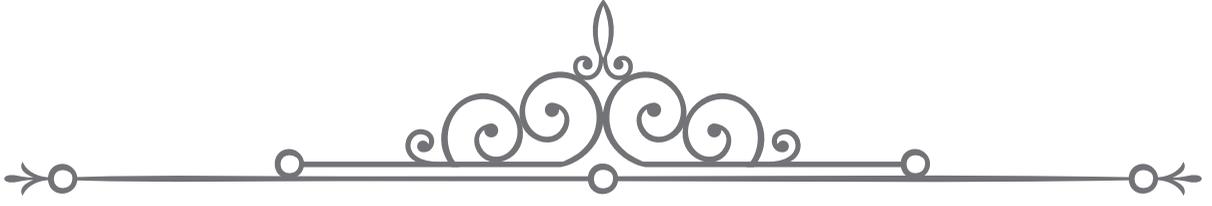
**Mohite Rutuja Pradip**  
DCP - I



## Relation Between Teacher And Students

Relation between teacher and student is like,  
The relation between potter and His pot,  
Like them teachers also,  
To their student, loves A lot.  
Potter jump on the clay for benefit of it,  
Teachers also beal their students,  
For their creativity to lit.  
Then potter, to clay, give a shape.  
Teachers also give their student  
Life shape. But it required,  
good co-ordination bet then not the measuring tape.  
Then the pots and students,  
Are ready to go in market for sale  
But if they forget their teacher,  
By me, in their life, they fail...  
Relation between teacher and students is like,  
The relation between potter and his pot,  
Like them teachers also,  
To their students, loves a lot.

**Dhanashree pawar**  
DCP - II



# मराठी विभाग





## “का कोणास ठाऊक”

“का कोणास ठाऊक आस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

मंदिरातील आणि शाळेतील घंटा ही वाजायची बंद झाली.

पळणाऱ्या गाड्यांचाही आता अचानक ब्रेक लागला.

उडणार विमान ही आता जमिनीवर आलं.

“का कोणास ठाऊक आस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

रस्ते सारे ओस पडले माणसावीना,

जनावरे मात्र विचार करू लागली.

एरव्ही मात्र गर्दी असायची,

मला मात्र भिती वाटायची,

त्या गर्दीतल्या माणसांची,

आता मात्र मी स्वतंत्र आहे.

मला ही जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

“ का कोणास ठाऊक आस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

पक्षी मात्र आता मुक्त होते.

कुठेही फिरण्यास तयार होते.

कारण हवा आता शुद्ध झाली होती.

गोंगाट ही बंद झाला होता.



“का कोणास ठाऊक आस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

नदीतल पाणी ही आता स्वच्छ झालं.

झन्यातही आता मासे फिरत होते.

लांबचा डोंगरही आता स्पष्ट दिसत होता.

काळवंडलेल आकाश ही आता निळसर दिसत होतं.

“कोणास ठाऊक आस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

माणूस मात्र निराश होता.

कोणाच्यातरी बंधनात अडकून होता.

कोणताही गुन्हा नसताना जैलमधल्या कैद्यासारखा

आपल्याच घरामध्ये बंधिरत होता.

“का कोणास ठाऊक अस झालं.”

सगळ काही एका रात्रीत बंद झालं.

डोळ्यांनी ही न दिसणाऱ्या जिवान सांगितलं

मी पणा सोड माणसा माणसासारखं वाग

अजूनही वेळ गेली नाही

निसर्गाने घालून दिलेल्या नियमाने वाग

निसर्गाने घालून दिलेल्या नियमाने वाग

“का कोणास ठाऊक अस झालं.”

लेखक / कवी

आशिष सर्जेराव थोरात

DCP - I



दिवसभर राबणाच्या शेतकऱ्याच्या  
डोळ्यांना विसावा देते ती असते रात्र  
आकाशात उंच भरारी घेऊन  
थकलेल्या पंखांना विसावा देते ती असते रात्र

घर संभाळणाऱ्या मायच्या हाताला  
विसावा देते ती असते रात्र  
खेळून दमनाच्या छोट्या लेकराला  
आईच्या कुशीत विसावा देते ती असते रात्र

चरणाच्या जनावरांच्या पायाला गोळ्यात  
विसावा देते ती असते रात्र  
खूप विचार करणाऱ्या मेंदूला  
विचारांपासून विसावा देते ती असते रात्र

सगळ्या जगाला विसावते ती असते रात्र  
उद्याच्या नव्या सकाळची आशा असते रात्र  
भिरभिरणारं मन शांत करणारी असते रात्र  
आयुष्यातला शांत क्षण म्हणजे असते रात्र

प्रतिमा हिवरे DCP - I



# बाप

आईचं गुणगान खुप झाले,  
पण बिचाऱ्या बापाने काय केले,  
बिकट प्रसंगी बाप सदा सोडवी,  
आपण फक्त गाती आईचीच गोडवी.  
'आईकडे असतील अश्रुंचे पाट,  
तर बाप म्हणजे संयमाचा घाट.  
आठवते जेवण करणारी प्रेमळ आई.  
त्या शिदोरीची सोय ही बापच पाही.  
देवकी - यशोदेचं प्रेम मनात साठवा,  
टोपलीतून बाळास नेणारा वासुदेवही आठवा.  
रामासाठी कौशल्येची झाली असेल कसरत,  
पुत्र विद्योगाने मरण पावला बाप दशरथ,  
काटकसर करून मुलास देतो पॉकेटमनी,  
आपण मात्र वापरी शर्ट- पॅट जुनी,  
'मलीला हवे ब्युटीपार्लर, नवी साडी,  
घरी बाप आटपतो बिन साबणाची दाढी.  
वयात आल्यावर मुले आपल्याच विश्वात मग्न,  
बापाला दिसे मुलांचे शिक्षण, पोरीचे लग्न.  
मुलाच्या नोकरीसाठी जिना चढून लागते धाप,  
आठवा मुलीच्या स्थळासाठी उंबरठे झिजवणारा बाप.  
जीवनभर मुलांच्या पाठी बापाच्या सदिच्छा.  
त्यांनी समजून घ्यावं हीच माफक ईच्छा...  
- अमर पाटील (शितुर-वारुण)

DCP - I



# भरारु

रणांगणात उतरता उभ्या,  
देहाने धडधड जळतो.  
औकातीवर आलोच तर,  
तो काळ ही मग दूर पळतो !!  
इतिहास घडविणारा राजा  
शिव छत्रपतींची साथ आहे...  
मराठे भित नाहीत कोणाला  
आमची वाघाची जात आहे.!!

अरे ss...

आम्हीच घेतला त्या  
तख्ताशी धडका  
अणू, आम्हीच उडविला  
या स्वराज्याचा भडका.

इथं आमच्याच  
रक्ताचं पाणी झालय...  
देवून प्राणांच्या आहुती  
आम्ही स्वराज्य उभ केलयं ... !!

..... जय शिवराय् .....

- नम्रता निवृत्ती कळंत्रे

DCP - I



मित्रांनो आजचा आपला हा निबंध बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांवर आधारित आहे. या निबंधाचा विषय डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठी निबंध असा आहे.या निबंधातच आपल्या देशाच्या राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉक्टर भीमराव आंबेडकर यांची माहिती निबंधाच्या रूपाने दिली आहे तर चला सुरु करुया आजच्या या निबंधाला .....

डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर यांनाच बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणूनही ओळखले जाते. ते स्वतंत्र भारताच्या राज्येचे, राज्य-घटनेचे निर्माता. दलितांचे कैवारी आणि एक राष्ट्रीय नेता म्हणूनही ओळखले जातात. सामाजिक भेदभावए अपमान इत्यादी अनेक यातना सोसून त्यांनी समाजात परिवर्तन घडून आणण्यासाठी अथक परिश्रम घेतले. आंबेडकरांना भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार म्हणूनही ओळखले जाते. त्यांनी तयार केलेल्या राज्य घटनेत प्रत्येक नागरिकाला धर्म, जातपात इत्यादी गोष्टीपासून वर उठून स्वतंत्र देण्यात आले आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म १४ एप्रिल १८९१ ला मध्यप्रदेश मधील इंदोर जवळ असलेल्या महू या गावात झाला. त्या काळात भरतीयांवर इंग्रजांचे शासन होते. आंबेडकरांचे जन्म नाव भीम सकपाळ होते. त्यांचे वडील रामजी मालोजी सकपाळ भारतीय सैन्यात सुभेदार होते. त्यांच्या आईचे नाव भिमाबाई. जेव्हा आंबेडकर ६ वर्षाचे होते तेव्हा त्यांच्या आईचे निधन झाले.

आपल्या सर्व भावंडामध्ये आंबेडकर यांनीच उच्च शिक्षण प्राप्त केले. त्यांनी मॅट्रिकची परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण केल्यानंतर मुंबई विश्वविद्यालयातून ग्रॅज्युएशन केले. याच कॉलेज मधून त्यांनी अर्थशास्त्र आणि राजनीता विज्ञान मध्ये डिग्री प्राप्त केली. आंबेडकरांना सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांच्या द्वारा स्थापित योजने अंतर्गत शिष्यवृत्ती देण्यात आली.

आनी आणि अर्थशास्त्राचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी ते

न्यूयॉर्क मध्ये असलेल्या कोलंबिया विश्वविद्यालयात गेले. जून १९१५ मध्ये अर्थशास्त्रासोबत त्यांनी इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र, दर्शन आणि राजनीती सारख्या विषयातही डीग्री मिळवली.

भारतात परत आल्यावर त्यांनी लोकांना जागृत व संघटित करून जतिगत भेदभाव विरुद्ध लढण्यासाठी प्रेरित केले. आपल्या या कार्यात त्यांना बऱ्याचदा समाजाकडून विरोध सहन करावा लागला. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांनी दलित समाजाच्या लोकांना आरक्षणाची मागणी केली. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महात्मा गांधीच्या हरीजन आंदोलनात सहभागी झाले. ज्यात त्यांनी भारतातील मागासवर्गीय लोकांद्वारे सहन केल्या जाणाऱ्या सामाजिक अन्यायाच्या विरोधात आपले योगदान दिले, आंबेडकरांनी देशातून अस्पृश्यता मिटवण्यासाठी महत्त्वाचे कार्य केले.

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यानंतर २९ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला त्यांना भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष म्हणून निवडण्यात आले. देशाच्या संविधान निर्माण कार्यात त्यांचा प्रमुख उद्देश जातीय भेदभाव दूर करून सर्वांना समान अधिकार देणे हा होता. भीमराव आंबेडकरांनी शिक्षण आणि सरकारी नोकऱ्या मध्ये दलितांना विशेष आरक्षण दिले. जवळपास २ वर्ष ११ महीने आणि ७ दिवसाच्या कठीण परीश्रमानंतर देशाचे संविधान तयार करण्यात आले आले. व २६ जानेवारी १९५० ला हे संविधान लागू करण्यात आले.

१९५४ व १९५५ साली डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे आरोग्य हळू हळू बिघडायला लागले. आपल्या मृत्यूच्या २ महिन्या आधि त्यांनी हिंदू धर्मातून बौद्ध धर्मात प्रवेश केला. या घटनेच्या दोन महिन्यानंतर ६ डिसेंबर १९५६ ला दिल्ली मध्ये त्यांनी शेवटचा श्वास घेतला.

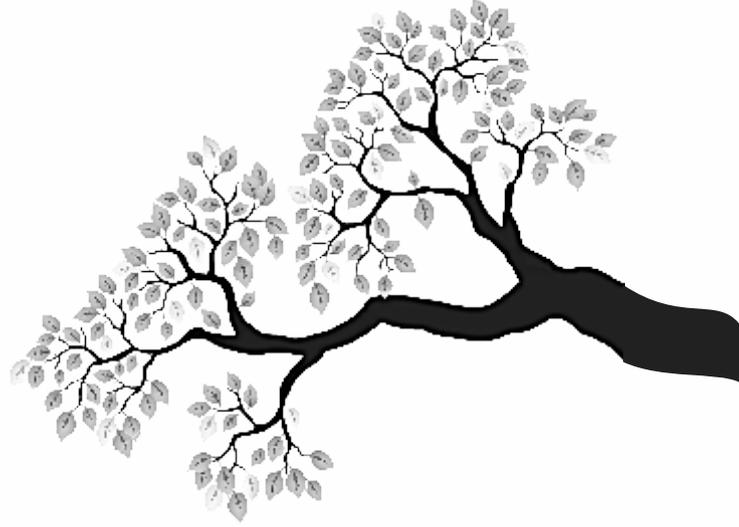
वृषभ अविनाश कांबळे

DCP - I

# डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

The Father of Modern India





## मैत्रीचं नातं..!

“

मैत्री म्हणजे काय असतं ।  
मैत्रीला कधी गंध नसत  
मैत्रीचा फक्त छंद असतो

मैत्री.... मैत्री म्हणजे विश्वास  
मैत्री म्हणजे अभिमान  
मैत्री म्हणजे जिवनातील  
जगण्याचा स्वाभीमान

मैत्री म्हणजे प्रेम  
मैत्री म्हणजे जाणीव  
मैत्री शिवाय जीवनात  
उधारीची उणीव

मैत्री म्हणजे विश्व  
मैत्री म्हणजे आकाश  
मैत्री म्हणजे तिमिरात  
वाट दाखवणारा प्रकाश

मैत्री म्हणजे मस्करी  
मैत्री म्हणजे राग  
तरीही आपल्या जीवनातील  
एक अभिवाज्य भाग

सानिया चंद्रगडी

DCP - I

”

आयुष्यभर सोबत असुन, जवळ कधी बसत नाही  
एकाच घरान राहुन आम्ही, एकमेकास दिसत नाही.

