

B.Com (CA) III year VI SEM

Project Report - Student Allotment List for the academic year 2022-23

S.No	OU H.T No	Name of the Students	Name of the Supervisor
1	110120405045	BANGARAMBANDI SANTHOSHI	A Study on impact of micro finance on women entrepreneurs Ms A Varalakshmi
2	110120405046	BANNY NAGALAXMI	
3	110120405048	BANOTH SARASWATHI	
4	110120405050	BAREGALA SUPRIYA	
5	110120405098	E RENUKA	Comparison between mutual fund and other investment Ms A Varalakshmi
6	110120405101	FARAH BEGUM	
7	110120405103	FARHANA BEGUM	
8	110120405104	FATHIMA BEEBI	
9	110120405156	JHAMPE RENUKA	A study on strategies for introducing a new product in the market Ms A Varalakshmi
10	110120405157	J NAVDIVYA BAI	
11	110120405158	JOKU KEERTHI	
12	110120405159	JONNADA VAISHNAVI	
13	110120405204	MADIPOTU VAISHNAVI	
14	110120405206	MAHVEEN BEGUM	
15	110120405207	MAHWIN FATIMA	
16	110120405208	MANGROLU KIRTHANA	
17	110120405257	NIKITHA GIRI	Financial Planning for Salaries Ms A Varalakshmi
18	110120405258	NISHATH BEGUM	
19	110120405259	NISHATH BEGUM	
20	110120405261	NOUSHEEN BUSHRA	Employees & strategies for tax saving Ms A Varalakshmi
21	110120405314	SAMARTHI ROHINI	

PRINCIPAL
Ms A Varalakshmi
Mutha Prasadarshini Govt.
College for Women
Mutha Prasadarshini

22	110120405315	SAMEERA SULTANA
23	110120405316	SAM ENA BEGUM
24	110120405317	SAMINA SULTANA
25	110120405369	T BHANU
26	110120405370	T CHAITANYA
27	110120405371	T DIVYA SWAPNA
28	110120405374	TIRUMALAPURAM VAISHNAVI
29	110120405396	ZUFIYA NOUSHEEN
30	110120405397	K Sruthi
31	110120405398	G Shanmukhi
32	110120405902	AZMATH UNNISA

Ms A Varalakshmi

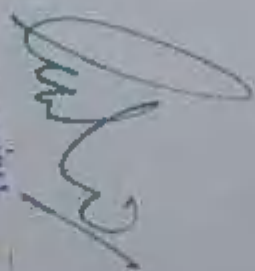
SDOT analysis on any multinational company
Ms A Varalakshmi

and studies on consumer behaviour in the Indian retail industry
Ms A Varalakshmi


PRINCIPAL
Govt. Private College for Women
Deer Park, Hyderabad.

26	110120405313		SAMAR FATIMA	<i>Study on Retail</i>
27	110120405363		TABBASSUM KHATOON	<i>Marketing</i>
28	110120405365	Gr-VII	TAHNIYAT KHATOON	Ms Rizwana Begum
29	110120405366		TALAT PARVEEN	
30	110120405368		TATPATTI RENDKA	
31	110120405919		SARA BEGUM	<i>Study on supply</i>
32	110120405921	Gr-VIII	SHAHANA BEGUM	<i>Marketing in</i>
33	110120405922		SHAZIA PARVEEN	Ms Rizwana Begum
34	110120405923		SUMAYYA BEGUM	<i>Consumer purchase</i>

Study behaviour



PRINCIPAL
 Indira Pridarshini Govt.
 Degree College for Women
 Nampally, Hyderabad

B.Com (CA) III year VI SEM

Project Report - Student Allotment List for the academic year 2022-23

S.No	OU H.T.No	Name of the Students	Name of the Supervisor
1	110120405024	ASIRA FATHIMA	Amtul Wahab
2	110120405026	ASIRA NOUSHEEN	Amtul Wahab
3	110120405027	ASRA SULTANA	Amtul Wahab
4	110120405028	A SRAVANTHI	Amtul Wahab
5	110120405081	DANDE ANUSHA	Amtul Wahab
6	110120405082	DANDUGULA PRAVALLIKA	Amtul Wahab
7	110120405083	DANGU ANUSHA	Amtul Wahab
8	110120405084	DAPIKE USHA	Amtul Wahab
9	110120405136	GYARA MANISHA	Amtul Wahab
10	110120405137	HABEEB MANSI	Amtul Wahab
11	110120405138	HAJERA FATIMA	Amtul Wahab
12	110120405139	HARIJAN NANDHINI	Amtul Wahab
13	110120405186	KOYALAKONDA AKANKSHA	Amtul Wahab
14	110120405187	KOYALKAR AISHWARYA	Amtul Wahab
15	110120405189	K SRAVANI	Amtul Wahab
16	110120405190	K TARAKESHWARI	Amtul Wahab
17	110120405238	NAJMA MUSKAAN	Amtul Wahab
18	110120405239	NAJMUNISSA	Amtul Wahab
19	110120405240	NARAMULA PRATHYUSHA	Amtul Wahab
20	110120405241	NASREEN BEGUM	Amtul Wahab
21	110120405294	RAMDAS AKHILA	Amtul Wahab
22	110120405295	RAPARTHI LIKITHA	Amtul Wahab
23	110120405298	RAVULA RENUKA	Amtul Wahab

Analysis of the shop app in Hyderabad and its impact on traditional businesses

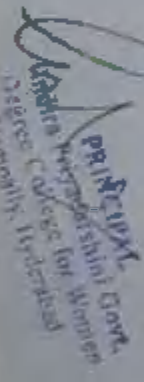
A study on quality of work at Kagamra Food Mills

Women enterprise in India

Impact of Online Shopping on Cloth Business

Impact of Social media on consumer behavior with special reference to Meesho

Impact of Globalization on the Indian Economy


 Head of Department
 Sri Krishna College for Women
 Autonamously Affiliated

24	110120405299	RAZIYA SULTANA	(6)	Amrui Wahab
25	110120405350	SK NEHA		Amrui Wahab
26	110120405351	S MANASA		Amrui Wahab
27	110120405352	SOFIA BEGUM	(7)	Amrui Wahab
28	110120405353	SOFIA SAMREEN		Amrui Wahab

321
322
323
318

Sausan Begum
Sausan Begum
Sausan Fatima
Sanniya

Guest phone usage & its impact on society

A study on online trading at kotak Mahindra security

PRINCIPAL
Indira Priyadarshini Govt.
Degree College for Women
Samapally, Hyderabad.



B.Com (CA) III year VI

Project Report - Student Allotted

S.No	OU H.T No	Name of the student	Name of the Supervisor	Title of the project
1	110120405035	AZMA FATIMA	Ms Tarannum Jahan	Project report on Impact of Bitcoin.
	110120405037	AZRA MUBEEN		
	110120405038	BADHAVATH SAVITHRI		
	110120405039	BAIRI RAJASHREE GOUD		
2	110120405089	DOMA NAVYA SREE	Ms Tarannum Jahan	Sophisticated Detection System.
	110120405090	D SOUNDARYA		
	110120405091	DUBBA SHIRISHA		
	110120405092	DUDEKULA MABUNI		
3	110120405145	IAJULA KAVYA	Ms Tarannum Jahan	A Study of Green Banking Trends in India
	110120405147	JAMALPUR MOUNIKA		
	110120405148	JANARDHAN SHIRISHA		
	110120405149	JANGALA NOMIKA		
4	110120405195	KUMMARI UMADEVI	Ms Tarannum Jahan	A study of Investments in financial Market.
	110120405197	KUSUMA SARIKA		
	110120405198	KYAMAL SUNITHA		
	110120405199	LAHOTH SIMRAN		
5	110120405246	NAZIYA	Ms Tarannum Jahan	Marketing strategies for the success of new products
	110120405247	NAZIYA BEGUM		
	110120405248	N BHAVANI		
	110120405250	NEHA BEGUM		
6	110120405304	ROQUIA BEGUM	Ms Tarannum Jahan	Impact of COVID on Indian economy
	110120405306	RUHANA BEGUM		
	110120405307	RUQIYA BEGUM		
	110120405309	SABA FATIMA		
7	110120405359	SYEDA SABA	Ms Tarannum Jahan	A Study on Online Trading on Banking Script
	110120405360	SYEDA ZAINAB		
	110120405361	TABASSUM BEGUM		
	110120405362	TABASSUM BEGUM		
8	110120405914	RAFATH PARVEEN	Ms Tarannum Jahan	Study on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in emerging markets.
	110120405915	RAHELA SULTANA		
	110120405917	RUQSANA BEGUM		
	110120405918	SABA BEGUM		

Nazya
Neha
N. Jahan
Nazya

Syeda Zainab
Tabassum
Saba

Jahan
Ruhana
Rafath

PRINCIPAL
Indira Prasadarani Govt.
Degree College for Women
Kamalka, Hyderabad

ECONOMICS

Heena Begum

Roll No: 11022129018

Class: BA 1st year E/M sems

Topic: Forms of Market

College: JPCDC.

for Women




Introduction of the Market Structure

The Market is introduced as a structure that is for the Sociatal benefit of the Society. The Market Structure Consists of various forms of market, the forms are characterized according to the nature and the degree of competition that exists in the market for goods and services.


The Structure of the market both for the goods market and the service or the factor market is to be judged by the nature of competition that is prevailing in particular type of market.

The market form is a state that is resultant for the quantity or the resultant for the quantity, effectiveness of Market competition that is prevailing in the market.....



Introduction.

Mining Industry is one of the most prominent earning source of many different countries. Since the growth of the mining industries often regulate the resource acquisition potential and economic growth of the countries. Based on different characteristics of the mining industries, this industry might be categorized under geophysical industries or chemical industries. However, though mining industry is a very less-diverse and small industrial setting, understanding the waste management initiatives are exploring initiatives in order to minimize mining-generated waste at source level.



NAME: SAMREEN BEGUM..

Father Name: SYED Q

CHAND PAHHA..

Group and year: A * A *
Ist YEAR..

Medium: ENGLISH..

Post Id: T12160233409..

Roll No: 110122129047..

Topic: BANKING.....

College Name: JN PIRI PRI
YATPARSHINI GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGE FOR WOMEN....

Link: [https://www.investopedia.com/bank....](https://www.investopedia.com/bank)

NAME :- Iqra Firdous

FATHER NAME :- M.D BASHEER ALI

GROUP YEAR :- B.A 1st YEAR (H.E.Ps)

MEDIUM :- ENGLISH

SUBJECT :- ECONOMICS

TOPIC :- BANKING.

COLLEGE NAME :- INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

LINK :- <https://www.investopedia.com>bank>.

Roll No :- 110122129019

NAME:- Zeba Sultana

FATHER NAME:- M.D yaseen

GROUP AND YEAR:- B.A 1st year

Medium:- English

Post Id:- TJ2160210535

Topic:- BANKING.

College Name:- Indira priyadar-
Shini Govt Degree College
for women.

LINK:- [http://www.investo-
pedia.com > bank.](http://www.investopedia.com/bank)

Roll No:- 110122129068

PERSONAL FINANCE > BANKING.

HOW BANKING WORKS, TYPES OF BANKS, AND
HOW TO CHOOSE THE BEST BANK FOR YOU.

by ADAM BARONE update August 19, 2022 Reviewed by
SOMER ANDERSON Fact checked by PETE RATHBURN.

WHAT IS A BANK?

A bank is a financial institution that is licensed to
accept checking and savings deposits and make loans.

Banks also provide related services such as individual
retirement accounts (IRAs), certificates of deposit (CDs),
currency exchange, and safe deposit boxes.

There are several types of banks including retail
banks, commercial or corporate banks, and investment
banks.

In the U.S., banks, and investment banks are regulated
by the national government and by the individual
States.



-: ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT :-

Name :- J. Suvarna

class :- B.A 1st year

Subject :- Economics

Topic :- Inflation

College :- Indhira prajadarshini college.

Roll NO :- 110122129020



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46002
B.A (E)
P.H.E. C

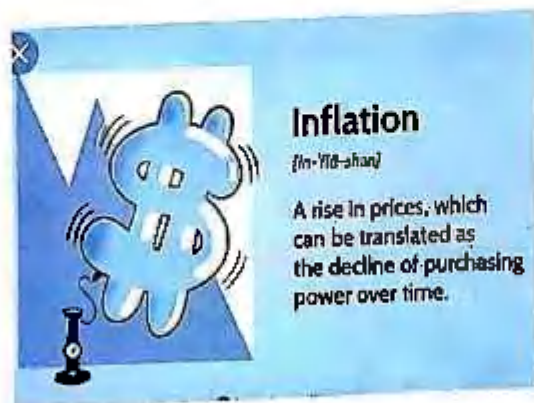
Topic: Inflation: Types, causes and Effects

Introduction:

Inflation is the state at which prices for goods and services rise. Inflation is sometimes classified into three types: demand-pull inflation, cost-push inflation, and built-in inflation. The most commonly used inflation indexes are the consumer price index and the wholesale price index.

→ Meaning of inflation:

Inflation is often defined in terms of its supposed cause. Inflation exists when money supply exceeds available goods and services, or inflation is attributed to budget deficit financing.



Economics PROJECT

Names of Group Members :-

Mansha Khatoon, Shabana Begum

Samsreen Begum, Afshen Tabassum

Class :- B.A 1st year (sem-1)

Topic :- Digital India.

Medium :- English Medium

College Name :- Indira

Priyadarshi Government Degree

Collage for Women.

Names of Group Members :-

Mansha Khatoon, Shabana Begum

Sameen Begum, Afsheen Tabassum

Class :- B.A 1st year Sem-1

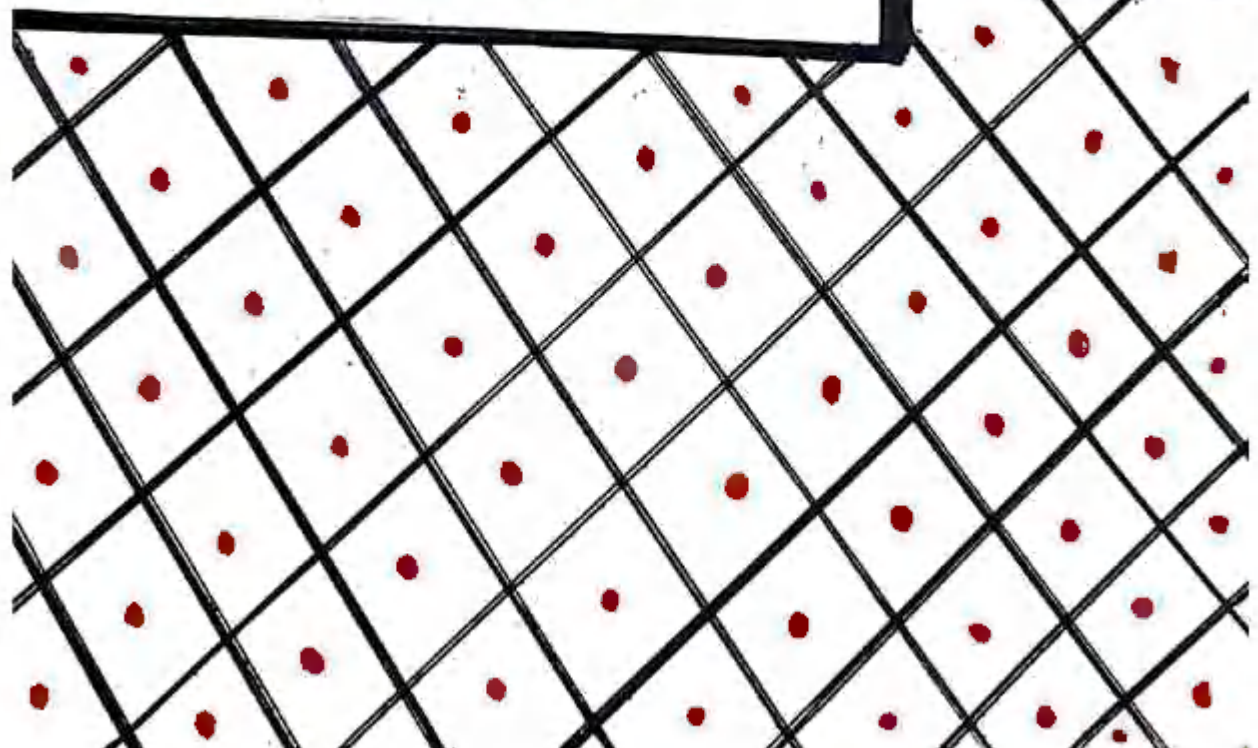
Topic :- Digital India.

Medium :- English Medium

College Name :- Indira

Priya darshi Government Degree

Collage For Women.



Digital India
Vision
for
New
India



Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure that the Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The initiative includes plans to connect several areas with high speed internet networks. It consists of three core components: the development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government services digital, and universal digital literacy.

A study on

" Agricultural Marketing, Trade and Prices "

Bachelor of Arts

Project report submitted to

INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

IN NAMPAALLY

under the guidance of

Dr. G. M. Kasthuri

Asst Professor

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY

110120111001 BA [EP] :- Amaraagathi Chaitanya

110120129002 BA [HEP] :- VALLABUDASU SHRANY

110120352002 BA [EP] :- MEKALA Bhargavi

110120352003 BA [EP] :- Sani^a

608420366005 BA [HEP] :- Koduru. Karthikeya

- A study on

"AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, TRADE AND PRICES"

- ABSTRACT

Agricultural marketing involves the buying and selling of agricultural products, while trade refers to the exchange of goods and services. Prices are determined by supply and demand, as well as other factors such as production costs and government policies. Agricultural trade refers to the exchange of goods and services related to agriculture, such as crops, livestock, and processed foods. This trade can take place within a country or between countries, and is influenced by factors such as international trade policies, transportation costs, and market demand. Agricultural prices are determined by a variety of factors, including supply and weather, production costs, government policies, and customer demand. Prices can fluctuate depending on the conditions. Prices change in customer demand. Farmers availability of crops, changes in trade patterns, availability of crops, global trade patterns, cost of production and shifts in global trade patterns must carefully and other agricultural producers must informed decisions and other prices in order to make informed decisions about how much to charge for their products.

Economics

Assignment

Name :- J. Preethi

Class :- Degree 1st yr.

Group :- B.A [HEER]

Subject :- Economics

Topic :- Golconda.

Roll No :- 110122555005

11012229054, 110122129036

110122129023.



Economics.

Assignment

Name :- J. Preethi

Class :- Degree 1st yr.

Group :- B.A [HEBA]

Subject :- Economics

Topic :- Golconda.

Roll No :- 110122 555005

110122/29054, 110122/29036

110122/29027.



①
Golconda Fort Telugu : Romanized; Golconda is a
historic fortress and ruined city located in the western
outskirts of Hyderabad Telangana India. It was originally
called Malkaj the fort was originally built by Kakatiya
ruler Prataparudra in the 11th century out of mud.
walls. It was ceded to the Bahmani kings by Deo Rai
Rajah of Warangal during the reign of Sultan Muhammad
Shah 1358-1375 AD of the Bahmani Sultanate.
Following the death of Sultan Mahmood Sultanate
Shah the Sultanate disintegrated as third Sultan
Dulfi who had been appointed as the governor
of Telangana by the Bahmani kings fortified city.

A Study on
Impact of Covid 19 on Agriculture.

Bachelor of Arts
Project report Submitted to
INDIRA PREYADARSHINI GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGE. WOMEN NAMPALLY

Under the guidance of

Dr. M. G. Kasthuri

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Submitted By

1. 110120135001 B.A (HES): Pavithra Kempula
2. 110120366002 B.A (H.E.PA): S. Thanusha Rani S
3. 110120352001 B.A (PS.E.CA): Ajja Banu
4. 110120111002 B.A (E.P.P): B. veda Saahithi
5. 110120555001 B.A (H.E.CA): Shaziya Begum.

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19

Global impact of COVID-19 on agriculture: Role of sustainable agriculture and digital farming

Abstract

The rise and spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has created an imbalance in all sectors worldwide, massively disrupting the global economy. Social distancing, quarantine regulations, and strict travel restrictions have led to a major reduction in the workforce and loss of jobs across all industrial sectors. One of the sectors completely exposed was the agriculture and food sector. The initiation of a nationwide lockdown by the government resulted in the shut-down of industries globally impacting the overall supply chain from farmers to consumers. The need of the hour is to propose effective solutions which can serve the dual purpose of market growth as well as customer satisfaction. Paper reviews the impact of

2022-23 projects - Botany

S.No	Student name	Roll No	Class	Topic	Signature
			BZC		
1.	Apsa Begun	110120445001	BZC	Sacred gloves of India	↓
	Neeta Gayatri	110120445005	BZC		
	Bushra Mariyam	110120445009	BZC		
	Raj Nandini	110120445010	BZC		
	G. Sai Sathish	110120445013	BZC		

[Redacted]

WORK

Syeda Muskaan Fatima
-110120445049

Seema Begum - 110120445048

Sapnaat Kanikka



Botany Study Project

Sacred Groves
In India
And
Its Uses

SACRED GROOVES OF

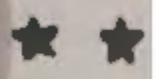
INDIA



India Map of Sacre



SACRED GROOVES OF



5. Yessan Begnas

110121445046

BZC

Morphology and Secondary growth
of Dicotyledonous, Dicotyledonous, Schizanthus

*

G. Jaewitka

110121445012

BZC

Fareha Fatima

110121445008

BZC

Amriy Ananya

110121445002

BZC

Botany project

Name of the student : Anraj Ananya
 Roll No : 110121445002
 Course / Group : Bsc Life Science (BZC)
 Sem : III Sem
 Topic : Achyrantho Aspera
 Submitted to : Dr. U. Anita Devi

Botany project work

Name of the student : Fareeha fatima
 Roll No : 110121445008
 Course / Group : (BZC) Bsc Life Science
 Sem : III Sem
 Topic : Boerhavia Diffusa
 Submitted to : Dr. U. Anita Devi

MORPHOLOGY AND SECONDARY GROWTH OF

DRACENA

BOERHAVIA

ACHYRANTHES

BOERHAVIA

DIFFUSA :-

- Scientific name :- Boerhavia diffusa
- Common name :- Spreading Hogweed
- Order :- Euphorbiales
- Family :- Nyctaginaceae
- Plant type :- Herb