हरवला तो आपआपसांतला जिव्हाळ्याचा संवाद  
एकमेकांस दोष देऊन नित्य चाले वाद विवाद.

धाव धाव धावतो आहे, दिशा मात्र कळत नाही.  
हृदयाचे पाऊल कधी, हृदयाकडे वळत नाही.

इतकं जगुन झालं पण, जगायलाच वेळ नाही,  
जगतो आहोत कशासाठी, काहीख कसला मेळ नाही.

क्षण एक वेईल असा, घेवुन जाईल हा श्वास  
अर्ध्यावरच थांबलेला, असेल जीवन प्रवास.

अजुनही वेळ आहे, थोडं तरी जगुण घ्या.  
सुंदर अशा जगण्याला, डोळे भरून बघुन घ्या.

दिशा दशते

DCP - II



# आयुष्य



# मराठी मुलगी

कॉलेजमध्ये अनेक Mod मुली असतात.  
पण जी गोड लाजते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.

कॉलेजमध्ये मुली Short Top घालतात.  
पण जी पाठ दिसू नये म्हणून Top खाली ओढते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.

कॉलेजमध्ये मुली Jeans घालतात.  
पण जी Jeans बरोबर पैजण घालते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.

कॉलेजमध्ये अनेक मुली असतात,  
पण स्वतःच्या नोट्स सहज दुसऱ्याला देते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.

कॉलेजमध्ये अनेक मुली असतात.  
पण वात्रटपणा केल्यावर कानाखाली वाजवते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.

शॉपींगला अनेक मुली असतात.  
खर्चाचा विचार करून फक्त कानातलं घेऊन येते,  
ती मराठी मुलगी असते.



**स्वागता पवार**  
DCP - II



# छत्रपती संभाजी महाराज

## छत्रपती संभाजी राजे ....

वजन - २२० किलो

उंची - ७ फुट ८ इंच

जेवण - ३५ - ४० भाकऱ्या दिवसातून दोनदा

तलवारीचे वजन - ६५ किलो

**पराक्रम** - २०३ युद्ध लढले एकही न हरता सर्वात मोठे युद्ध - समोर शत्रूचे ५ लाख सैन्य उभे व आपले सैन्यबळ फक्त ३७ हजार असून सुद्धा स्वराज्याला विजय प्राप्त करून देणारा एकमेव शूर. एकाच युद्धात जवळ जवळ २ लाख शत्रूंना एकटाच युद्धात मृत्युमुखी पाडणारा जगातील एकमेव योद्धा. अरे आपल्याला साधा १५ किलो चा सिलिंडर उचलवत नाही तर विचार करा आपल्या वजनाइतक्या जड तलवारी उचलून कसे काय युद्ध जमत असेल या मावळ्यांना ... गर्व बाळगा की असे शूरवीर आपल्या महाराष्ट्राच्या मातीत जन्माला आले.

**राजवर्धन पाटील** DCP - II



“ धगधगत्या ज्वालातून  
पेटल्या मशाली  
स्वराज्याच्या संकल्पनेची  
नवी पहाट झाली  
दरीदरीतून नाद गुंजला  
महाराष्ट्रात भगवा सूर्य उगवला !!  
सहयाद्रीच्या कुशीतून  
एक हिरा चमकला  
भगवा टिळा चंदनाचा  
शिवनेरीवर प्रगटला  
हातात घेऊनी तलवार शत्रुवर गरजला !!  
नाही कुणापुढे झुकला  
नाही कुणापुढे वाकला  
नाही भीत कोणाला  
वाघ म्हणतात या मर्दाला  
असा मर्द - मराठा राजा शिवराय एकला !!  
जय भवानी !! जय शिवाजी !! ”

कुणाल जाधव  
DCP - I

छत्रपती  
शिवाजी महाराज



॥ शिवछत्रपती ॥

शिवनेरीच्या कडेकपरी नाद तोफांचा गुंजला  
थोर जिजाऊंच्या पोटी राजा शिवछत्रपती हा जन्मला....

लहानपणीच कित्येक किल्ले जिंकून दिले स्वराज्याला  
हाती घेऊन तलवारीला अभिषेक केला भवानीला.....

जिवापाड जपले यांनी मराठमोळ्या भगव्याला  
शक्ती आणि युक्तीने हरवले यांनी खानाला.....

दुख: सोसले खूप मात्र सुखी ठेवले रयतेला  
मावळ्यांना सोबत घेऊन यांनी काबीज केले दिल्लीला.....

मराठा म्हणून जन्मलो याचा अभिमान आहे आम्हाला  
तुमचे पाऊल लाभले या महाराष्ट्राच्या मातीला.....

तुमची पुण्याई नेहमी असुदे एवढीच इच्छा देवाला  
वाकून मुजरा करतो माझ्या शिवछत्रपती राजाला....  
वाकून मुजरा करतो माझ्या शिवछत्रपती राजाला....

जय भवानी !! जय शिवाजी !!

स्नेहल मोहन कुंभार  
DCP-II



आमच्या हॉस्टेलमध्ये हरत-हेची मुलं आहेत. हुशार, अतिहुशार, मध्यम हुशार, बघेल तेव्हा बाहेर फिरणे, बघेल तेव्हा झोपलेले असणारे सर्वजन 'नमुने' आहेत मनायला हरकत नाही. इथे आल्यावर बरेच जुने मित्रही आमच्याच हॉस्टेलवर आले होते.

आपल्या सर्वांना लहानपणी कधी ना कधी तरी 'तुला एकदा हॉस्टेलला पाठवले म्हणजे कळेल' कधी धमकीचा म्हणजे वॉरनींग मिळालेलीच असते. मला देखील असते. मला देखील नवल वाटाच हे हॉस्टेल असते तरी काय? लॉकडाऊनच्या कृपेने हे हॉस्टेल असते तरी काय नंतर का होईना ती वेळ आलीच. चार- पाच महिन्यांपूर्वीच मी आपल्या चार- पाच महिन्यांपूर्वीच आपल्या एस. जी. एम. च्या बॉईज होस्टेलला अॅडमिशन घेतले.

पहिल्या दिवशी तर सगळेच नवे होते. खूप लांबून मुले हॉस्टेलला आली होती. इकडेतिकडे कॉलेजमध्ये फिरण्यातच दिवस निघून गेला. संध्याकाळी सातला जेवणाचे टाईम आसते. बेल झाल्याबरोबर जायला लागते. तेव्हा घरात आईला कसा त्रास द्यायचो, ते आठवले. टी.व्ही, मोबाईल बघत पाच मिनिट, पाच मिनिट करत करत जेवणाचे ताट थंड होईपर्यंत माझा टाईमपास चालूच असायचा. त्यासुद्धा मला ही भाजी नको सारखी सतरा कारणे असायची. ही सगळी नाटकं दहा पंधरा दिवसातच बंद झाली. आईच्या जेवणाची सर ही फाईव्ह स्टार हॉटेललाही येणार नाही हे मात्र पटले.

आमच्या हॉस्टेलमध्ये हरत-हेची मुलं आहेत. हुशार, अतिहुशार, मध्यम हुशार, बघेल तेव्हा बाहेर फिरणारे, बघेल तेव्हा झोपलेले असणारे. सर्वजन 'नमुने' आहेत म्हणायला हरकत नाही. इथे आल्यावर बरेच जुने मित्रही आमच्याच हॉस्टेलवर आले आहेत.

कोरोनाच्या साथीमुळे पहिले काही दीवस, दिवसातून आमचे फक्त तीनच लेक्चर असायचे, तेही सकाळचे आणि सकाळी लवकर उठणे मला बापजन्मी झाले नाही. नंतर अंधोळीसाठी गरम पाणी आणि नंबर मिळाला तर ठिक, नाहीतर सत्यानाश! घरी असताना आई-बाबांनी कितीही उठवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तरी, मी ठिम्म उठावचोच नाही, पण इथली घड्यायचोच नाही. घड्याळावरच्या काढ्यावरची शर्यत करता करता

तीही सवय होईल.

हॉस्टेल लाईफमधील एक अविस्मरणीय भाग म्हणजे स्वतःचे कपडे धुणे. जास्तीत जास्त मुले रविवारी पेपर झाला की मग कपडे धुवायला घेतात. कपडे धुतानाही आरडा - ओरडा, दंगा, एकमेकांवर पाणी उडवणे सुरूच असते पण खर सांगू कपडे धुणे याच्यासारखं जिकीरीचं काम दुसरं कोणतही नाही. पाठीमागच्या कामाचा पूर्ण 'कथक' डाव्स होतो. टीव्हीतील 'दाग अच्छे होते है, म्हणणारी जी आहे ना तिलाच बोलवायला पाहिजे कपडे धुवायला.

सगळं कितीही असलं तरी एक प्लस पॉइंट होता. आम्हाला हॉस्टेलमध्ये अॅड्वाइड मोबाईल अलावूड होता. जरूर मागच्या जन्मी खूप पुण्य केले आहे आम्ही.

आमच्या हॉस्टेलचे रेक्टरही तेवढे कडक होते बघा. मोबाईल वापरला की जप्त. त्यात जर गेम वगैरे तेवढेच स्ट्रीक आहेत. मोबाईल वापरताना सापडले तर आमचा गेम होण्यापासून देवाचा देवही वाचू शकणार नाही. आमच्या गेम कींवा आदी कामे करावी लागतील. हॉस्टेलमध्ये -\* खोल्या आहेत. एकुन चार लोअर आहेत तेच आम्हाला मॅथ्स सबजेक्ताला आहेत. त्यात ज्याचे घर हॉस्टेलच्या मागचे आहे. जास त्यांच्या कल्लेचाच अवाज येतो आणि सगळे चुपचाप बसले असतात, जर दुसरा कोणी सापडला

तर घरी फोन त्याच्या कधी कधी बुलेट न घेता येतात व अचानक हॉस्टेलवर रेड मारतात ना आईशप्पत सर्जिकल स्ट्राईकची फिलींग येते.

यासारख्या कडू-गोड आठवणींबरोबर रात्र-सत्र जागून भारलेल्या गप्पा, एकत्र जेवण करणे, खायला आनले की सर्वांनी वाटून टाकणे. एखाद्याच्या वाढदीवस असला की त्याला शुभेच्छा देणे, थेंपटणे, C.C.T.V. ची नजर चुकून या रुममध्ये त्या रुममध्ये फिरत टवाळक्या करणे अशा कित्येक गोष्टी न विसरण्यासारख्या आहेत; ज्या आपल्या आयुष्यातील डपसमेजवदम आहेत.

**संचित नाईकनवरे**

DCP - I

# हॉस्टेल लाईफ





## स्त्री जन्म तुझी कहानी

सप्तरंगी उधळण करणाऱ्या इंद्रधनुष्याचे सात रंग एकत्र आले आन् सोजवळ व साधेपणा या श्वेत रंगाचा अभ्युदय झाला. या विश्वातल्या सप्तरंगांच्या, सप्तगुणांचा, दया, क्षमा, शांती, प्रेम वात्सल्य, पवित्र अन्न मांगल्याचा संगम झाला आणी स्त्रीने जन्म घेतला.

इ. स. पूर्व शतकामध्ये स्त्रीयांना पुरुषाच्या बरोबरीने हक्क होते. स्त्रीया राजकीय क्षेत्रातही कार्य करत असत. लोक त्यांना आपल्या चर्चासत्रांमध्ये, वाद-विवादांमध्ये सामविष्ट करून होत असत. परंतु मनुस्मृतीने स्त्रीयांचे सर्व अधिकार काढून घेतले व तिला चूल आणि मूल यापुरतेच मर्यादित ठेवले.

अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी समाजातील स्त्रियांची स्थिती पाहिली अन् त्यांना असे जाणवले की, जर समाज बदलायचा असेल तर अगोदर स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देऊन बदलवले पाहिजे. त्याप्रमाणे समाजातील महापुरुषांनी स्त्रीयांसाठी शिक्षण संस्था उभारल्या तसेच महिलासाठी आश्रम, विद्यापिठे तयार करण्यात आली. स्त्रीयांच्या विकासासाठी अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी प्रयत्न केले. आपला देश हा एकमेव देश असा आहे जिथं स्त्रीला मंदिरात बसविले नाहीतर पायची वाहन म्हणून संबोधले जाते.

आजच्या काळात लोकांना वंशाचा दिवा हवा असतो कोणालाच पणती नकोय ! मुलगी नको म्हणून वारंवार केले जाणारे गर्भपात स्त्री भ्रुण हत्या तसेच स्त्री वरील आत्याचार अनेक पापे हा समाज स्वतःच्या पोटात सामावून आहे. जरी स्त्री जन्माला आली तरी ती सुरक्षित नाही. आठ महिन्यांच्या मुली पासून ते साठ वर्षांच्या स्त्री या समाजातील बलात्कारा सारख्या भीषण अपघाताच्या बळी जात आहे.

जो पर्यंत आपण बदलत नाही तोपर्यंत समाजाची मानसिकता बदलण शक्य होणार नाही. त्यासाठी सर्वात आधी आपण बदलले पाहिजे. तरच स्त्री जन्मा तुझी कहानी हृदयी दुःख, नयनी पाणी वरच हे गीत खऱ्या अर्थान पुर्णपुणे सत्यात येईल. स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य होत नाही तोपर्यंत समाज प्रगतशील होणार नाही.

॥ स्त्री शक्तीचा महिमा  
स्त्री शक्तीचा महिमाचा महिमा अपरंपार  
दोन्ही घरांचा करी उद्धार ॥

प्रिती फडतरे  
DCP - I

विझलो आज जरी मी  
हा माझा अंत नाही  
पेटेन उद्या नव्याने  
हे सामर्थ्य नाशवंत नाही

छाटले जरी पंख माझे  
पुन्हा उडेन मी  
अडवू शकेल मला  
अजून अशी भिंत नाही

माझी झोपडी जाळण्याचे  
केलेत कैक कावे  
जळेल झोपडी अशी  
आग ती ज्वलंत नाही

रोखण्यास वाट माझी  
वादळे होती आतूर  
डोळ्यात जरी गेली धूळ  
थांबण्यास उरत नाही

येतील वादळे खेढेल तुफान  
तरी वाट चालतो  
अडथळ्यांना भिवून अडखळणे  
पावलांना पसंत नाही.

सानिया चंद्रगडी  
DCP - I

# लढाई



फुलाने अपेक्षा केली का कशी  
काट्या कडून आधाराची ?  
जमिनीने कधी वाट पाहिली का  
आभाळाच्या सावलीची ?  
किनाऱ्याला वाटली का  
कधी भिती समुद्राच्या पाण्याची ?

कधी वाऱ्याने संगत धरली का  
शेवटपर्यंत पाचोळ्याची ?  
अशीच लढाई आहे हो  
आपल्या एका जीवनाची,  
कधी एकट्याने लढून  
आहे ती जिकायची ....!

स्वागता पवार  
DCP - II



# बाबा

सगळे म्हणती आईची वेडी माया  
तरी बाप असतो संपूर्ण कुटुंबाचा पाया

माया बाबांची असतात नारळाची खरे  
राग आला जरी वर आतून प्रेमाचे झरे

कुटुंबासाठी बाबा राबतात दिनरात  
देह झिजे त्याचा जळते जशी दिव्याची वात

ढाल बगुनी बाप उभा राहिला दारात  
हिम्मत ना कोणाची उगाच येण्या घरात

माया बाबांची असते कस्तुरीपरी  
दिसली नाही वरून जरी जाणावी ती अंतरी

येईल वृद्धपणी जेव्हा बाबांसाठी  
व्हा तुम्ही त्यांच्या आधाराची एक काठी .....

**पुर्वा पवार**  
DCP - II

# वामतीदार सत्य

नारळाला डोळे असतात  
पण पाहता येत नाही.

कपाला कान असतात  
पण ऐकू येत नाही.

टेबलला पाय असतात  
पण चालता येत नाही.

बाटलीला तोंड असते  
पण बोलता येत नाही.

सुईला नाक असते  
पण वास येत नाही.

कंगव्याला दात असतात  
पण चावता येत नाही.

माणसाला सगळ असुनही  
माणुसकी दाखवता येत नाही.



**प्रतिक्षा शिंगमोडे**  
DCP - II



# आई

आई तुझा हात वाटसल्याची बरसात  
आई तुझी माया जशी आभाळाची छाया

आई तुझे शब्दजसा साठलेला मध  
आई तुझे ज्ञानजशी ग्रंथांची खाण

आई तुझे गाणेतिथे विश्व सारे येते  
आई तुझी मूर्ती मिळे भक्ती आणि शांती .....

– सागर शेडगे  
DCP - I





# औषधनिर्माणशास्त्र

## PHARMACIST



औषधनिर्माणशास्त्र हे वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातील संपूर्ण जगभरासाठी अत्यावश्यक आणि एक अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र आहे. हे एक अस क्षेत्र आहे ज्यात लोकांच्या आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून समाजाच्या हिताकडे लक्ष केंद्रीत करतो. या धावपळीच्या युगात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्पर्धा ही वाढतच आहे, परंतु हे एक अस क्षेत्र आहे ज्या क्षेत्राची किंमत कधीच कमी होणार नाही.

औषधनिर्माणशास्त्र म्हणजे फक्त औषधनिर्मात आणि औषधनिर्माती उद्योगच नाही तर या क्षेत्रातील इतर भाग जसे औषधवितरण, रुग्ण समुपदेशन, रुग्णांना सुरक्षित औषध - वापराबाबत मार्गदर्शन आशा अनेक गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो. फार्मसिस्ट हा डॉक्टर आणि रुग्ण करण यांमधील एक महत्त्वाचा दुवा आहे. केवळ औषधनिर्माती आणि औषध वितरणच नव्हे तर वितरण केलेल्या औषधांची नोंद करणे. रुग्ण इतिहासाची नोंद तसेच रुग्ण समुपदेशन आणि रुग्णांना त्यांच्या आरोग्य संदर्भात योग्य ते मार्गदर्शन करणे या त्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण जबाबदाऱ्या आहेत.

विद्यार्थी हे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर प्रात्यक्षिक समस्यांना सामोरे जातात त्यावेळी केवळ पुस्तकी ज्ञान उपयोगी पडत नाही तसेच या सर्व समस्यांना ते अनभिज्ञ असतात. या साठी पूर्वीपासूनच पूर्णपणे प्रात्यक्षिक दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यासक्रम असायला हवा. आज फार्मसी संदर्भात विस्तृत अस ज्ञान इंग्रजी भाषेत उपलब्ध आहे परंतु हे ज्ञान सर्वसामान्य लोकांपर्यंत पोहचवणे आवश्यक आहे.

**एक फार्मसिस्ट या नात्याने माझी तीन ध्येय आहेत.**

एक फार्मसी अभ्यासक या म्हणून सध्या औषधांची जी लेबल्स आहेत त्यामध्ये रुग्णांचे नाव आणि काही विशिष्ट सूचना घ्यायच्या असल्यास तर त्या देण्यासाठी जागा अस नाही तर त्यासाठी आशा पद्धतीचे लेबल्स बनवले पाहिजे. ज्यामध्ये रुग्णांचे नाव आणि फार्मसिस्ट कडून दिल्या जाणाऱ्या विशिष्ट सूचना लिहिण्यासाठी पुरेशी जागा असेल. ज्यामुळे सेल्फ मेडिकेशन, औषधाचा गैरवापर, औषध वापरताना निर्माण होणाऱ्या त्रुटी दूर होण्यास मदत होईल. आणि याचबरोबर फार्मसिस्टची भूमिका वाढण्यातही मदत होईल.

माझ दुसरं महत्त्वाचं ध्येय म्हणजे एक बिगर सरकारी संस्था (एन. जी. ओ.) स्थापन करणे. ही संस्था समाज्यामध्ये आरोग्यविषयक जनजागृती तसेच त्यांच्या चांगल्या आरोग्यासाठी काम करेल. लोकांमध्ये सुरक्षित औषध वापर, फार्मसिस्ट आणि त्याची त्यांच्या आरोग्य संदर्भातील भूमिका याबद्दल जन जागृती यासाठी मी वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांनी तज्ञ व्यक्ती जसे की औषधनिर्माणशास्त्र, वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र कायदे यांच्या मदतीने एक मजबूत आणि कार्यक्षम टीम बनवून समाजाच्या आरोग्यासाठी एकत्रीतपणे काम

करेल.

माझ तिसरे आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचे ध्येय म्हणजे माझ उच्च शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर मी फार्मसी शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात काम करू इच्छितो. ज्यामध्ये फार्मसी शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा दर्जा शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा दर्जा आणि गुणवत्ता वाढवण्यासाठी मी प्रयत्नशील राहीन. यासाठी शिक्षण पद्धतीने नवनीत तंत्रज्ञान वापरून अधिक प्रभावी पद्धतीने शिक्षण दिले जाईल. भविष्यात येणाऱ्या समस्या व कामाचे स्वरूप याबद्दल माहीती होण्यासाठी पूर्वीपासून प्रयोजन केले जाईल.

माझ नेहमीच विश्वास आहे की विस्तृत मन आणि विस्तृत कल्पना ज्या माझ ध्येय गाठण्यासाठी सकारात्मक दिशा देतात. यश हे तेव्हाच मिळत जेव्हा योग्य प्रकारे नियोजन केले जाते. माझ्या प्रिय फार्मसी प्रोफेशनला उज्वल भविष्य देण्यासाठी जे माझ मोठे ध्येय आहे त्यासाठी मी नक्कीच माझे निश्चयी आणि समर्पित प्रयत्न करीन.

### OCCUPATION

Name	Pharmacist, Chemist, Druggist, Doctor of pharmacy, Apothecary.
Occupation type	Professional
Activity Sectors	Health care, health sciences, chemical sciences.
Competencies	<b>Description</b> The ethics, art and science of medicine, analytical skill, critical thinking
Education req.	Doctor of pharmacy, Master of pharmacy, Bachelor of Pharmacy
Fields of employment	Pharmacy
Related Jobs	Physician, pharmacy, technician toxicologist, chemist, other medical specialists



जिकण आपल्या हातात असतं.  
फक्त प्रयत्न करणं सोडायचं नसतं  
हसत हसत आनंदात जगायचं असतं  
प्रत्येक गोष्टीतुन काहीतरी शिकायचं असतं  
सकारात्मक विचारांनी प्रेरित व्हायचं असतं

जिकण आपल्या हातात असतं.  
फक्त प्रयत्न करणं सोडायचं नसतं  
एखाद्या स्पर्थेत हरलो म्हणुन रडत बसायचं नसतं  
पुन्हा जोमात तयारी करुन जिद्दीने मिडायचं असतं  
विनाकारण कुणाला नडायचं नसतं.

जिकण आपल्या हातात असतं.  
फक्त प्रयत्न करणं सोडायचं नसतं  
नाही जमणार मला असा विचार करत बसायचं नसतं  
करुन बघु असं म्हणुन मैदानात उतरायचं असतं  
यशस्वी होण्यासाठी पहीलं पाऊल टाकायचं असतं.

जिकण आपल्या हातात असतं.  
फक्त प्रयत्न करणं सोडायचं नसतं  
जिकण-हारणं हे तर आयुष्यभर चालुच असतं  
मिळालेल्या जन्माचे सार्थक करणं हे सन्मानास प्राप्त असतं  
शेवटच्या श्वासापर्यंत झगडत राहणं हे खरं जगणं असतं...

अक्षदा बेंगडे  
DCP - II

# प्रयत्न

## मित्रांचे कट्टे

मित्रांचे कट्टे आजकल ओसच पडतात.  
कुणी Whatsapp वर तर कुणी Facebook वर जमतात.

प्रत्यक्ष भेटीत सगळेच बुचकळ्यात पडतात  
कारण सगळे विषय बीज वरच संपलेले असतात.

होतं. मग बीज वर भेटूच याच Promise होतं.  
आणि संभाषणातून Sign Out केलं जातं.

लाल, हिरव्या दिव्यांच्या गर्दीत मग हरवायला होतं.  
घट्ट पकडलेल्या हातांनाही सैल सुटायला होतं.

Available आणि Busy मध्ये प्रत्येकाचा Status घुटमळत राहतो.  
आपणहून Add केलेल्या मित्रापासून लपण्याकरिता Invisible चा अडोसा घेतला जातो.