Name : yasmeen begum
 Course : Bsc. Life sciences (BZC)
 Year : II Year
 Semester : III semester
 Roll no : 110121445046
 Subject : Botany Dracaena
 College : IPGIDCH

[Signature]

3. Rukhsar Fatima
Mabjehabani
N. Rangasri

11/01/2022
11/01/2022
11/01/2022

6003
BZB
BZB

Wood-jacking plank of Jilga



Simran
Begum

BA and you
U/14

2 PG DC W Non-felt
Hyderabad

Green Revolution
Submitted by
Majid : Chair

1. Simran Begum 110121-129-948
2. Shaik Muskan 1101-21-129-947
3. Sanjeeda Begum 1101-21-129-946

سبز انقلاب Green Revolution



سبز انقلاب Green Revolution: (زراعی ترقی میں اضافہ کرنے کیلئے)

حکومت نے ایسا کئی پروگرامس پر عمل آواری کی تاکہ ملک میں معاشی

ترقی پیدا ہو سکے۔ معاشی نمو کو برقرار رکھا جاسکے۔ 1960 سے پہلے

ہندوستان کے زراعی شعبہ میں پیرائے، فرسودہ اور (روایتی)

طریقہ سبب اجناس کی پیداوار کی جاتی تھی حکومت

کو زراعی پیداوار کے طریقوں

معاشی ترقی کے نظریے

Theory of Economic Development

آدم اسمتھ کا نظریہ ترقی

Adam Smith theory of Development



آدم اسمتھ ایک کلاسیکی ماہر معاشیات ہے اس کی کتاب

"An enquiry into the nature and cause of Wealth of Nations"

جو 1776ء میں شائع ہوئی معاشی ترقی کے مسئلہ پر بحث کرتی ہے اسمتھ

نے کوئی باضابطہ نظریہ ترقی پیش نہیں کیا لیکن بعد کے معاشی ماہرین نے اس

کو معاشی ترقی کے نظریہ کی شکل دی۔

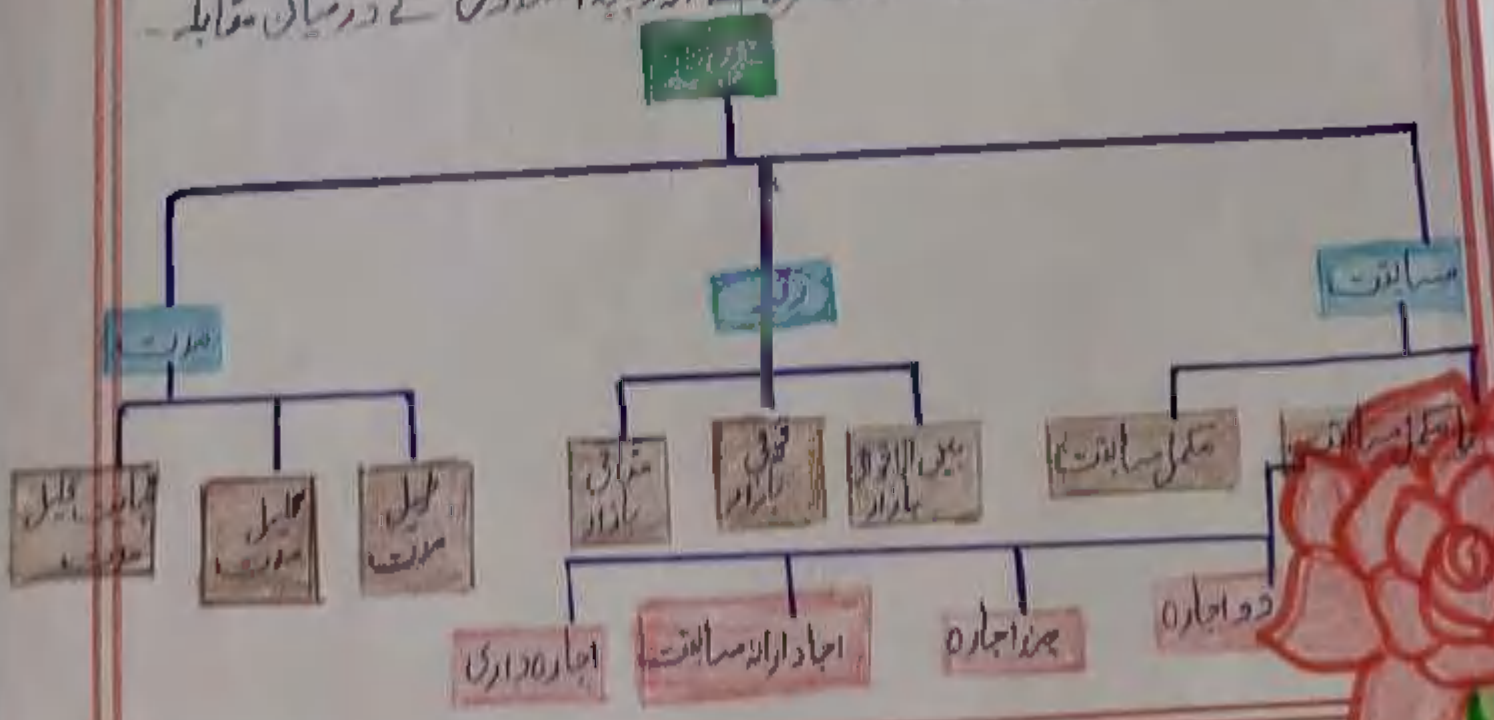


بازار کی ساخت - غیر مکمل مسابقت



بازار :- بازار ایک ایسا طریقہ کار (Mechanism) ہے جس کے تحت اشیا اور خدمات کی خرید و فروخت ہوتی ہے۔

بازار کی درجہ بندی :- بازار ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں اشیا اور خدمات کی خرید و فروخت عمل میں آتی ہے۔ یکن منامر کی بنیاد پر بازار کی درجہ بندی کی جاتی ہے۔ وہ یہ ہیں وقت یا مدت، رقم جس کا ایک شخص کا احاطہ کرتی ہے اور پیدا کنندوں کے درمیان مقابلہ۔



Topic: Imperfect Market

Economics
Assignment

Presented to

Mrs Hajira Begum

IPGDC For Women
Nampally - Hyderabad

1. Faria Begum 1101-22-352-9
2. Sameera Begum 1101-22-129-9
3. Maleeka 1101-22-1
4. Sameela Safar 1101-22-129-941

**INDIRAPRIYADARSHINI GOVT
DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
NAMPALLY (AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

“ہندوستان میں خواتین کی سیاسی شرکت”

**“POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN
INDIA”**

ہندوستان میں خواتین کی سیاسی شرکت

STUDENTS

- 1.AASHNA FIRDOUSE. BA II**
- 2.MUSKAN JABEEN. BA II.**
- 3.NAAZ FATIMA. BA I**
- 4.ASMA BEGUM. BA I**
- 5.MAIMUNA KHATOON.BA I.**

**SUPERVISED
BY
SHABANA SULTANA**

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

CHAPTERISATION

- 1.Introduction.**
- 2. Historical Background of women political Participation in India.**
- 3.Participation of Women in India after Independence.**
- 4.Women Participation – An Analysis.**
- 5. Hurdles in the way of women participation in politics.**
- 6.Suggestions.**



INDIRAPRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W) NAMPALLY (AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDENT STUDY PPROJECT

ہندوستانی سپریم کورٹ

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

ہندوستانی سپریم کورٹ

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

STUDENTS

1. JABEEN BEGUM. BA II
2. KOUSER BEGUM. BA II.
3. SIMRAN BEGUM BA II
4. SABIHA BEGUM. BA I
5. NOUSHEEN BEGUM. BA I.

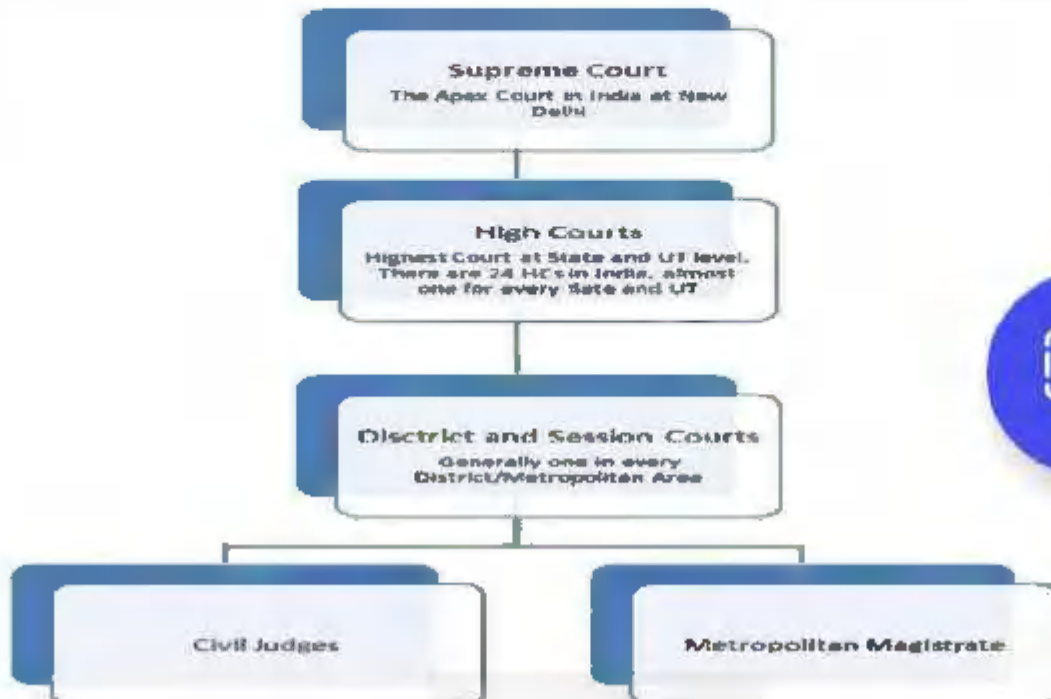
SUPERVISED
BY
SHABANA SULTAN





سپریم کورٹ آف انڈیا

ہندوستانی عدلیہ کو تین درجوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ سب سے اوپر، اس کے نیچے ایک سپریم کورٹ ہے ہائی کورٹ اور سب سے کم رینک سیشن کورٹ ہے۔



**INDIRAPRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
NAMPALLY (AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

2022-23

SYNOPSIS

TITLE

“ PROTECTION OF WOMEN RIGHTS IN INDIA - AN OVERVIEW ”

STUDENTS

- 1.FAHAD SULTANA . BA III Year.
- 2.FATIMA BINTE ABDULLAH BA III Year.
- 3.K.POOJA. BA II Year.
- 4.SHAHENSHA DILAWAR . BA II Year.
- 5.HEENA BEGUM BA I Year.

SUPERVISED

BY

DR. K. V. RAGHAVA RAO



**A PROJECT REPORT ON
A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OF
D-MART(AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD)**

COLLAGE NAME

**INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE C FOR WOMEN
RE-ACCREDITED WITH A GRADE BY NAAC (3RD CYCLE)**

(AFFILIATED TO OSMANIA)

**DEPARMENT OF
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. THARANNUM TAHAN

2022-2023

SUBMITTED BY

ZAINA	110122684059
MUBEEN	110122684028
SAMREEN	110122684044
ASMA	110122684003
SOFLA	110122684051

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project titled **A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OF D-MART (AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD)** submitted to the Department of Business Management, Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, is a record of Bonafede research work done by Zainab, Mubeen, Samreen, Asma, Sofia Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

(Supervisor name & Signature)

MS. U.K. SRIDEVI

(Signature of External Examiner)

Place: Hyderabad

Date:

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Zarnab, Mubeen, Samreen, Asma, and Sofia bonafide student of Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, has completed the Project titled A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OF D-MART (AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD) submitted to Department of Business Management is Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

During this tenure, we found them sincere and hardworking. We wish them all the success for their future endeavor.

This is genuine work and no part of it has been submitted anywhere

FOR D-MART AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD

**A PROJECT REPORT ON
A STUDY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS INSTANT FOOD PRODUCTS**

COLLAGE NAME

**INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE C FOR WOMEN
RE-ACCREDITED WITH A GRADE BY NAAC (3RD CYCLE)
(AFFILIATED TO OSMANIA)**

**DEPARMENT OF
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. THARANNUM TAHAN

2022-2023

SUBMITTED BY

SANOBER IL YAS	110121684031
SHAHNAZ SHAIK	110121684033
P.NIKITHA	110121684027
P.SHRUTHI	110121684026
G.SHARMILA	110121684035

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project titled " A STUDY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS INSTANT PRODUCTS", submitted to Department Of Business Management, Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, is a record of Bonafede research work done by Sanobar Ilyas, Shahmaz shaik, P.Nikitha, P.Shruthi, G.Sharmila. Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

(Supervisor name & Signature)

MS. THARANNUM TAHAN

(Signature of External Examiner)

Place: Hyderabad

Date:

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN CERTIFICATE

This is to certify bonafide student of by Sanober Ilyas, Shahnaz shaik, P.Nikitha, P.Shruthi, G.Sharmila. Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023. Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, has successfully completed the Project titled **A study of consumer behaviour towards** , submitted to Department of Business Management is Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

During this tenure we found them sincere and hardworking. We wish them all the success for their future endeavour.

This is genuine work and no part of it has been submitted anywhere for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Certificate

**A PROJECT REPORT ON
A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIORAL PATTERN
OF TWO-WHEELER PRODUCT (TVS)**

COLLEGE NAME

**INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE C FOR WOMEN
RE-ACCREDITED WITH A GRADE BY NAAC (3RD CYCLE)**

(AFFILIATED TO OSMANIA)

**DEPARTMENT OF
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

U.K. SRIDEVI

2022-2023

SUBMITTED BY

ITHASINI	110122684038
SHEEZA	110122684049
AMREEN BEGUM	110122684002
TEJASWINI	110122684011
AYESHA	110122684006

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project titled **A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF TWO-WHEELER PRODUCT (TVS)** submitted to the Department of Business Management, Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, is a record of Bonafide research work done by Itihasini, Sheeza, Amreen Begum, Tejaswini, Ayesha Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

(Supervisor name & Signature)

MS. U.K. SRIDEVI

(Signature of External Examiner)

Dr. D. VARALAKSHMI
(PRINCIPAL)

Place: Hyderabad

Date:

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Itihasini, Sheeza, Amreen Begum, Tejaswini, Ayesha bonafide student of Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, has completed the Project titled A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF TWO WHEELER PRODUCT (TVS) submitted to Department of Business Management is Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

During this tenure, we found them sincere and hardworking. We wish them all success for their future endeavor.

This is genuine work and no part of it has been submitted anywhere

**A PROJECT REPORT ON
A STUDY ON ONLINE TRADING AT ANGEL BROKING LIMITED**

COLLEGE NAME

**INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT DEGREE C FOR WOMEN
RE-ACCREDITED WITH A GRADE BY NAAC (3RD CYCLE)**

(AFFILIATED TO OSMANIA)

**DEPARTMENT OF
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. THARANNUM TAHAN

2022-2023

SUBMITTED BY

M.Varsha	110121684024
M.Navya	110121684023
Bahija.Sravani	110121684004
V.Manasa	110121684040
P.Saakeerthana	110121684029

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project titled A STUDY ON ONLNE TRADING AT ANGEL BROKING LIMITED, submitted to Department Of Business Management, Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, is a record of Bonafede research work done by M.Varsha 110121684024 M.Navya 110121684023 Baija.Sravani 110121684004 V.Manasa 110121684040 P.Sankeerthana 110121684029. Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

(Supervisor name & Signature)

MS. THARANNUM TAHAN

{Signature of External Examiner}

Place: Hyderabad

Date:

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that M.Varsha 110121684024 M.Navya 110121684023 Balija.Srivani 110121684004 V.Manasa 110121684040 P.Sankeerthana 110121684029. bonafide student of Indira Priyadarshini Govt Degree College for Women, Nampally, Hyderabad, has successfully completed the Project titled **A STUDY ON ONLNE TRADING AT ANGEL BROKING LIMITED**, submitted to Department of Business Managementis Under my guidance for the academic year 2022-2023.

During this tenure we found them sincere and hardworking. We wish them all the success for their future endeavor.

This is genuine work and no part of it has been submitted anywhere for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Certificate

FOR ANGEL BROKING LIMITED



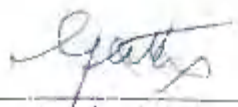

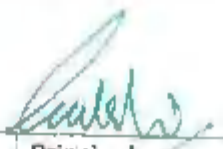
Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College for Women (A)

Nampally, Hyderabad

(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. **KUNTIGORLA KAVYA**, B.Sc. III Year has successfully completed the study project titled **WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND REUSE IN URBAN AGRICULTURE EXPLORING THE FOOD, WATER, AND HEALTH IN HYDERABAD, INDIA** under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.

 Mrs. Geethanjali Asst. professor of Biotechnology Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad	 Mrs. K. Shanthi Asst. professor of Biotechnology Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad	 Principal Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad PRINCIPAL Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College for Women Nampally, Hyderabad
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WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND REUSE IN URBAN AGRICULTURE EXPLORING THE FOOD, ENERGY, WATER, AND HEALTH IN HYDERABAD, INDIA

ABSTRACT

Nutrients and water found in domestic treated wastewater are valuable and can be reutilized in Urban agriculture as a potential strategy to provide communities with access to fresh produce. In This paper, this proposition is examined by conducting a field study in the rapidly developing city Of Hyderabad, India. Urban agriculture trade-offs in water use, energy use and GHG emissions, Nutrient uptake, and crop pathogen quality are evaluated, and irrigation waters of varying Qualities (treated wastewater, versus untreated water and groundwater) are compared. The results Are counter-intuitive, and illustrate potential synergies and key constraints relating to the Food-energy-water-health (FEW-health) nexus in developing cities. First, when the impact of GHG emissions from untreated wastewater diluted in surface streams is compared with the life Cycle assessment of wastewater treatment with reuse in agriculture, the treatment-plus-reuse case Yields a 33% reduction in life cycle system-wide GHG emissions. Second, despite water cycling Benefits in urban agriculture, only <1% of the nutrients are able to be captured in urban Agriculture, limited by the small proportion of effluent divertible to urban agric. due to land Constraints. Thus, water treatment plus reuse in urban farms can enhance GHG mitigation and also directly save groundwater; however, very large amounts of land are needed to extract Nutrients from dilute effluents. Third, although energy use for wastewater treatment results in Pathogen indicator organism concentrations in irrigation water to be reduced by 99.9%



Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College for Women(A)
Nampally, Hyderabad

(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. RANI PURI, B.Sc III Year has successfully completed the study project titled *To assess the different means of Soil pollution and mitigation measures* under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.

Mrs. K. Geethanjali

Asst Professor of
Biotechnology

Indira Priyadarshini Govt.
Degree College,

Nampally, Hyderabad
Nampally,

Mrs. Shanthi

Asst Professor of
Biotechnology

Indira Priyadarshini Govt.
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Nampally,

Principal

Indira Priyadarshini Govt
degree college, Hyderabad
Nampally,

PRINCIPAL
Indira Priyadarshini Govt.
Degree College for Women
Nampally, Hyderabad

TO ASSESS THE DIFFERENT MEANS OF SOIL POLLUTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Abstract:

Soil pollution is a significant environmental issue that can have negative impacts on human health, ecosystems, and biodiversity. This literature review examines the causes and sources of soil pollution, the health and environmental risks associated with soil pollution, and the various management and remediation strategies that can be employed to address this issue. The review highlights the need for effective regulations and management practices to prevent or mitigate soil pollution, and for more interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches to addressing this complex and multifaceted environmental issue. Education and public awareness-raising campaigns are also identified as important for promoting sustainable soil use and management, and for engaging communities in efforts to prevent and mitigate soil pollution.

Introduction to soil pollution:

Soil pollution is the presence of toxic substances in the soil that have a negative impact on the environment and human health. Soil pollution can be caused by a variety of human activities, including industrial activities, agricultural practices, waste disposal, and mining.

Toxic substances that can contaminate the soil include heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and industrial chemicals. These substances can seep into the soil and become concentrated over time, leading to long-term environmental damage and health risks. Soil pollution can have a range of negative effects, including reduced soil fertility, decreased plant growth, contamination of groundwater, and negative impacts on wildlife. It can also pose a significant risk to human health, as toxic substances in the soil can enter the food chain and be consumed by people.

Preventing soil pollution is important for protecting the environment and public health. This can be achieved through responsible waste management, sustainable agricultural practices, and the



Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College for Women (A)

Nampally, Hyderabad

(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. B.NANDHINI, B.Sc. III Year has successfully completed the study project

itled : Bio Remediation of Environmental Pollutants

under my

guidance for the academic year 2022-23.


Mrs. K. Geethanjali

Asst Professor of Biotechnology


Dr. K. Shanthi

Asst Professor of Biotechnology

Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College, Nampally, Hyderabad


Principal

Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College,

PRINCIPAL
Indira Priyadarshini Govt.
Degree College for Women
Nampally, Hyderabad

Bio Remediation of Environmental Pollutants

ABSTRACT

This chapter describes how pollutants are increasing in the environment due to the rapid industrialization all over the world. The environment has been contaminated with large number of organic and inorganic pollutants. The organic pollutants are largely anthropogenic and are introduced to the environment in many ways. Soil contamination with toxic metals, such as Cd, Pb, Cr, Zn, Ni, etc., as a result of worldwide industrialization has increased noticeably within the past few years. Bioremediation is a process for reclaiming the environment which has been polluted with the help of living forms. It is an option that offers the possibility to destroy various contaminants using natural biological activity and to degrade the environmental contaminants into less toxic forms. It is also applicable for the heavy metal hazards. It has proven to be cheap and efficient than other techniques. This chapter focuses on the possible trends in the remediation of environment pollutants with the help of plants as well as microbes.

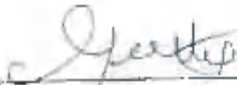


Nampally, Hyderabad (Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. **PITLA ASHWITHA**, B.Sc. III Year has successfully completed the study project titled

HEALTH ISSUES CAUSED DUE TO POLLUTION HYDERABAD,INDIA

under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.