ताप आल्याचं आजकल आईच्या आधी Facebook ला कळत.  
औषधांपेक्षा Take care च्या डोसेजनीच तापालाही पळायला होतं.

मनातलं सगळ Facebook वर ओकायची मैत्रीत गरजच का असावी?  
नात्यांना धरून ठेवायला Net ची जाळीच का असावी?

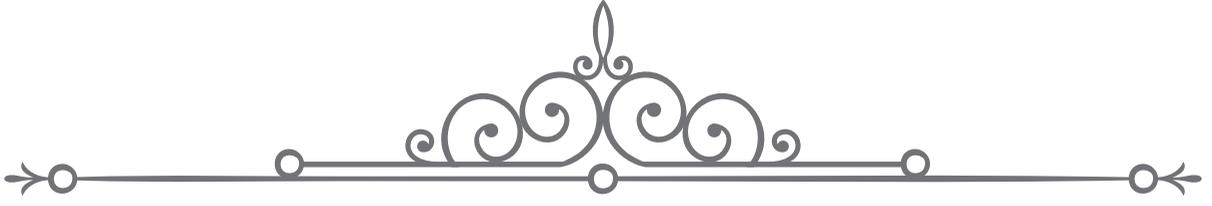
कधीतरी वाटतं पुन्हा कळ्यावर जमावं.  
Chat ला गप्पांनी आणि Smile ना हास्यांनी Replace करावं.

शब्दांपेक्षा सोबतीचे सामर्थ्य जास्त असतं.  
मैत्रीच खर समाधान खांदयावरच्या हातात असतं.

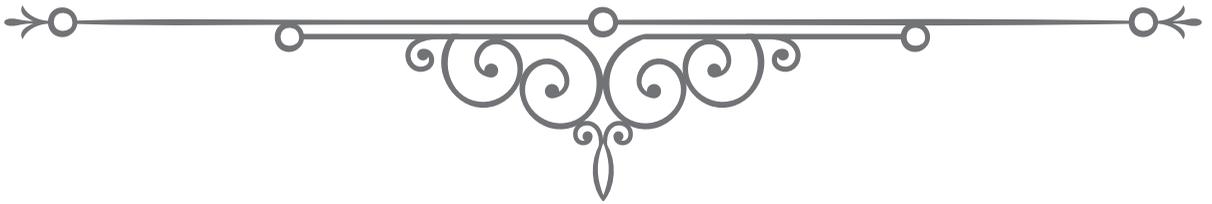
चला तर पूर्वीचे दिवस पुन्हा अनुभवूया.  
मैत्रीला Technology पासून जपून ठेवूया.

प्रतिक्षा भाईगडे  
DCP - II





# हिंदी विभाग





## PHARMACY

नाम सुनके जिसके रौंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं ।  
न जाने कैसे हम इसे याद कर पाते हैं ।

Pharmacology भी बड़ी निराली है ।  
जितना पढ़ो पास आ जाती है ।  
न पढ़ो फिर दूर चली जाती है ।

Classification की दुनिया भी बड़ी मस्त है,  
सुबह पढ़ो रात को सफा हो जाती है ।

Classification की तो खिचड़ी बन जाती है ।  
Hypnotics की drugs cholinergic में मिल जाती है ।

Mechanism of action तो पास ही नहीं आता ।  
अब तो classification खुद से ही याद करना है ।  
College में तो teacher खड़ा करके भी रटा देते थे...।

अनुजा कुंभार  
DCP - II



याद रखेंगे वीरों तूम को  
यह बलिदान तुम्हारा है ।  
गुँज रहा है, दुनिया में  
भारत का नगाडा है ॥

चमकर रहा आसमान में  
देश का सितारा बूलंदी पर ।  
दे सलामी-तिरंगे को जो  
लहराएँ वीरों-के बलिदान पर ॥

हाथ जिन में हो जुब्हून, कटते नहीं  
तलवार से, सर जो उठ जाते हैं ।  
तो झुकते नहीं ललकार से ॥

नमन है उन विरो-जवानों को  
जो जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुलवामा ।  
हमले में देश के लिए आकरी  
दम तक लड़ते रहे ॥

हर बूँद में प्यास है  
रस्मे मिठास है, रंगमंच है ।  
ज्यादा या थोडा, ही सही  
पर हर दिल में देशप्रेम है ॥

निकीता गुते  
DCP-II

## विरों की देशभक्ती...





“वतन हमारा ऐसा कोई न छोड पाये,  
रिश्ता हमारा रिसा कोई न तोड पाये

“ दिल एक है एक हे जान हमारी  
हिंदुस्तान हमारा है हम इसकी शान है!!!

नहीं सिर्फ जश्न मनाना,  
नहीं सिर्फ झंडे लहराना,

ये काफी नहीं है वतन पर,  
यादों की नहीं भुलाना,,

जो कुर्बान हुए उनके लफजों को आगे बढाना,  
खुद के लिए नहीं जिन्दगी वतन के लिए लुटाना,

हम लाएं है तुफान से कश्ती निकाल के,  
इस देश की रखना मेरे बच्चों संभाल के!!!

सारे जहाँ से अच्छा  
हिंदुस्तान हमारा,,  
हम बुलबुले है इसके  
यह गुलसिता हमारा.

नम्रता शिरसट  
DCP - II

जो तेरे अंदर के साहस को पहचान लेता है,  
कोई है जो तेरे हौसलों को उडान देता है....

छुपा नहीं रह सकता किसी फनकार के अंदर,  
हन फन परिश्रमी को, मैदान देता है...

सिर्फ वही बदल सकता है सपनों को हकीकत में,  
जो शख्स जिंदादिल रहकर अपनी जान देता है...

किस्मत भी कांप उठती है उसकी कोशिशों से.  
जो शख्स जिंदगी को कर्मों का तूफान देना है...

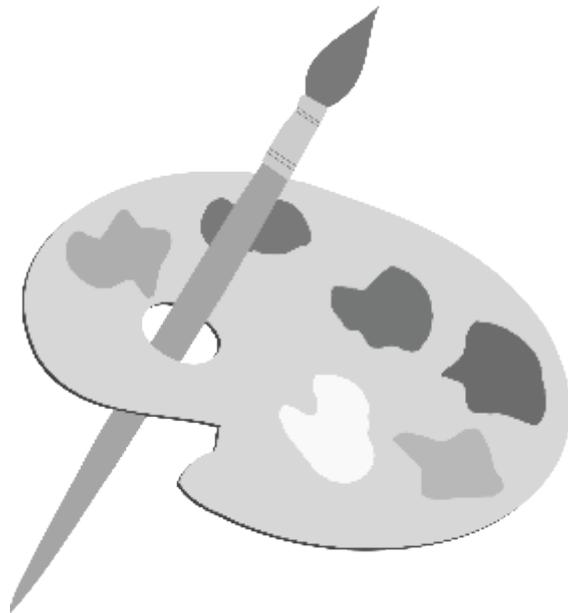
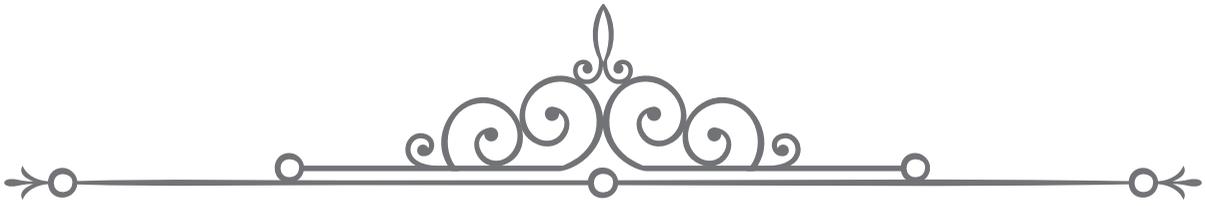
कहने को तो इंसान है सिर्फ मिट्टी का पुतला,  
हीरा है, जो तराशने वाले को शान देता है...

यूं तो कितने इंसान है यहां एक ही नाम के,  
अमर है, जो मेहनत से नाम को पहचान देता है.

प्रतिक्षा भाईगडे  
DCP - II

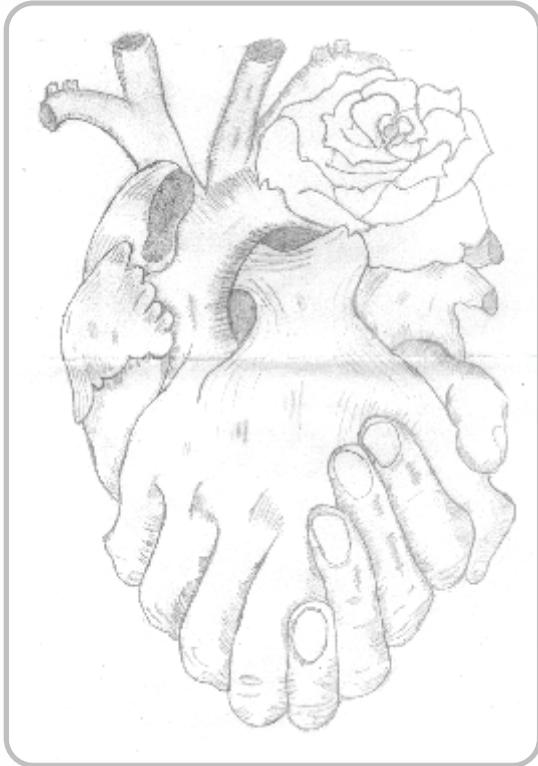
# मेहनत



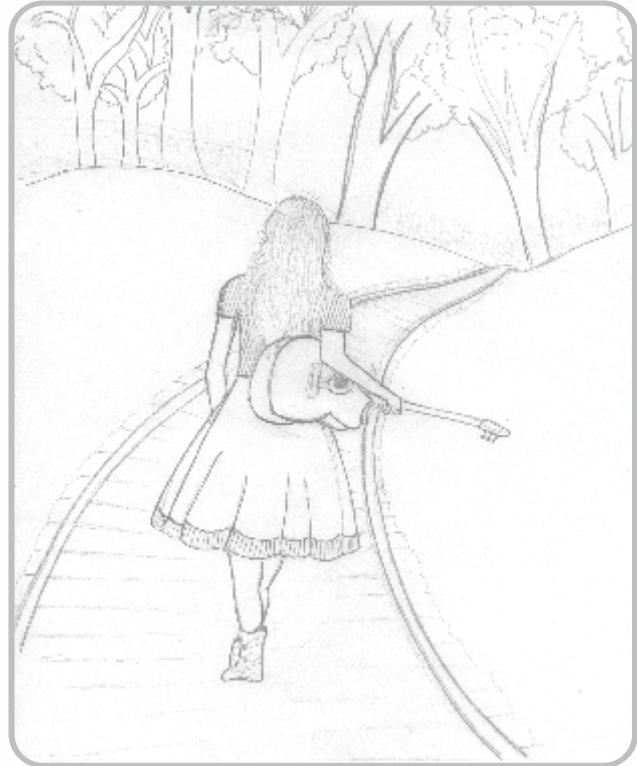


# *Artist Adda*





**Diksha Appa Dhainje**  
 DCP II



**Arti Ramesh Dhotre**  
 DCP II



**Supriya Harishchandra Duduskar**  
 DCP II



**Supriya Harishchandra Duduskar**  
 DCP II



**Arti Ramesh Dhotre**  
DCP II



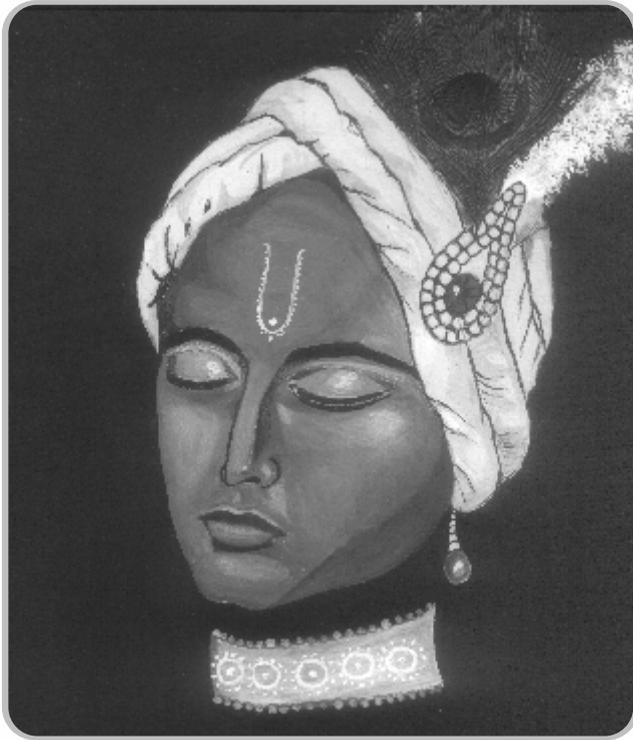
**Snehal Mohan Kumbhar**  
DCP II



**Snehal Mohan Kumbhar**  
DCP II



**Snehal Mohan Kumbhar**  
DCP II



Omkar Sambhaji Hinukale  
DCP II



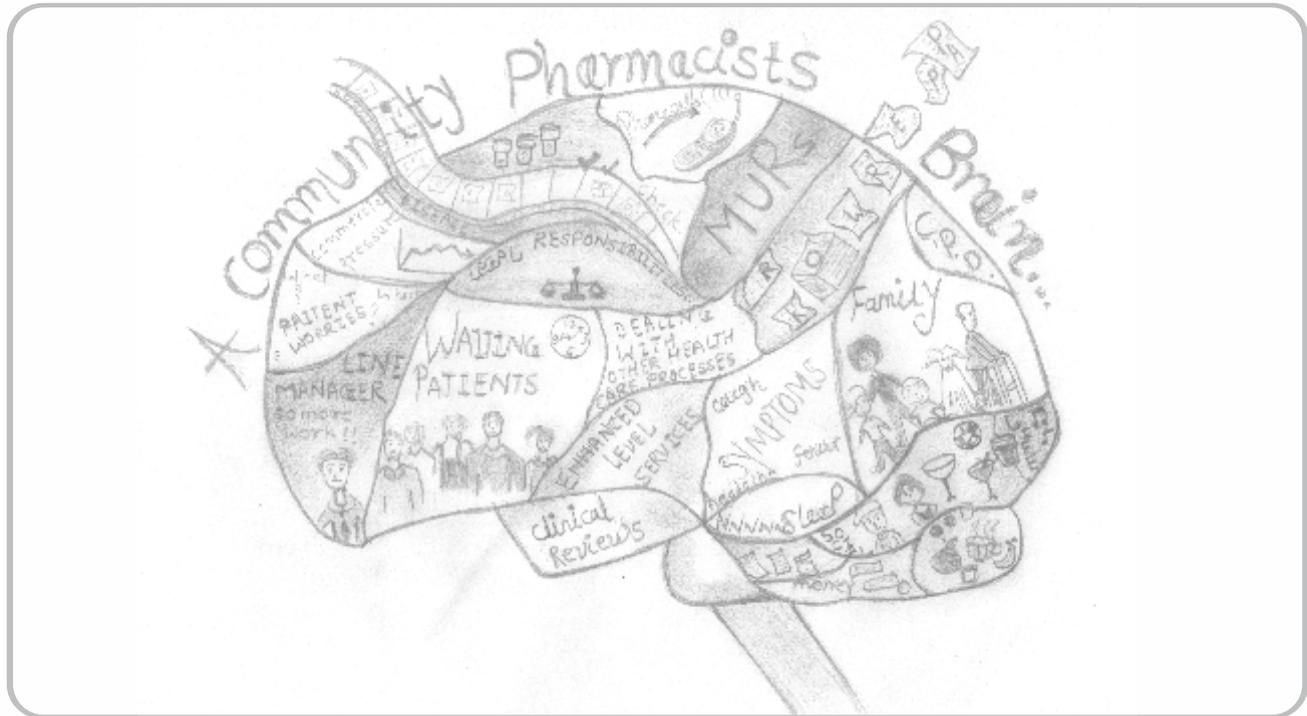
Vishakha Ramchandra Kolekar  
DCP I



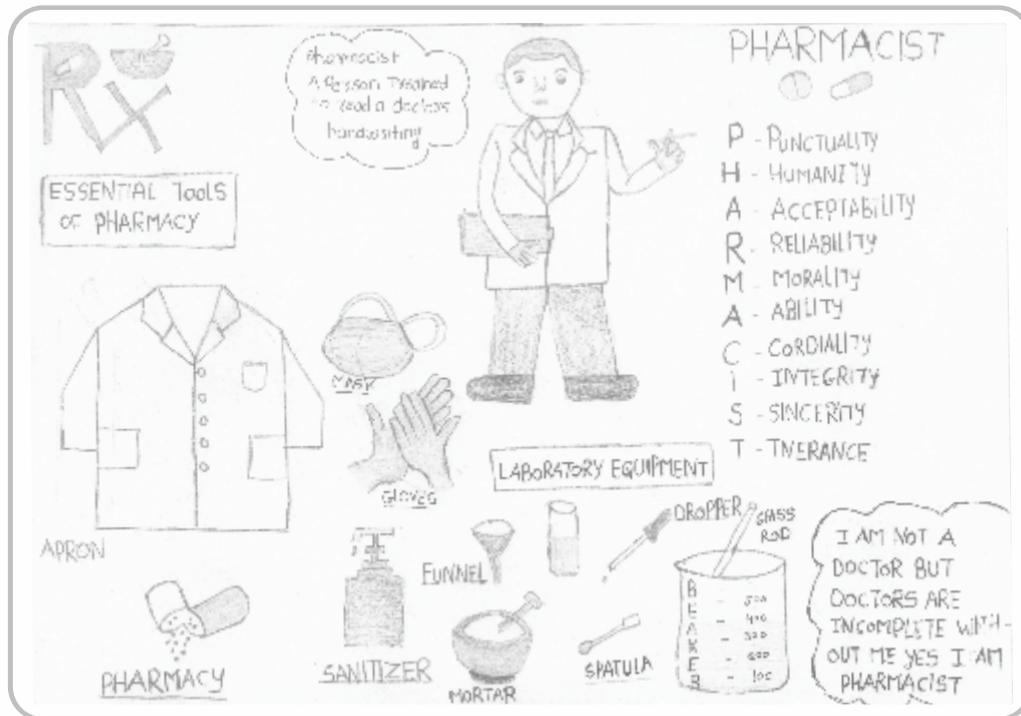
Namrata Annaso Kachare  
DCP I



Vaishnavi Prakash Gaikwad  
DCP I



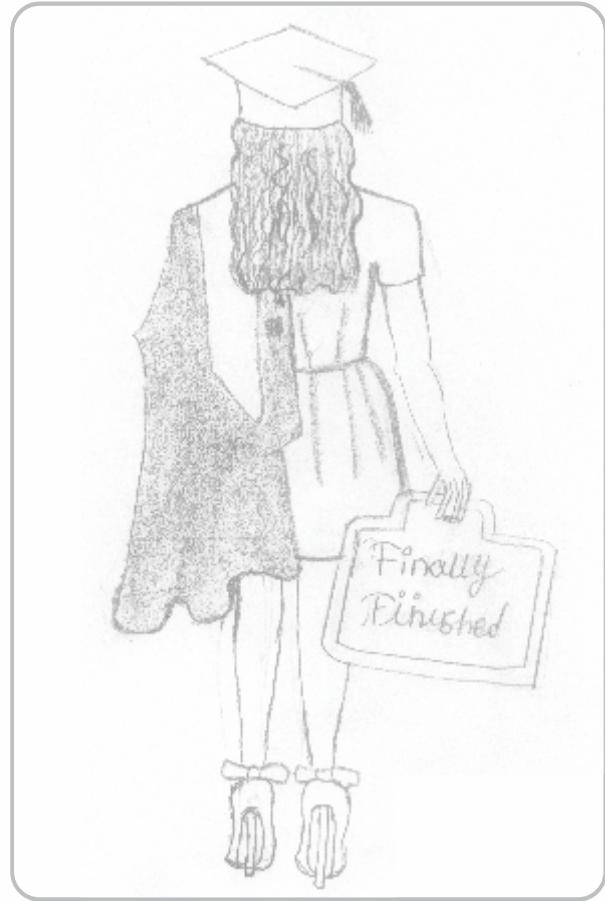
Namrata Annaso Kachare  
DCP I



Rutuja Gangaram Mane  
DCP I



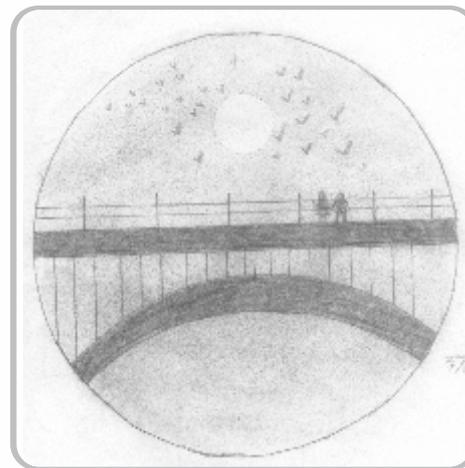
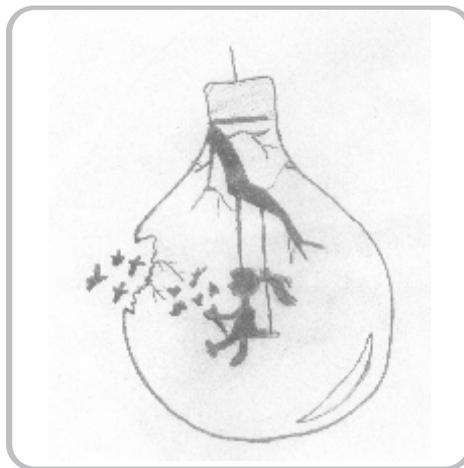
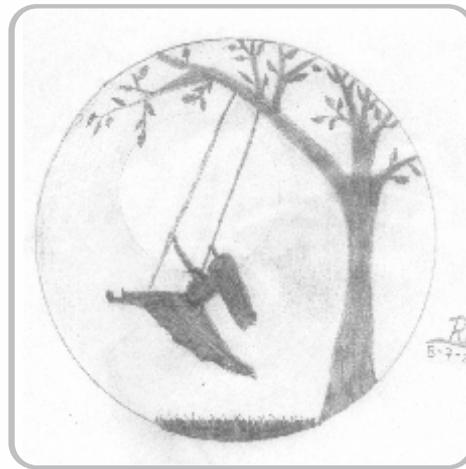
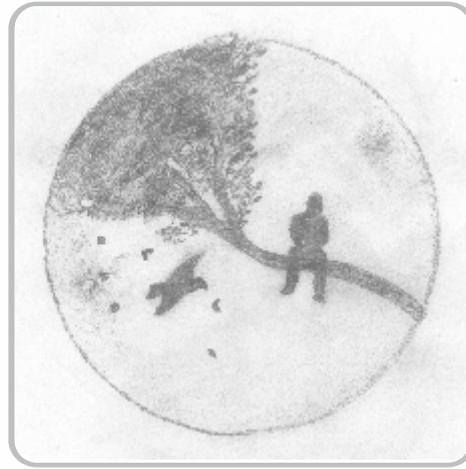
**Pallavi Ramesh Danane**  
DCP I



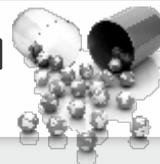
**Ashwini Bhimashankar Yerge**  
DCP I



**Anjali Tanaji Maskar**  
DCP I



Rutuja Pradip Mohite  
DCP I



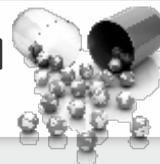
**Staff Participation in Co-Curricular Activity**

Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
1	Mahadik V. J.	AICTE training & Learning (ATAL) academy online advanced FDP on NEP 2020. Managing changing in organization. Online Short term training program (STTP) Phase-3 titled hands on training on cell & tissue culture based bio activity assessment. AICTE - Atal Virtual Faculty development program on pharmacist experimental Learning on emergency medical care. One Week STTP on Induction of Novice Pharma Academicians in Phase 2 3 days state level Faculty Development program on effectual execution of 1st year Diploma pharmacy course as per ER 2020 EFDP on recent advances in herbal medicine	AICTE AICTE New Delhi - AICTE - -	Government College of Pharmacy Karad IQAC Bharti Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy, Kolhapur. Dept. of Pharmacy practice Chatrapati Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Lam Guntur, Andhra Pradesh SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kare College of Pharmacy Warnanagar Late Adv. Dadasaheb Chavan Memorial Institute of Pharmacy, Masur IPA Vaagdavi Pharmacy College, Warangal Telangana	20-09-2021 to 24/09/2021 09-10-2021 01-11-2021 to 05-11-2021 29-11-2021 to 04-12-2021 15-12-2021 2-8-2022 to 5-3-2022
2	Patil Dipti D.	One Week STTP On Educational Program for Pharmacy Teachers on Orientation of recently Admitted Students Two days online National Conference on Pharma QbD. Product Development Perspective One week STTP on Induction of Novice Pharma Academicians in Phase - 2 One Week STTP Induction of Novice Pharma Academicians in Phase - 3 International Conference on RECENT ADVANCES IN DRUG DISCOVERY	AICTE New Delhi AICTE AICTE AICTE -	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy, Besa Nagpur SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy Warnanagar SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy Warnanagar Dr. Rajendra Gode Institute of Pharmacy, Amravati	09-08-2021 to 14-08-2021 03-09-2021 to 04-09-2021 29-11-2021 to 04-12-2021 06-12-2021 to 11-12-2021 15-12-2021 to 16-12-2021



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.