 Mrs. Geethanjali Asst. professor of Biotechnology Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad	 Mrs. K. Shanthi Asst. professor of Biotechnology Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad	 Principal Indira Priyadarshini govt. degree college, Nampally, Hyderabad
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HEALTH ISSUES THAT ARE CAUSED DUE TO POLLUTION

ABSTRACT

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. [1] Pollution can take the form of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) or energy (such as radioactivity, heat, sound, or light). Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants.

Litter on the coast of Guyana

Although environmental pollution can be caused by natural events, the word pollution generally implies that the contaminants have an anthropogenic source – that is, a source created by human activities, such as manufacturing, extractive industries, poor waste management, transportation or agriculture. Pollution is often classed as point source (coming from a highly concentrated specific site, such as a factory or mine) or nonpoint source pollution (coming from a widespread distributed sources, such as microplastics or agricultural runoff).

Many sources of pollution were unregulated parts of industrialization during the 19th and 20th centuries until the emergence of environmental regulation and pollution policy in the later half of the 20th century. Sites where historically polluting industries released persistent pollutants may have legacy pollution long after the source of the pollution is stopped. Major forms of pollution include air pollution, light pollution, litter, noise pollution, plastic pollution, soil

TOWER OF HONAI

JIGNASA STUDENT PROJECT

SYNOPSIS

By

Mentor

Smt. U.SRIDEVI, M.Sc., M.Phil. (Ph.D.)

Assistant Professor of Mathematics

Team Members

I B.Sc. (MSCs) I Semester

T. SRI HARIKA

G. SRIJA

WAJEEHA TABASSUM

TAHREEM FATIMA

VAISHNAVI



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

**INDIRAPRIYADARSHANI GOVERNMENT DEGREE
COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**

STUDY OF TOWER OF HONAI

Hypothesis : There is no significant relationship between learning output through hands on model and problem solving skills.

Aim : To prepare a hands on experiment of tower of Hanoi.

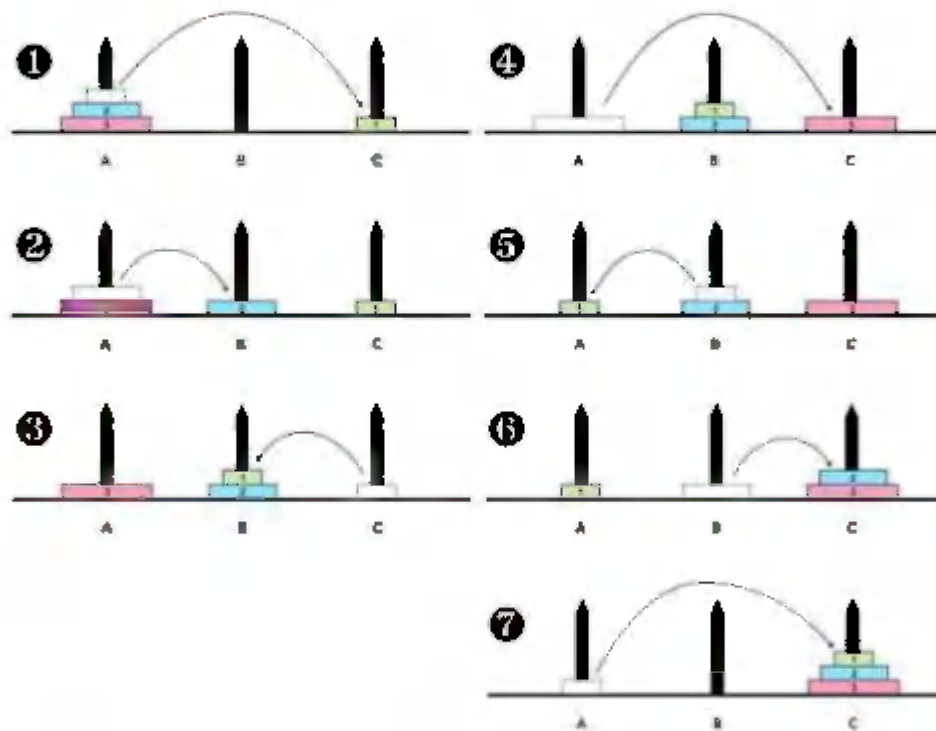
Objective : The objective of the game is to shift the entire stack of disks from one rod to another rod.

Methodology : The full Tower of Hanoi solution then consists of moving n disks from the source peg A to the target peg C, using B as the spare peg. This approach can be given a rigorous mathematical proof with mathematical induction and is often used as an example of recursion when teaching programming.

Procedure : The Tower of Hanoi problem consists of 3 rods and n discs of different sizes. Roughly, the goal of the problem is to move the stack of discs from the leftmost rod to the rightmost rod. However, as all problems, some rules have to be followed:

1. We can only move one disc at a time
2. We can also only move a disc if it is the uppermost disc on a stack
3. Finally, we cannot place a larger disc on top of a smaller one. In other words, we will always need to have cone-shape towers

So, the simple example as shown in the figure below:



We can see that 7 steps were required to solve this simple example. This corresponds to $2^n - 1$. You can start to see why this may be difficult to solve in some situations. Imagine if you had 10 discs, you would solve the problem in 1023 steps. You may argue it's doable but you would need a lot of patience to spend time moving pieces 1023 times.

So, we can construct an algorithm. If we think about it, we can solve the Tower of Hanoi problem for n discs by solving it for $n-1$ discs. And we can solve the problem with $n-1$ discs by solving it for $n-2$ disks. And you get the idea: each smaller stack is a sub-problem of the original. For this motive, we can solve the problem by using a recursive algorithm. So, to move n discs from the leftmost rod, say A, to the rightmost rod, say C, the algorithm can be

1. Move $n-1$ discs from A to B (steps 1 to 3 on the image)
2. Move the last, and larger, disc from A to C (step 4 on the image)
3. Move $n-1$ discs from B to C (steps 5 to 7 on the image)

Note that step 1 can be solved taking the exact three steps, and so on.

Conclusion : It may seem a simple enough problem to solve but, in reality, as the complexity of the algorithm is proportional to 2^n , it will take a long time to solve when the number of discs is large.

Reference :

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4. Chan, T. (1988). "A statistical analysis of the towers of Hanoi problem". *Internat. J. Comput. Math.* **28** (1–4): 57–65.
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6. "Tower of Hanoi (video game concept)". *Giantbomb.com*. Retrieved 2010-12-05.
7. "Tower of Hanoi / Andamiro". *Sega Amusements*. Archived from the original on 2012-03-01.



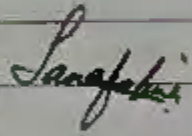
8. "Tower Of Hanoi Patience (AKA Tower Of Hanoi Patience)". bbcmicro.co.uk.
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10. Prasad Vithal Chaugule (2015). "A Recursive Solution to Bicolor Towers of Hanoi Problem" (PDF). *Recreational Mathematics Magazine* (4): 37–48.

Thank You!

2022-23

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Sem III & Sem IV

S.No.	Topic	Hall ticket No.	Name of the student	Signature
1.	English as the Language of Future	110120487001	Asfiya Khanum	
		110120457008	Juresiya Fatima	
		110120578003	Ruksar Begum	
		110120487010	P. Archana	
		110120468024	K. Pooja Kumari	
		110120405120	G. Nikhita	
		110120405126	G. Priya	
		110120405156	J. Renuka	
		110120405107	Fatima Zehera	
110120405180	K. Sindhu			
2.	Emma Watson	110120468037	R. Jaahnavi	
		110120405028	A. Sevanthi	
		110120405055	B. Shrawanthi	
		110120445047	Sania Ameen	
		110120156006	Nahid Fatima	
		110120156005	Manasi Kulkarni	
		110120468016	G. Seeraja	
		110120468019	G. Nagalaxmi	
		110120145003	Shafiya Sultana	
110120405118	G. Hima Bindu			
3.	Tenses	110120405325	Sana Fatima	
		110120405042	B. Tulsi	
		110120405064	B. Niharika	
		110120405230	P. Anukha	
		110120405331	Sania Fatima	
		110120405039	B. Rajashree	
110120467006	G. Sindhu Priya			

INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR (W), (A)NAMPALLY, HYD

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU

FIELD TRIP

**Dept. of Telugu organised a field trip to Maheshwar Temple (Shivalayam) on
5/04/2023**

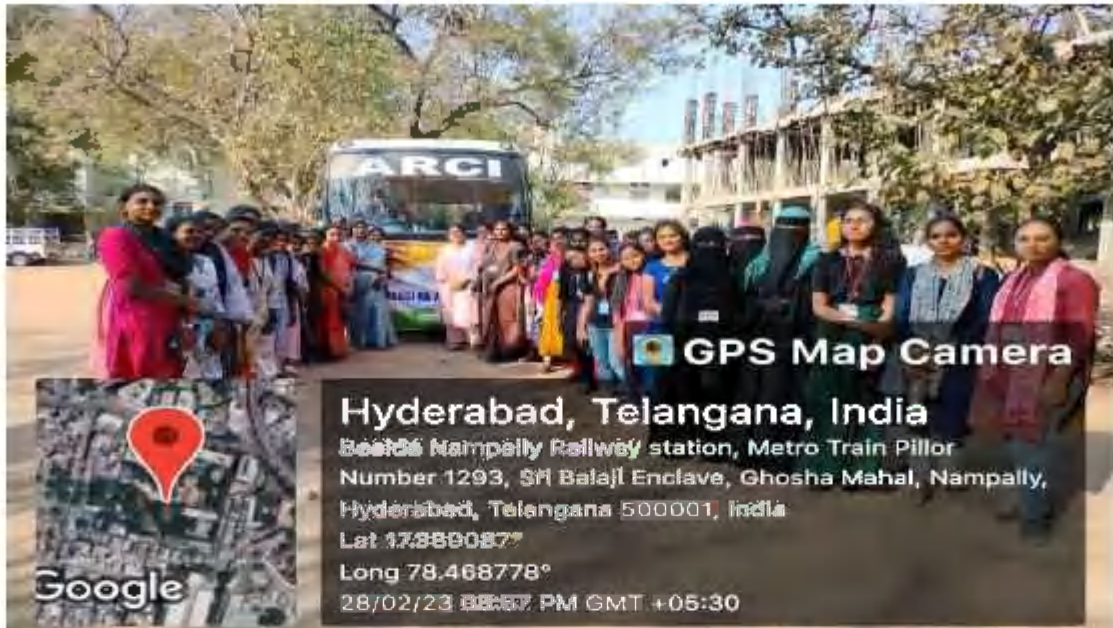


Maheshwar Temple (Shivalayam)

1. Field trip to ARCI organised by Physics department on dated 28/02/2023 on occasion of National Science Day.

The Field trip helps in blending talents and creativity. One of the most effective ways in which students can be diverted to Basic Research is conducting such field trips and showing them a broad spectrum.

If few of these students opt for Applied or Basic Research in science, it would be highly contributory process involving originality, imagination and inventiveness. The highly talented students who participated in this trip got an opportunity to interact with eminent scientists in various fields who tried to inspire them to pursue their studies in pure sciences. The “Hands On experience” in this trip has enriched them with knowledge and also helped them in understanding many basic techniques and concepts in science. The interaction with students from other institutions has also helped in inculcating Team Work, Peer Learning and Collaborative approach.



Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Beside Nampally Railway station, Metro Train Pillor
Number 1293, Sri Balaji Enclave, Ghosha Mahal, Nampally,
Hyderabad, Telangana 500001, India
Lat 17.389087°
Long 78.468778°
28/02/23 08:57 PM GMT +05:30



Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Beside Nampally Railway station, Metro Train Pillor
Number 1293, Sri Balaji Enclave, Ghosha Mahal, Nampally,
Hyderabad, Telangana 500001, India
Lat 17.389087°
Long 78.468778°
28/02/23 08:57 PM GMT +05:30









Final Trip to ARJUN

28.02.2023

S.NO	Hall ticket No.	Student Name
1	110120487013 ✓	V. Ravalika
2	110120487005 ✓	M. Nikitha
3	110120457021	T. Anusha
4	110120457002	A. Sindhuja
5	110120487003	D. Varshawini
6	110120457001	A. Mourika
7	110120457010	K. Mourika
8	110120487006	M. Pavani
9	110120489003	K. Kavya
10	110120487002	K. Richitha
11	110120497010	P. Archana
12	110120572003	P. Navya
13	110120487004	Husnaara
14	110120487007	Alowheen
15	110120487001	Aaliya
16	110120457008	Juveera
17	110120457018	Sumiya
18	110120572001	B. Gayathri
19	110120452002	B. Sowmya
20	110120487011	R. Bhuvaneshwari
21	110120445041	Rabia khaleel
22	110120445009	Bushra Nayyan
23	110120445048	Seema Begum
24	110120445049	Syeda Nuzkaan Fatma
25	110120445029	Kehkeshan
26	110120445042	R. Vaishnavi
27	110120457017	Secma sultana
28	110120457007	Habiba
29	110120445047	Sania Ameen
30	110120445039	P. Poojitha
31	110120445024	J. Bharu Priya
32	110120457014	N. Vaishnavi
33	110120457003	A. Divya

INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR (W), NAMPALLY, HYD
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

FIELD TRIP

Dept. of Chemistry and Dept. of Physics organised a field trip to ARCI on Feb 28, 2023.

B.SC Second year and final year students were taken to ARCI (International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI)) on the occasion OF NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS on Feb 28 which is observed to honour Dr. C.V . RAMAN and his discovery of the “Raman Effect” ARCI was established during the year 1996-97, is an autonomous Research and Development Centre of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India with its main campus at Hyderabad.

Objective of Field Trip

- To inspire and encourage Students to develop interest in science.
- To orient students about the achievements in the field of Science for the welfare of human beings.

HIGH LIGHTS OF ARCI VISIT

- Students were oriented about the projects and research activities taken up by ARCI through presentations given by ARCI Senior Scientists.
- Students visited various centres (CMCT, Centre for Nano materials, Centre for Carbon Material, Centre for Engineering Coating, and Centre for Solar Energy Material) and interacted with concern scientists and they have appreciated the projects which are being done by centres.

PHOTOS





Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College for Women(A)
Nampally, Hyderabad
(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. K.REETU, B.Sc III Year has successfully completed the study project titled *To assess the different means of Soil pollution and mitigation measures* under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.

Mrs. K. Geethanjali

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Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. SAGARLA KAVERI, B.Sc III
Year has successfully completed the study project titled *To assess the
different means of Soil pollution and mitigation measures*
under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.

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Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. RANI PURI, B.Sc III Year has
successfully completed the study project titled *To assess the different
means of Soil pollution and mitigation measures*

under my guidance for the academic year 2022-23.


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TO ASSESS THE DIFFERENT MEANS OF SOIL POLLUTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Abstract:

Soil pollution is a significant environmental issue that can have negative impacts on human health, ecosystems, and biodiversity. This literature review examines the causes and sources of soil pollution, the health and environmental risks associated with soil pollution, and the various management and remediation strategies that can be employed to address this issue. The review highlights the need for effective regulations and management practices to prevent or mitigate soil pollution, and for more interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches to addressing this complex and multifaceted environmental issue. Education and public awareness-raising campaigns are also identified as important for promoting sustainable soil use and management, and for engaging communities in efforts to prevent and mitigate soil pollution.

Introduction to soil pollution:

Soil pollution is the presence of toxic substances in the soil that have a negative impact on the environment and human health. Soil pollution can be caused by a variety of human activities, including industrial activities, agricultural practices, waste disposal, and mining.

Toxic substances that can contaminate the soil include heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and industrial chemicals. These substances can seep into the soil and become concentrated over time, leading to long-term environmental damage and health risks. Soil pollution can have a range of negative effects, including reduced soil fertility, decreased plant growth, contamination of groundwater, and negative impacts on wildlife. It can also pose a significant risk to human health, as toxic substances in the soil can enter the food chain and be consumed by people.

Preventing soil pollution is important for protecting the environment and public health. This can be achieved through responsible waste management, sustainable agricultural practices, and the

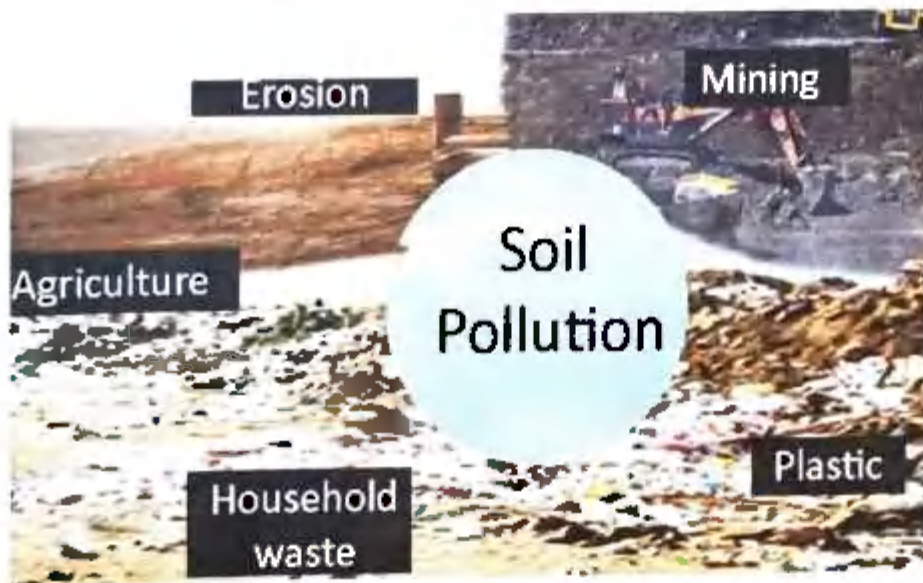
responsible use of industrial chemicals. When soil pollution does occur, it may be necessary to remediate the affected area to reduce the risk of further contamination

Statement of the problem:

1. soil pollution refers to the presence of toxic substances in the soil that can harm plants, animals, and humans.

2. Soil pollution is a major environmental problem that can affect the quality of soil, water, and air, and can cause serious health problems in humans and animals.

3. This problem has been caused by various human activities such as industrialization, mining, agriculture, and urbanization. we will discuss the causes, effects, and solutions to soil pollution.



Causes of Soil Pollution:

Industrialization: The industrialization process has led to the production of a large number of toxic chemicals that have found their way into the soil. These chemicals include heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, and cadmium, which can cause serious health problems in humans and animals.



Mining: Mining activities can also lead to soil pollution. During the mining process, toxic chemicals and heavy metals are released into the soil, which can contaminate the soil and affect the quality of soil, water, and air.



Agriculture: Agriculture is another major cause of soil pollution. The use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers has led to the accumulation of toxic substances in the soil, which can cause serious health problems in humans and animals.



Urbanization: The rapid growth of urban areas has also led to soil pollution. The construction of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure can lead to the release of toxic substances into the soil, which can affect the quality of soil, water, and air.

Effects of Soil Pollution:

Soil pollution can have serious effects on the environment and human health. The following are some of the effects of soil pollution:

1. Soil degradation: Soil pollution can lead to the degradation of soil, which can affect the growth and productivity of plants.

2. Water pollution: Soil pollution can also lead to water pollution. When toxic substances in the soil are washed away by rainwater, they can contaminate rivers, lakes, and other water bodies.

3. Air pollution: Soil pollution can also lead to air pollution. When toxic substances in the soil are released into the air, they can affect the quality of air and cause serious health problems in humans and animals.

4. Health problems: Soil pollution can also cause serious health problems in humans and animals. Exposure to toxic substances in the soil can lead to cancer, birth defects, and other health problems.



Solutions to Soil Pollution:

The following are some of the solutions to soil pollution:

1.Reduce the use of toxic chemicals: if the most effective ways to reduce soil pollution is to reduce the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture, industry, and other activities.

2.Proper waste disposal: Proper waste disposal can also help to reduce soil pollution. Toxic waste should be disposed of properly to prevent it from contaminating the soil.

3.Soil remediation: Soil remediation is the process of removing toxic substances from the soil. This can be done using various techniques, such as bioremediation, phytoremediation, and chemical remediation.

4.Sustainable agriculture: Sustainable agriculture practices can also help to reduce soil pollution. These practices include organic farming, crop rotation, and the use of natural fertilizers.

5.Environmental regulations: Environmental regulations can also help to reduce soil pollution. Governments can impose regulations on industries, agriculture, and other activities to reduce the release of toxic substances into the soil.



Hypothesis:

1.Exposure to high levels of toxic substances in soil can increase the risk of cancer and other health problems in humans and animals.

2.This hypothesis is based on the observation that soil pollution can lead to the accumulation of toxic substances, such as heavy metals and pesticides, in the soil. These substances can then be absorbed by plants, animals, and humans, and can potentially cause health problems.

3. Several studies have provided evidence to support this hypothesis. For example, a study conducted in China found that exposure to high levels of lead in the soil was associated with an increased risk of lung cancer in adults. Another study conducted in the United States found that exposure to arsenic in the soil was associated with an increased risk of bladder cancer.

4. However, it is important to note that this is just one hypothesis among many that can be proposed to explain the causes and effects of soil pollution. Further research is needed to confirm or refute this hypothesis, and to explore other possible explanations for the phenomenon of soil pollution.

Review of literature:

Soil pollution is a significant environmental problem that has received a great deal of attention in the scientific literature. The following is a brief review of some key studies on soil pollution.

One of the earliest studies on soil pollution was conducted by Chandra et al. (1984), who investigated the levels of heavy metals in soils near a smelter in India. The study found that the soil was highly contaminated with lead, cadmium, and zinc, and that the contamination extended up to several kilometers from the smelter. The study highlighted the potential risks to human health and the environment from soil pollution.

In more recent years, studies have focused on the sources and impacts of soil pollution. For example, Liu et al. (2016) conducted a study in China to investigate the sources of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in soil. The study found that the main sources of PAHs were vehicular emissions and coal combustion, and that the contamination was highest in urban areas. The study highlighted the need for better regulation of air pollution and improved urban planning to reduce the impact of soil pollution.

Another important area of research has been the development of remediation techniques for contaminated soil. For example, Zhang et al. (2018) investigated the use of a microbial fuel cell (MFC) for the bioremediation of soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons. The study found that the MFC was effective in removing the contaminants from the soil and that it had the potential to be used as a low-cost and sustainable remediation technique.