**Pharma-Pearl**  
2021-22

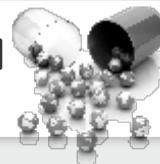


Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
		National Level faculty orientation Program on "Conduction of First year Diploma in Pharmacy Practical's as per PCI ER-2020	Trinity Publishing House Satara	MCE Society's Institute of Pharmacy (Diploma) Pune	21-12-2021 22-12-2021
		National Webinar on Sustainability Science. A multidisciplinary Approach.	-	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	09-02-2022
		One Week STTP on Educational Program for Pharmacy Teachers on Orientation of recently Admitted Students	AICTE	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	23-02-2022 28-02-2022
		Faculty Development Programme on Industry 4.0 : Current Status & Future Trends	Directorate of Tech. Edu. Mumbai	Department of Electrical Engineering Government Polytechnic, Mumbai	28-02-2022 to 04-03-2022
		National Webinar on Multimedia Enriched E-Content Development for Effective Online Teaching	IQAC	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	01-03-2022
		National Webinar on Snake Identification, Misconceptions & Snake bite Mitigation	IQAC	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	03-03-2022
		State level Webinar on Important Tips for Communication and Interview Skills	-	RJSPM's Institute of Pharmacy Dudulgaon, Pune	05-03-2022
3	Ms. Monika N. Chavare	AICTE Training and learning (ATAL) academy Online advanced FDP on "targeted delivery of green synthesized Nano materials & their in 21st Century		Utkal University	09-11-2021 to 13-11-2021
		One Week STTP on Induction of Novice Pharma Academicians in Phase - 2	-	SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy Warnanagar	29-11-2021 to 04-12-2021
		State level webinar on the topic of Personality Development	-	Rajamata Jijau Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Institute of Pharmacy, Dudulgaon	12-02-2022
		One Week STTP on Educational Programme for Pharmacy Teachers on Orientation of Recently Admitted Students	-	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	23-02-2022 to 28-02-2022



# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.

**Pharma-Pearl**  
2021-22

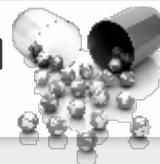


Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
		Webinar on "Latest Trends & Technologies in Library and information science"	-	Gurukul College of Commerce	25-02-2022
		National Webinar on "Pharmaceutical quality Assurance."	-	AISSMS College of Pharmacy	25-02-2022
		Online National Webinar on Multimedia Enriched E-Content Development for Effective Online teaching	IQAC	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	01-03-2022
		IP awareness Training Program under National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission	-	Intellectual Property Office, India	02-03-2022
		State level webinar on the topic of "Important tips for Communication & Interview Skills."	-	RJSPM's Institute of Pharmacy, Dudulgaon	05-03-2022
		TB mukt Bharat Pledge	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Govt. of India	25-03-2022
		National Conference on "Pharma Tech. Conclave : Industry Insights."	-	Shree Santkrupa College of Pharmacy, Ghogaon	28-03-2022 to 29-03-2022
		National online quiz Competition on "Awareness on changing of earth behaviour and impact on life."	-	Modern Institute of Technology Dhalwala, Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	22-04-2022
4	Satpute S. A.	One week STTP on Educational program for Pharmacy Teacher on orientation of recently admitted students.	-	SSSS College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm) Ghogaon	27-06-2021 to 01-07-2021
		One week STTP on Educational program for Pharmacy Teacher on orientation of recently admitted students.	AICTE	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	09-08-2021 to 14-08-2021
		3 days state level faculty development program on Effectual execution on 1st year diploma pharmacy course as per ER 2020.	- Masur	Late Adv. Dadasaheb Chavan Memorial Institute of Pharmacy, Masur	15/12/2021
5	Ms. K. S. Shinde	Online one week short term training program "Pedagogy for effective use of ICT in Pharmacy"	AICTE	Snajivani College of Pharmaceutical education & Research Kopergaon	21-06-2021 to 26-06-2021



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**Pharma-Pearl**  
2021-22

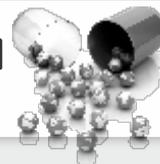


Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
		One Week STTP on Induction of Novice Pharma Academicians in Phase - 2	AICTE	SWVSM's tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy Warnanagar	29-11-2021 to 04-12-2021
		Leveraging Academic Researchers on Developing Diagnostic kits, Vaccines & Drug Product for Improved Therapy management against Deadly Viruses lesson Learnt from COVID-19	AICTE-ISTE	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warnanagar	13-12-2021 to 18-12-2021
		State Level FDP on Effectual execution of First year Diploma Pharmacy Course as per E.R. 2020		Late Adv. Dadasaheb Chavan Memorial institute of Pharmacy, Masur	15-12-2021
		State level webinar on "Pharmacovigilance as a career"		Abhinav Education Society Coll. of Pharmacy, Narhe, Pune	23-12-2021
		State level Online Seminar on Communicable Disease, Epidemiology Immunization	MSBTE Mumbai	MVPS's institute of Pharmaceutical Science Adgaon (Nashik)	28-12-2021
		Webinar on IR Spectroscopy : Basics Instrumentation & Structural Interpretation	-	Ganpat University centre of Health & Applied Sciences	12-02-2022
		First International Webinar series on Artificial Intelligence in drug discovery		Shri Vile Parle Kelavani mandal's Institute of Pharmacy Dhule	16-02-2022 to 18-02-2022
		Natioanl webinar on latest trends & technologies in library & information science.		Mumbai Pradesr Arya Vidya Sabha's Gurukul Colle. of Com.	25-02-2022
		National level webinar series on trends in Pharmaceutical science & research	IQAC IIC Cell & research Cell	Yash Institute of Pharmacy Aurangabad	25-02-2022 to 27-02-2022
		One Week STTP on Educational program for Pharmacy Teachers on orientation of recently admitted students.	AICTE	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	23-02-2022 to 28-02-2022
		Online National webinar on snake Identification, Misconceptions & Snake bite Mitigation, organized on the occasion of World Wildlife Day	IQAC	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad & MAESA	03-03-2022



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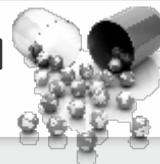


Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
6	Alekari P. S.	Faculty development program on the topic Emotional Intelligence of Teachers & Effective classroom Management.	-	Rajmata Jijau Shikshan Mandal College / institute of Pharmacy Moshi, Alandi road Dudulgaon	30-03-2021
		Webinar Series in titles "Ethical principles Governing pharmacy organized under the aegis of internal quality assurance cell Schedule.	-	Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Pharmacy Akurdi, Pune	11-05-2021 to 13-05-2021
		Webinar on current scenario & development of Pharmacy practice.	-	Pravara Rural College of Pharmacy Diploma Loni, Rohata	04-06-2021
		One week online STTP on Educational program for pharmacy teachers on orientation of recently admitted students.	AICTE New Delhi	DBUGVF's Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	27-07-2021 to 01-08-2021
		One week online STTP on Educational program for pharmacy teachers on orientation of recently admitted students.	AICTE New Delhi	DBUGVF's Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy, Buldhana	09-08-2021 to 14-08-2021
		Two day Online National Conference on Pharma QbD Product Development preservative.	-	Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy Besa, Nagpur	03-09-2021 to 04-09-2021
		Webinar on Innovative Technologies for startups in food and Pharmacy Sector.	-	Rajashri Shahu College of Pharmacy	09-10-2021
		One Week STTP on Induction of "Novice Pharma Academicians" In Phase - 1	AICTE	SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kare College of Pharmacy Warnanagar	22-11-2021 to 27-11-2021
		One Week STTP on Induction of "Novice Pharma Academicians" In Phase - 3	AICTE	SWVSM's Tatyasaheb Kare College of Pharmacy Warnanagar	6-12-2021 to 11-12-2021
		Program on Leveraging Academic Researchers on Developing diagnostic kits vaccines and drug product for Improved therapy Management against deadly Viruses.	-	Tatyasaheb Kore College of Pharmacy, Warnanagar	13-12-2021 to 18-12-2021
		State Level Faculty development program on effectual exhibition of 1st year Diploma	-	Late Adv. Dadasaheb Chavan Memorial Institute of	15-12-2021

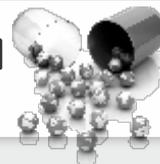


# Shree Santkrupa Shikshan Sanstha's College of Pharmacy (D.Pharm), Ghogaon.

Pharma-Pearl  
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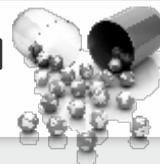


Sr. No.	Name of Staff	Content Updating	Sponsored by	Venue	Date
		Pharmacy Course as per E.R 2020. State Level Webinar on Pharmacovigilance as a career	-	Pharmacy Abhinav Education Society College of Pharmacy (B.Pharm)	23-12-2021
		National Webinar on Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance	IQA	AISSMS College of Pharmacy	25-02-2022
		National webinar on latest trends and Technologies in library and information Science	-	Gurukul College of Commerce	25-02-2022
		Online National Webinar on Multimedia enriched E-content development for Effective Online Teaching	IQAC	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	01-03-2022
		FDP on Assessment Strategy for OBE Mapping & Attainment	APTI	IQAC, AISSMS College of Pharmacy	12-09-2022

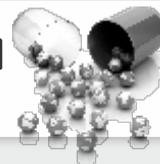


**Student Participation in Co-Curricular Activity**

Sr. No.	Type Of Activity And Details (Paper/ Poster/ Quiz/ other)	Date	Name of Participating Students	Organizing Body Or Organizing Institute	Award	Level
1.	Video making contest	25.09.2021	Ms. Shrutika S. Nale	Dadasaheb Balpande College Of Diploma in Pharmacy	Participation	
2	Video making contest	25.09.2021	Mr.Amrut D. Bhisari	Dadasaheb Balpande College Of Diploma in Pharmacy	Participation	
3	Online Essay	25.09.2021	Mr.Sainath K. Mamidwar	GES College Of Pharamacy, Limb, Satara	Participation	State
4	Webinar	22.09.2021	Mr.Amrut D. Bhisari	SSSSCOP, Ghogaon	Participation	College
5	Online Essay	25.09.2021	Ms. Amruta A.Thorat	GES College Of Pharamacy, Limb, Satara	Participation	State
6	Pharma E- Quiz	12.11.2021	Ms. Mohini A. Dhumal	Konkan Gyanpeeth Rahul Dharkar College of Pharmacy And Research Institute, Karjat	Participation	National
7	Slogan Writing	National Pharmacy Week 2021	Mr.Kuldip G. Chotave	Bharati Vidyapeeth College & Institute Of Pharmacy	Participation	National
8	Slogan Writing	National Pharmacy Week 2021	Mr.Amrut D. Bhisari	Bharati Vidyapeeth College & Institute Of Pharmacy	Participation	National
9	Slogan Writing	National Pharmacy Week 2021	Ms. Amruta S. Bhosale	Bharati Vidyapeeth College & Institute Of Pharmacy	Participation	National
10	Essay	25.09.2021	Ms.Snehal A. Shirsat	Dayanand College Of Phamacy Latur	Participation	State
11	Online Essay	25.09.2021	Ms. Shubhangi D. Patil	GES College Of Pharamacy, Limb, Satara	Participation	State
12	Online State level drawing and Video making competition	22.10.2021	Ms. Shrutika S. Nale	SSSS COP, Ghogaon	2 nd Prize	State
13	Patient Counseling Video Making Competiton	12.11.2021	Ms. Shrutika S. Nale	Konkan Gyanpeeth Rahul Dharkar College of Pharmacy & Research Institute, Karjat	First	National



Sr. No.	Type Of Activity And Details (Paper/ Poster/ Quiz/ other)	Date	Name of Participating Students	Organizing Body Or Organizing Institute	Award	Level
14	Online Essay	25.09.2021	Ms. Neha V. Maske	GES College Of Pharamacy, Limb, Satara	Participation	State
15	Oral Presentation	17.09.2021	Ms.Snehal A. Shirsat	Late. Adv. Dadasaheb Chavan Memorial Institute Of Pharmacy	Participation	State
16	Drawing Competition	03.03.2022	Mr. Pratik Achare	JSPM's Jaywant Institute of Pharmacy, Pune	Participation	National
17	Drawing Competition	03.03.2022	Ms. Snehal Kumbhar	JSPM's Jaywant Institute of Pharmacy, Pune	Participation	National



**Industrial Expert Lectures/ Webinar organised in A.Y 2021-22**

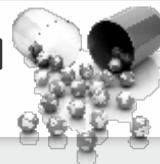
Sr.No.	Activity	Date	Designation
1	Webinar by Dr. Shashikant More on "Scope and Relationships of clinical pharmacist and hospital Pharmacist in antibiotic stewardship program".	09/10/2021	HOD Pharmacy Department and Clinical Pharmacist at Treetop Hospital, Maldives
2	Webinar by Mr. Amar Shinde on topic "Adverse drug reactions and pharmacovigilance program of India".	27/11/2021	Patient Safety Pharma covigilance Associate PvPI, IPC Gaziabad
3	Webinar by Mr. Yogesh Jadhav on topic "Financial Wisdom: A Key to successful Entrepreneurship.	11/12/2021	Founder and managing Director, Blynerns Pharmaceutical Pvt Ltd

**Personality Development Lectures/ Webinar organised in A.Y 2021-22**

Sr.No.	Activity	Date	Designation
1	A guest lecture by Dr. Niranjana D Chivate on "Personality development and its importance in pharmacy profession"	12/02/2022	Lecturer, KCT's Krishna College of Pharmacy, karad
2	A guest lecture by Dr Somnath V. Jawarkar on "Soft skills management"	22/02/2022	Principal, S.D. Patil Institute of Pharmacy, Islampur
3	A guest lecture by Mr. Shivaji Nerli on "value and technique education and environmental education"	04/03/2022	Social Worker
4	A guest lecture by Mr. K. Raj on "Career Opportunities and personality development"	30/03/2022	Professor Dnyansampda Career Academy

**Alumni Expert Lectures/ Webinar organised in A.Y 2021-22**

Sr.No.	Activity	Date	Designation
1	A guest lecture by Mr.Amol Kumbhar on "Novel Business ideas".	11/02/2022	Owner, AK Pharma Kit
2	A guest lecture by Mr.Mangesh Salunkhe "Medical Representative a skilled professional in Pharmacy"	11/04/2022	Medical Representative
3	A guest lecture by Mr.Saurabh Desai "Importance of communication skills for professional life"	04/05/2022	Pharmacist, Wellness forever Pvt Ltd

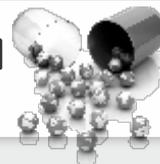


### Visits organised in A.Y 2021-22

Sr.No.	Organization	Date
1	Medical Visit at Ninai Medical And Gen. Stores, Ond.	16/11/2021
2	Rural Hospital, Undale	30/11/2021
3	Medical Visit at Bagwan Ayurvedics, Karad	30/11/2021
4	Herbal Garden At Y C College, Karad	25/02/2022
5	Onco Life Cancer Center, Satara	26/03/2022
6	Dynamic Remedies, Satara	26/03/2022
7	Orphanage Visit, Kole	13/04/2022
8	Water Plant Visit, Malakapur	13/04/2022

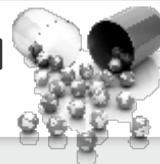
### Competitions Organised in A.Y 2021-22

Sr.No.	Name of Competition	Date
1	Drawing and essay writing competition	27/09/2021
2	Online state level drawing competition	22/10/2021
3	Online state level video making competition	22/10/2021
4	Scientific Rangoli and Model presentation competition	26/01/2022



Other Activities organised in A.Y 2021-22

Sr.No.	Activity	Date	Place / Designation
1	Webinar by Dr Anupma Wadavlikar on "How to read scientific literature and introduction to MANAV- the human atlas initiative"	29/09/2021	CONSULTANT (Science Communication and Public Engagement) Manav- Human Atlas Initiative, IISER, Pune
2	Parents Meeting	23/10/2021	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
3	Freshers Party	23/10/2021	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
4	AIDS Day celebration activity	01/12/2021	Hutatma Nansingh High School, Sonawade.
5	Patient Counselling Programme	04/12/2021	Hutatma Nansingh High School, Sonawade.
6	Two days workshop on industry awareness and entrepreneurship development by Mr.Sachin Kumbhoje	06/01/2022 07/01/2022	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
7	Awareness programme on cancer by Dr. Varsha Deshpande.	04/02/2022	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
8	Webinar by Mrs. Sushma Kirtane on "Status of women in ancient and modern India"	10/02/2022	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
9	Webinar by Mr. Santosh Khadase on "Role of voters in democracy"	11/02/2022	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
10	Annual Day	18/03/2022	SSSS College Of Pharmacy, Ghogaon
11	World Tuberculosis Day Celebration	24/03/2022	SSSS College of Pharmacy (D. Pharm), Ghogaon.
12	Parents Meeting	29/03/2022	SSSS College of Pharmacy (D. Pharm), Ghogaon.
13	Expert Talk by Mr. Prasad Bhagwat on "Communication Skills and Importance".	06/05/2022	SSSS College of Pharmacy (D. Pharm), Ghogaon.
14	Expert Talk by Mrs Kirti Aphale on "GMP in Pharma and Biotech industry"	18/05/2022	SSSS College of Pharmacy (D. Pharm), Ghogaon.



### Publications

Sr.No.	Name of Paper	Name of Faculty	Published In
01	Evaluation of cognition enhancing activity of seabania grandiflora (L)fruits extract on high fat diet induced dementia	1) Vaishali Mahadik 2) Monika Chavare	IJPSR
02	An overview: Natural antiviral agent and current challenges in antiviral treatment	1) Monika Chavare 2)Sonal Satpute 3) Dipti Patil 4) Vaishali Mahadik	WJPPS
03	Short review on Gold nanoparticles and its applications	1)Dipti Patil 2) Monika Chavare 3) Vaishali Mahadik 4) Sonal Satpute	WJPPS
04	Review on Nanotechnology: Solid Lipid Nanoparticles	1) Sonal Satpute 2) Vaishali Mahadik 3) Dipti Patil 4) Monika Chavare	WJPPS
05	Formulation and process validation of clarythromycin loaded immediate release tablets	Mrs Ketaki Shinde	WJPPS



## कृष्णाकाठ

# श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेत प्रजासत्ताक दिन उत्साहात संपन्न.

कराड | कृष्णाकाठ वृत्तसेवा :

घोगाव तालुक्याक कराड येथील श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेत प्रजासत्ताक दिनानिमित्त संस्थेच्या प्रांगणात संस्थेच्या चेअरमन डॉ. उषा जोहरी यांच्या शुभहस्ते ध्वजारोहण संपन्न झाले. यावेळी श्री संतकृपा ज्युनिअर कॉलेजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी थोरात सर यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली संबलन केले. संपूर्ण भारत देश भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सवी वर्ष साजरे करत आहे. भारताचा 73 वा प्रजासत्ताक दिन आपल्या देशात सर्वत्र उत्साहात साजरा करण्यात आला. घोगाव तालुक्याक कराड येथील श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेत विविध उपक्रमांचा शुभारंभ करून प्रजासत्ताक दिन उत्साहात साजरा करण्यात आला.

यावेळी संस्थेचे सेक्रेटरी प्रसून जोहरी सर बी.फार्मसी चे प्राचार्य डॉ.विजयानंद अरलेलीमठ, बी.टेक चे प्राचार्य डॉ.स्वानंद कुलकर्णी, डी फार्मसी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या सौ. वैशाली महाडिक, ज्युनिअर कॉलेजच्या प्राचार्या



कराड : श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेत ध्वजारोहण करताना संस्थेच्या अध्यक्षा डॉ.उषा जोहरी व इतर मान्यवर.

प्राचार्या सौ. पुष्पा पाटील, इंटरनॅशनल स्कूलच्या प्राचार्या सौ. सुप्रिया पाटील आदी मान्यवर व संस्थेतील सर्व महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षक, शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी व विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते. यावेळी संस्थेचे सेक्रेटरी प्रसून जोहरी यांनी उपस्थितांना मार्गदर्शन करताना दोन वर्षातील कोरोना काळातील अडचणी, संस्थेने कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी राबवलेले विविध उपक्रम, कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने लसीकरण सुविधा उपलब्ध केली, आरोग्य विभा पॉलिसी उतरवली, मनोबल कार्यशाळा उपक्रम राबवले. याबाबत सविस्तर आढावा घेऊन व संस्थेच्या भविष्यातील वाटचाली बाबत उपस्थितांना मार्गदर्शन केले.

यावेळी बी फार्मसी महाविद्यालयाने आयोजित केलेल्या रांगोळी स्पर्धेचे व नूतन वेबसाईटचे तसेच डी फार्मसी महाविद्यालयाने आयोजित केलेल्या रांगोळी स्पर्धेचे व मॉडेल प्रेझेन्टेशन चे उद्घाटन संस्थेच्या अध्यक्षा डॉ. उषा जोहरी, सेक्रेटरी प्रसून जोहरी सर यांच्या हस्ते संपन्न

झाले. यावेळी संस्थेच्या उपाध्यक्षपदी अरुणाच्या डॉ. उषा जोहरी यांची संस्थेच्या अध्यक्षापदी निवड झाल्या बद्दल संस्थेच्या वतीने त्यांचा महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्यांनी सत्कार केला.

संपूर्ण ध्वजारोहण कार्यक्रमामुळे सूत्रसंचालन व सर्व उपस्थित मान्यवरांचे आभार सुनिता सुतार यांनी मानले.

## कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्म महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड

Feb 23, 2022

## कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्म घोगाव येथे एक्सपर्ट लेक्चरचे आयोजन

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्मसी घोगाव येथे ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने प्रा. अमर शिंदे यांचे इंटरनॅशनल एक्सपर्ट लेक्चरचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते.

अॅडव्हस झग रियाकशन अॅन्ड फार्माकोविजिलेन्स प्रोग्राम ऑफ इंडिया हा या बेबिनारचा मुख्य विषय होता. अॅडव्हस रियाकशन काय असतात, त्यावर उपाय काय त्यावर काळजी काय घेतली पायजे. व फार्माकोविजिलेन्स म्हणजे ते कसे कार्यरत आहे. त्याचे महत्व काय हे शिंदे यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना पटवून दिले.

या ऑनलाईन वेबिनारचे सूत्रसंचालन दिप्ती पाटील यांनी व स्वागत प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक यांनी केले. तर सांगता मोनिका चवरे यांनी केली.

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उंडाळे - प्रतिनिधी

गोंडवाना न्यूज.

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी फार्म) घोगाव या महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड अपोलोच्या फार्मसी विभागात करण्यात आली त्यामध्ये धीरज मोहिते, महेश जाधव, रोहित् रधावे, गणेश साबळे, शंतनु लांडे, ऋषिकेश माटेकर, अविनाश कोल्हे, प्रीती साळुंये, सोनाली डुबल, मनिषा सुतार या विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला.

यानिवडी करण्यासाठी अपोलोचे कार्यकारी एच आर श्री.रोहन पांडे, कार्यकारी संचालन श्री.अमोल रोकडे, कार्यकारी एच आर श्री.सुहास राशिवाते, मंगल पाटील व फार्मासिस्ट माजी विद्यार्थी काशिनाथ सोरेगाव हे उपस्थित होते. यावेळी विद्यार्थ्यांना श्री.रोहन पांडे यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले व अपोलो विषयी माहिती दिली.

निवड झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे अभिनंदन संस्थेच्या अध्यक्ष माननीय डॉक्टर उषा जोहरी मॅडम, सचिव श्री.प्रसून जोहरी सर प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक मॅडम शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी यांनी केले.



## श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्म घोगाव येथे वेलनेस फॉरएव्हर कॅम्पस ड्राईव्हचे आयोजन.

ऑगस्ट २८, २०२१

चंद्रकांत चव्हाण, उंडाळे | कृष्णाकाठ वृत्तसेवा :



श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्म या महाविद्यालयात कॅम्पस ड्राईव्हचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक यांच्या प्रयत्नातून यावर्षाही वेलनेस फॉरएव्हर या देशभरात सर्वदूर पसरलेल्या नामांकीत केमिस्ट स्टोअर्स यांच्या सोबत महाविद्यालयात कॅम्पस ड्राईव्हचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यासाठी एकूण ५३ विद्यार्थ्यांनी मुलाखतीत सहभाग घेतला होता. त्यातील चोवीस विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली. तर वेलनेस फॉरएव्हर ट्रेनिंग हेड तेजश्री गायकवाड, तसेच त्यांच्या सोबत विविध भागामध्ये काम करणारे HR व एरिया मॅनेजर प्रियांका पाटील, निकिता जैन बल्लू सिंग हे उपस्थित होते.

यावेळी मुलाखतीसाठी आलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन वेलनेस फॉरएव्हर ट्रेनिंग हेड तेजश्री गायकवाड यांनी केले. या कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक व नियोजन TPO मोनिका चवरे यांनी केले. तर स्वागत प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक यांनी केले.