In addition to the scientific literature, there have been several policy documents and international agreements that have addressed soil pollution. For example, the European Union has established a Soil Thematic Strategy that aims to protect soil from pollution and degradation, while the United Nations has established the Sustainable Development Goals, which include a target to prevent and significantly reduce pollution of all kinds.

In conclusion, the literature on soil pollution highlights the significant risks to human health and the environment from contaminated soil, as well as the need for effective regulation and remediation strategies. Future research should continue to investigate the sources and impacts of soil pollution, as well as the development of sustainable remediation techniques. Overall, the literature on soil pollution highlights the complexity of this issue and the need for interdisciplinary approaches to address it. Further research is needed to better understand the causes and effects of soil pollution, as well as to develop effective solutions that can protect human health, the environment, and the economy.

Purpose and novelty:

The purpose of the literature review on soil pollution is to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing research on this important environmental issue. The review aims to summarize the key findings, themes, and debates in the literature, and to identify gaps and opportunities for further research.

One of the key novelties of the review is its interdisciplinary approach, which seeks to integrate insights from various fields, such as environmental science, public health, economics, and policy studies. By bringing together these different perspectives, the review provides a more holistic and nuanced understanding of soil pollution and its implications for society.

Another novelty of the review is its focus on emerging issues and debates in the field of soil pollution. For example, the review highlights the growing interest in the social and economic dimensions of soil pollution, as well as the need to consider the interplay between soil pollution and other environmental issues, such as climate change and biodiversity loss. By addressing these emerging issues, the review contributes to the ongoing dialogue and debate around soil pollution and its impacts on society and the environment.

Overall, the purpose of the literature review is to inform and stimulate further research and policy action on soil pollution. The review provides a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders who are interested in understanding the causes, effects, and solutions to this complex and important environmental issue.

Objectives:

The literature review on soil pollution aims to achieve the following objectives:

To identify the main causes and sources of soil pollution: The review aims to identify the main factors that contribute to soil pollution, such as industrial activities, agricultural practices, and urbanization. By doing so, the review will help to inform strategies to prevent or mitigate soil pollution.

To examine the health and environmental impacts of soil pollution: The review aims to summarize the key findings from research on the health and environmental impacts of soil pollution. This will help to increase awareness of the risks associated with soil pollution and to inform interventions to protect human health and the environment.

To evaluate the effectiveness of soil remediation techniques: The review aims to assess the effectiveness of different soil remediation techniques, such as bioremediation, phytoremediation,

and chemical remediation. By doing so, the review will help to identify the most appropriate techniques for different types of soil pollution.

To explore the social and economic dimensions of soil pollution: The review aims to examine the social and economic implications of soil pollution, including the costs and benefits of different interventions. By doing so, the review will help to inform policies and regulations that address soil pollution and its impacts.

To identify gaps and opportunities for further research: The review aims to identify gaps in the existing research on soil pollution and to suggest opportunities for further research. By doing so, the review will help to guide future research efforts and to inform the development of new interventions and policies to address soil pollution.

Overall, the objectives of the literature review on soil pollution are to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the existing research on this important environmental issue, and to identify opportunities for further research and policy action.

Methodology:

The methodology for studying soil pollution involves a combination of laboratory and field-based techniques, including sampling and analysis, geospatial analysis, modeling, remediation, and monitoring.

These techniques allow scientists to identify the sources of soil pollution, determine the extent of contamination, and develop effective strategies for remediation.

Studying soil pollution is essential for protecting the environment and public health and ensuring sustainable land use practices.

Overall, the methodology for conducting the literature review on soil pollution involves a systematic and rigorous approach to identifying and analyzing relevant research on this important environmental issue.

Result and discussion:

The results and discussion of a literature review on soil pollution will depend on the specific focus of the review and the findings of the selected articles. However, some possible key findings and discussion points are outlined below:

Causes and sources of soil pollution: The literature review may identify a range of factors that contribute to soil pollution, such as industrial activities, agricultural practices, mining activities, waste disposal, and urbanization. The discussion may highlight the need for effective regulations and management practices to prevent or mitigate soil pollution.

Health and environmental impacts of soil pollution: The literature review may summarize the findings from studies that have investigated the health and environmental impacts of soil pollution. The discussion may highlight the risks posed by soil pollution to human health, ecosystems, and biodiversity, and the need for effective interventions to address these risks.

Soil remediation techniques: The literature review may assess the effectiveness of different soil remediation techniques, such as bioremediation, phytoremediation, and chemical remediation. The discussion may highlight the advantages and disadvantages of these techniques and the need for further research to optimize their effectiveness.

Social and economic dimensions of soil pollution: The literature review may examine the social and economic implications of soil pollution, such as the costs of remediation, the impacts on agricultural productivity, and the distributional effects on different groups of society. The discussion may highlight the need for policies that take into account these dimensions of soil pollution.

Gaps and opportunities for further research: The literature review may identify gaps in the existing research on soil pollution and suggest opportunities for further research.

Industrial visit: we have visited to katedan industrial area there we observed many industrials activities which are causing soil pollution . we created awareness among the people how to eradicate soil pollution



Conclusion and suggestion:

1. Soil pollution is a complex and multifaceted environmental issue that poses significant risks to human health, ecosystems, and biodiversity.
2. The causes and sources of soil pollution are diverse and include industrial activities, agricultural practices, mining activities, waste disposal, and urbanization.
3. Effective regulations and management practices are needed to prevent or mitigate soil pollution, and to promote sustainable soil use and management.

4. Soil remediation techniques such as bioremediation, phytoremediation, and chemical remediation can be effective in restoring contaminated soils, but their effectiveness may vary depending on the type and extent of contamination.

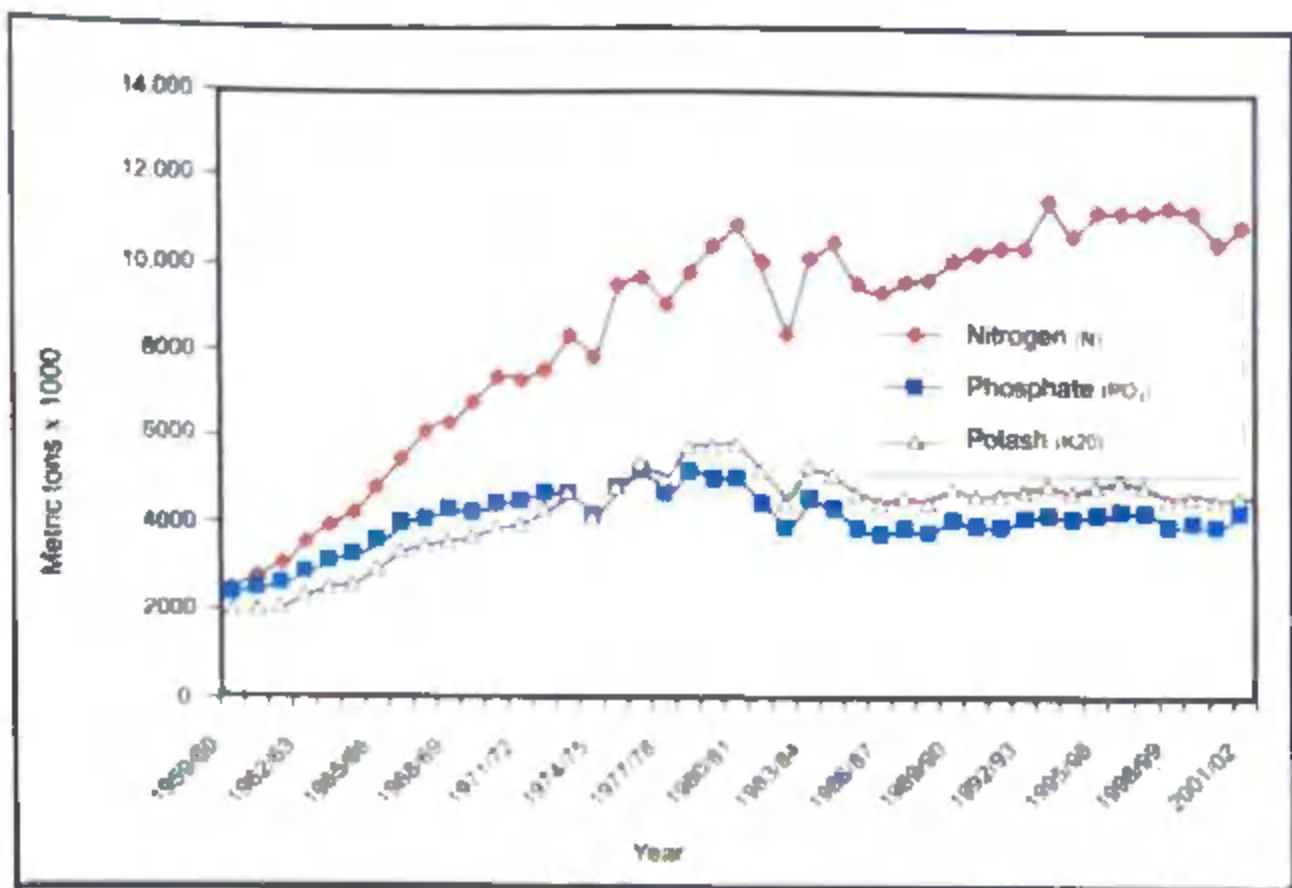
5. More research is needed to understand the social and economic dimensions of soil pollution, such as the costs of remediation, the impacts on agricultural productivity, and the distributional effects on different groups of society.

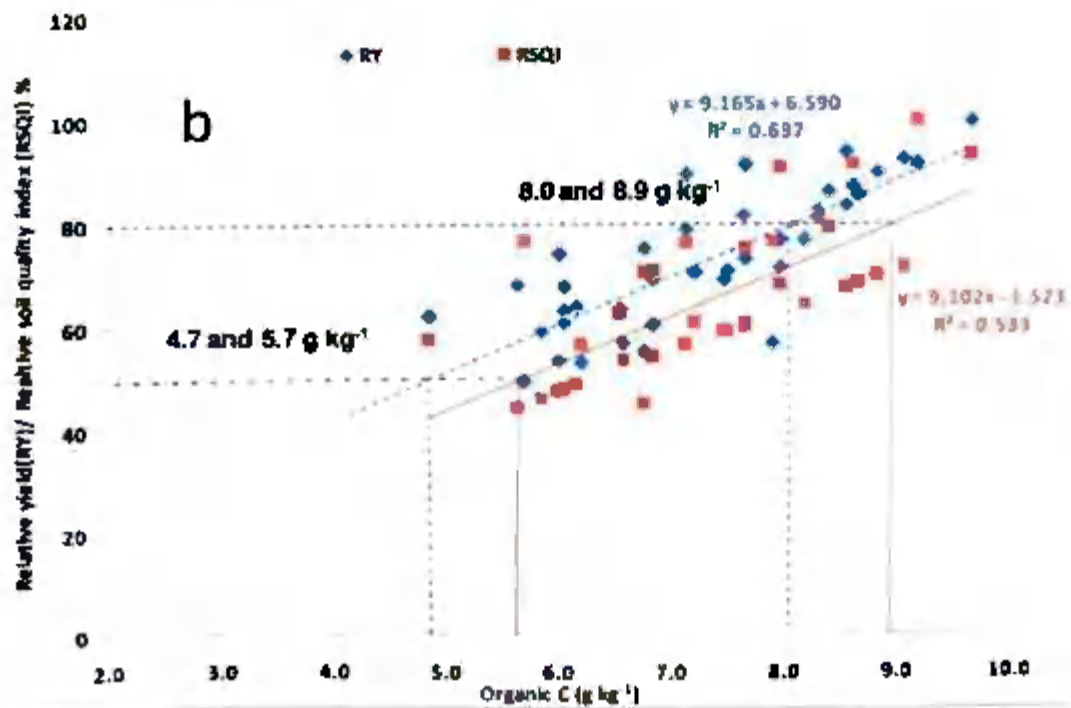
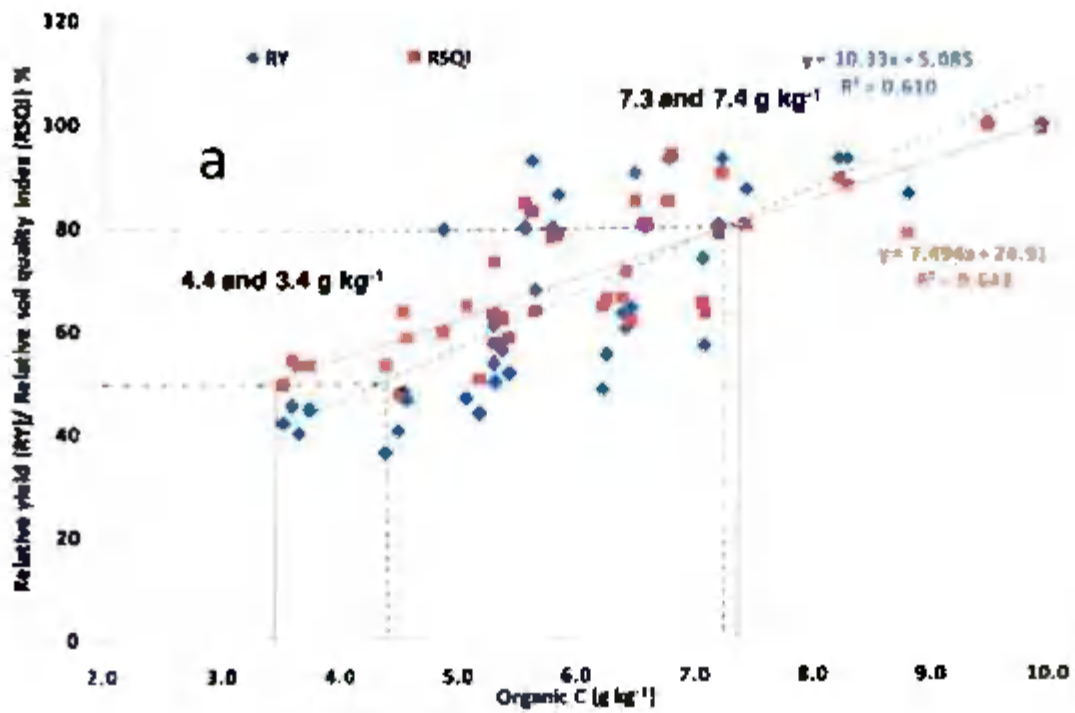
6. There is a need for more interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches to addressing soil pollution, and for policies that take into account the complex and interconnected nature of this environmental issue.

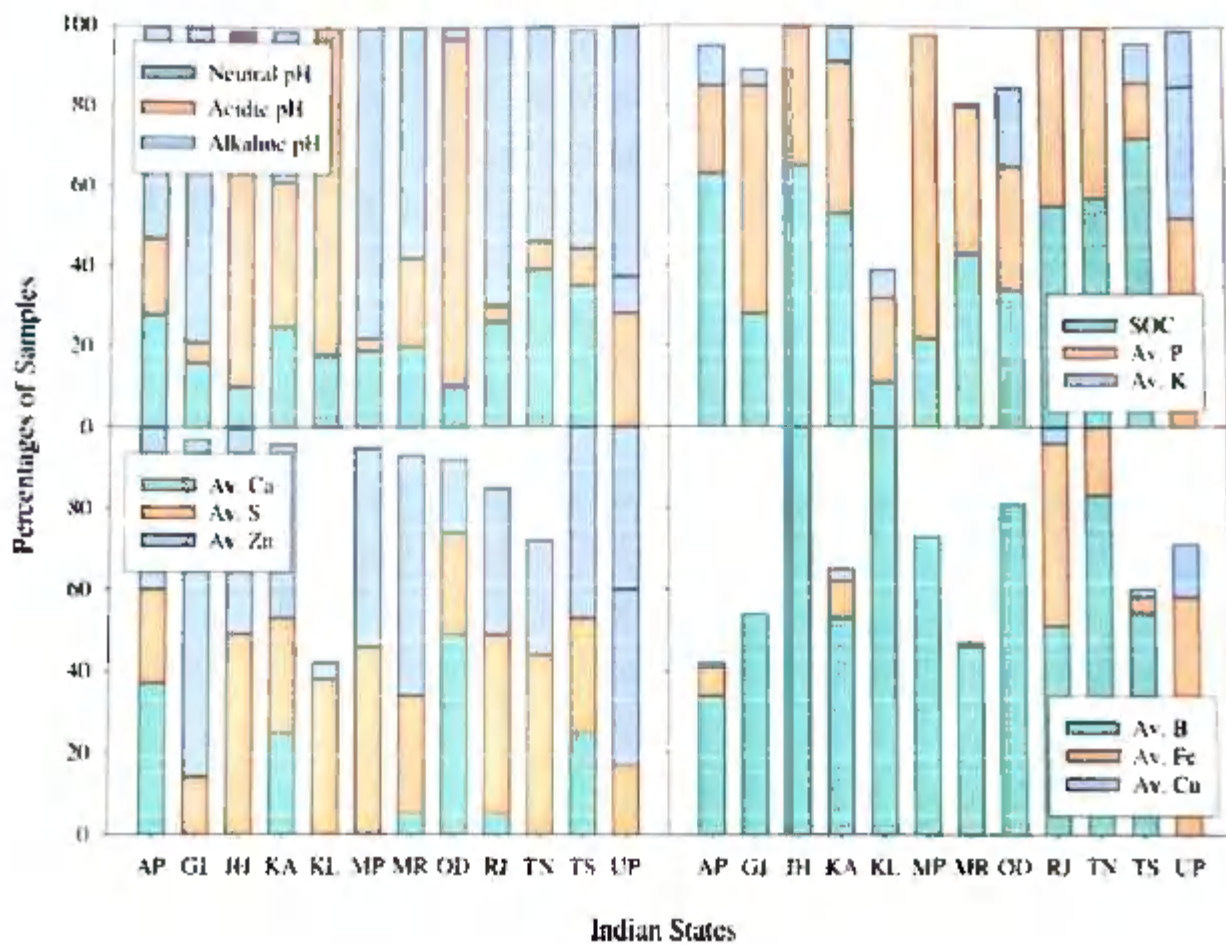
7. Education and public awareness-raising campaigns are important for promoting sustainable soil use and management, and for engaging communities in efforts to prevent and mitigate soil pollution.

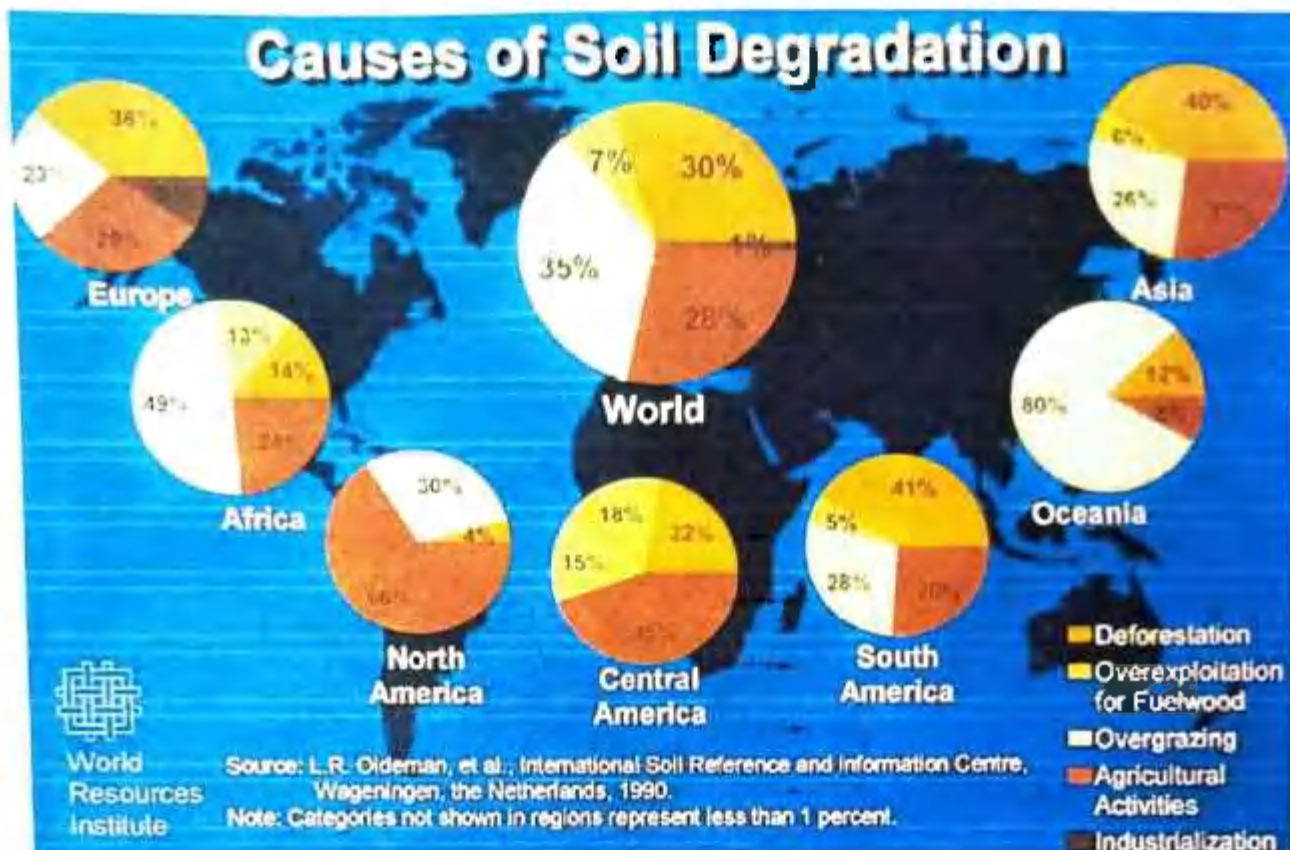
8. Soil pollution should highlight the need for urgent action to address this important environmental issue, and provide practical recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to work together to promote sustainable soil use and management, prevent soil pollution, and restore contaminated soils.











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INDIRAPRIYADARSHINI GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

NAMPALLY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH





Department of English organised Field Trip to Hyderabad Literary Festival .