या निवड झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे अभिनंदन संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष-शशिकांत पाटील, उपाध्यक्ष-डॉ. उषा जोहरी, सचिव-प्रसून जोहरी, प्राचार्या-वैशाली महाडीक यांनी केले.

## कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी.फार्म) घोगाव येथे कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन



उंडाळे - प्रतिनिधी

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी.फार्म) घोगाव या महाविद्यालयामध्ये एकदिवशीय कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. या कार्यशाळेचा विषय व्यक्तिमत्व विकास व त्याचे फार्मसी प्रोफेशनल मधील फायदे हा होता. त्यासाठी कृष्णा कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी येथील प्राध्यापक डॉ. निरंजन चिवटे सर हे प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून उपस्थित होते. त्यांनी आपल्या मार्गदर्शन परभाषणातून विद्यार्थ्यांना फार्मसी प्रोफेशनमध्ये शिकत आहात तर तुमची पर्सनॅलिटी कशी असली पाहिजे तुमची वेशभूषा तसेच वर्तणूक व वेळेचे नियोजन तसेच स्वतःच्या विकासासाठी तुमचे कोणत्या गोष्टीचे ज्ञान अवगत केले पाहिजे व स्वतःचा सर्वांगीण विकास कसा केला पाहिजे हे सांगितले यावेळी त्यांनी अमिताभ बच्चन, नरेंद्र मोदी, लता मंगेशकर, धीरूभाई अंबानी, सचिन तेंडुलकर इत्यादींची उदाहरणे दिली. या कार्यक्रमावेळी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक मॅडम यांनी डॉ. चिवटे यांचे बुके देऊन स्वागत केले. या कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन व प्रस्ताविक दीप्ती पाटील मॅडम यांनी केले.



## कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी.फार्म) घोगाव येथे व्यक्तिमत्व विकास व्याख्यानाचे आयोजन



उंडाळे - प्रतिनिधी

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी.फार्म) घोगाव, या महाविद्यालयांमध्ये व्यक्तिमत्व विकास व्याख्यानाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. या व्याख्यानाचा मुख्य विषय सॉफ्ट स्किल्स मॅनेजमेंट हा होता.

या कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रमुख वक्ते डॉ. एस. व्ही. जवळकर सर (प्राचार्य, एस.डी.पाटील इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ फार्मसी इस्लामपूर) हे उपस्थित होते. त्यांचे स्वागत महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक मॅडम यांनी केले. जवळकर सर यांनी आपल्या भाषणातून विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतःचे स्किल्स कसे विकसित करायचे, औषध निर्माता म्हणून तुमच्या जबाबदाऱ्या काय आहेत, तुमचा सर्व सर्वांगीण विकास होण्यासाठी स्वतःचे ज्ञान कसे वाढवले पाहिजे तसेच शारीरिक व व्यक्तिगत विकास कसे वाढवावे त्याचे फायदे तसेच फार्मसी प्रोफेशनचे महत्व त्यांनी आपल्या मार्गदर्शन भाषणातून सांगितले.

या कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन दीप्ती पाटील मॅडम यांनी केले व प्रास्ताविक मोनिका चवरे मॅडम यांनी केले





## डिप्लोमा फार्मसी महाविद्यालयाच्या वतीने मेडिसिन गार्डनला भेट

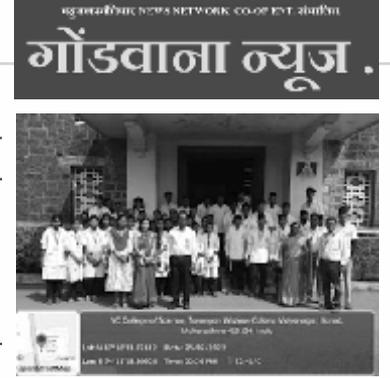


कराड - प्रतिनिधी.

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी ( डी फार्म ) घोगाव या महाविद्यालयाच्या वतीने यशवंतराव चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ सायन्स, कराड येथे मेडिसिनल गार्डनला भेट देण्यात आली. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रथम वर्षासाठी फार्माकोलॉजी हा विषय असतो

याविषयातील सर्व औषधी वनस्पती यांचे विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रत्यक्ष रीत्या माहिती असणे गरजेचे असते. या विषयांमध्ये सर्व वनस्पती प्राणी इत्यादी पासून मिळणारे औषधी घटक व त्यांचा वापर शिकवला जातो. त्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना या वनस्पतींची माहिती असणे गरजेचे असते यासाठी एक दिवसीय मेडिसिन गार्डनला भेट देण्यात आली.

यावेळी विद्यार्थ्यांना वाय. सी.कॉलेजचे प्राचार्य केंगार सर व वनस्पती शास्त्रचे प्राध्यापक पोतदार सर यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले या भेटी वेळी प्रियंका आलेकरी मॅडम, सोनल सातपुते मॅडम या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सोबत उपस्थित होत्या.



## श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी.फार्म घोगाव, महाविद्यालयामध्ये वर्कशॉपचे आयोजन



उंडाळे - प्रतिनिधी

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी. फार्म घोगाव हे महाविद्यालय विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उज्वल भवितव्यासाठी सतत विविध प्रकारचे उपक्रम राबवत असते. असेच नुकतेच झालेले वर्क शॉपचे आयोजन या वर्क शॉपचा विषय होता इंडस्ट्री अवेरनेस एंटरप्रायझिप डेव्हलपमेंट असोसिएट विथ ओपेक्स अॅक्सलरेटर प्रा. लि. हा होता.

या कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रमुख पाहुणे मा. सचिन कुंभोजे ओपेक्स अॅक्सलरेटर प्रा. लि. चे सी.ई.ओ. हे होते. त्यांनी फार्मासुटिकल एंडस्ट्रीचे फॅक्ट काय आहेत. जॉब ओपुर्चीनिटीज, दर्जा, प्रॉडक्ट मॅन्युफक्चरिंग तसेच रयवादा उद्योग, लघुउद्योग कसा सुरू करायचा अशा विविध विषयावर सचिन कुंभोजे यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. यावेळी मा. सिद्धांत जाधव व सचिन पाटकर यांनीही विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले.

या कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन मोनिका चवरे यांनी केले व स्वागत प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडीक यांनी केले. तर सांगता दीप्ती पाटील यांनी केले.



## श्री संतकृपा डी.फार्मसी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची हॉस्पिटल व आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल व्हिजीट.

डिसेंबर २०, २०२१ चंद्रकांत चव्हाण



कराड । कृष्णाकाठ वृत्तसेवा :

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी डी.फार्मसी घोगाव महाविद्यालयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांची नुकतीच हॉस्पिटल व आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल व्हिजीट पार पडली आहे .

सध्याच्या कोविडच्या विविध संकटामुळे शिक्षण प्रणाली हि खूप विस्कळीत झाली आहे. पण श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ डी. फार्मसी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उज्वल भविष्यासाठी सातत्याने अशा संकटावर मात करून विद्यार्थ्यांना पुढे नेहण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असते. म्हणूनच विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रत्याक्षिक अभ्यासक्रमानुसार त्यांच्या ज्ञानामध्ये भर पडावी याकरिता प्रत्यक्ष ग्रामीण रुग्णालय उंडाळे येथे भेट देऊन तेथील क्ष-किरण, औषधनिर्माण, अत्यावश्यक, बाह्य रुग्ण, अंतर रुग्ण अशा विविध कक्षाची माहिती देण्यात आली.

या वेळी डॉ. कोगळूनकर, डॉ. दाभोळे आणि औषध निर्माण अधिकारी रणजीत जोंघाळ यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले.

तसेच कराड येथील बागवान मेडिकल येथे विद्यार्थ्यांना औषधांचे महत्व, आयुर्वेदिक औषधीय कंपन्या व विविध उत्पादने या बद्दल विद्यार्थ्यांना माहिती देण्यात आली. यावेळी असरार बागवान यांनी आयुर्वेदिक चूर्ण, तेल, काढा, सिरप, श्याम्पू, गुटिका यांची माहिती दिली व विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले.





कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी फार्म) घोगाव येथे  
नॅशनल वेबिनार संपन्न



उंडाळे :- प्रतिनिधी. फेब्रुवारी २२, २०२२

श्री संतकृपा शिक्षण संस्थेचे कॉलेज ऑफ फार्मसी (डी फार्म) घोगाव येथे नॅशनल वेबिनार नुकताच संपन्न झाले या वेबिनार चा विषय होता भारतातील महिलांची प्राचीन आणि आधुनिक स्थिती.

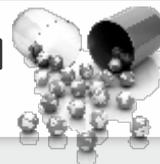
या कार्यक्रमाच्या वक्त्या होत्या यशवंतराव चव्हाण कॉलेज ऑफ सायन्स, कराडच्या प्राध्यापक डॉ. सुषमा कीर्तने. त्यांनी आपल्या मार्गदर्शन भाषणातून विद्यार्थिनींना आपण आधुनिक काळातील स्त्रीप्रमाणे कसे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आपण आपले नाव मिळवले पाहिजे व आपले उच्च स्थान सर्व संकटावर मात करून गाठले पाहिजे हे सांगितले.

या कार्यक्रमावेळी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडिक मॅडम यांनी सुषमा कीर्तने मॅडम यांना ई बुके देऊन स्वागत केले व ई सर्टिफिकेट दिले. या कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन व प्रस्ताविक केतकी शिंदे मॅडम यांनी केले.

त्याचप्रमाणे कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील कॉलेज, इस्लामपूरचे प्राध्यापक डॉ. संतोष खडसे यांचेही व्याख्याण घेण्यात आले डॉक्टर संतोष खडसे हे कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील कॉलेज इस्लामपूर येथे प्राध्यापक म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत. त्यांच्या व्याख्याणाचा विषय लोकशाहीतील मतदारांची भूमिका हा होता. त्यांनी आपल्या मार्गदर्शन भाषणातून लोकशाही म्हणजे काय हे विद्यार्थ्यांना सांगितले लोकशाहीमध्ये मतदार म्हणून आपण भारत देशाची राज्यघटना समजावून घेतली पाहिजे त्याचे महत्त्व काय व मतदाराला काय अधिकार आहेत याबद्दल माहिती दिली. महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्या वैशाली महाडिक मॅडम यांनी त्यांचेही ईबुके देऊन स्वागत केले व ई सर्टिफिकेट दिले. या कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन व प्रस्ताविक प्रियांका आलेकरी मॅडम यांनी केले.

या कार्यक्रमासाठी संस्थेच्या अध्यक्षा-माननीय डॉ. उषा जोहरी मॅडम, सचिव-श्री. प्रसून जोहरी सर, प्राचार्या-वैशाली महाडिक मॅडम यांनी शुभेच्छा दिल्या.





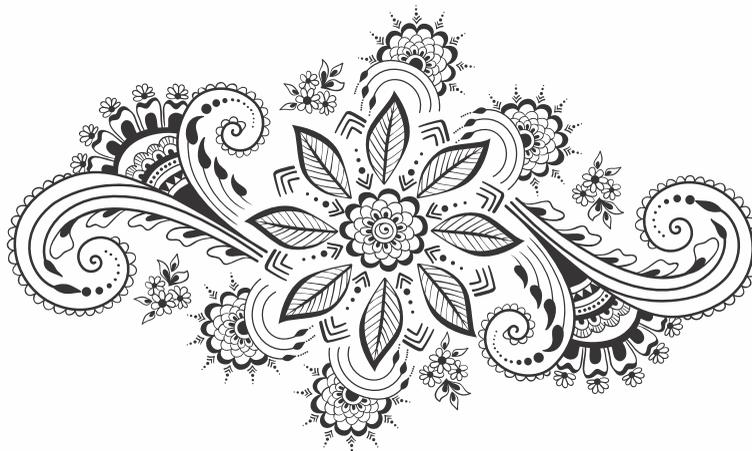
## MSBTE Summer Examination Result 2021-22

### Class : DCP-I

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Percentage
1	Kumbhar Anuja	81.50 %
2	Pawar Purva	75.40 %
3	Kadam Sanika	74.40 %

### Class : DCP-II

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Percentage
1	Chavan Shraddha	87.40 %
2	Awale Rutuja	86.40 %
3	Shinde Tejashree	85.90 %





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Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara 415111.

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I, Dr. Vaishali A. Patil (Principal), College of Pharmacy (D. Pharmacy), Ghogaon declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. The views expressed by the authors not necessarily those of the editorial board.

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डी. फार्म  
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इलेक्ट्रीकल  
कॉम्प्युटर  
9545209393

फार्मसी

बी. फार्म  
9158008220  
एम. फार्म  
9158008182

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(02164) 257178 FAX. (02164) 257404 www.copghogaon.org  
dprincipalcop@gmail.com / 0763principal@msbte.com