

EVENT REPORT

PULSE POLIO PROGRAM REPORT (2020)

Event name: Pulse polio program

Organizer: R.M.L Hospital Lucknow

Location: Gomati Nagar Lucknow

Date: 19.01.2020-25.01.2020

Time: 1 Week Program

Venue: Door to door program

Target participants: Children's resident of Gomati Nagar

No. of Students attended: 80 Students

Faculty In charge: Neha Kumari (Clinical Instructor)


Jyoti Sukla (Clinical Instructor)

Baba Educational Society, Institute of Paramedical,

College of Nursing, Lucknow.

Event Brief & Highlights:

- A program organized by RML hospital during national pulse polio program.
- The 80 students from the Baba Educational society Institute of Paramedical college of nursing participated in this program for OPV vaccination Gomti Nagar Zone with association of RML hospital.
- This one week program was held from 19.01.2020-25.01.2020.
- During this postin student done their duty regularly.


Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhat, Lucknow-226028


EVENT REPORT

PULS POLIO PROGAM REPORT (2019)

Event name: Pulse polio program
Organizer: R.M.L Hospital
Location: R.M.L Hospital Vibhuti Khand Gomati Nagar Lucknow
Date: 23.06.2019-28.06.2019
Time: 1 Week Program
Venue: Door to door program
Target participants: Children's resident of Gomati Nagar
No. of Students attended: 80 Students
Faculty Incharge: Ms. Suman (Clinical Instructor)
Mrs. Priymbada (Clinical Instructor)
**Baba Educational Society, Institute of Paramedical,
College of Nursing, Lucknow.**

Event Brief & Highlights:

- A program organized by RML hospital during national pulse polio program.
- The 80 students from the Baba Educational society Institute of Paramedical college of nursing participated in this program for OPV vaccination Gomti Nagar Zone with association of RML hospital
- This one week program was held from **23.06.2019-28.06.2019.**
- During this posting student done their duty regularly.


Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhat, Lucknow-226028

EVENT REPORT

PULS POLIO PROGAM REPORT (2018)

Event name: Pulse polio program

Organizer: R.M.L Hospital

Location: R.M.L Hospital Vibhuti Khand Gomati Nagar Lucknow

Date: 16.01.2018-22.01.2018

Time: 1 Week Program

Venue: Door to door program

Target participants: Children's resident of Gomati Nagar

No. of Students attended: 80 Students

Faculty Incharge: Ms. Nisha (Clinical Instructor)

Mrs. Annu Pathak (Clinical Instructor)

**Baba Educational Society, Institute of Paramedical,
College of Nursing, Lucknow.**

Event Brief & Highlights:

- A program organized by RML hospital during national pulse polio program.
- The 80 students from the Baba Educational society Institute of Paramedical college of nursing participated in this program for OPV vaccination Gomti Nagar Zone with association of RML hospital
- . This one week program was held from 16.01.2018-22.01.2018.
- During this posting student done their duty regularly.


Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhat, Lucknow-226028

EVENT REPORT

PULS POLIO PROGRAM REPORT (2017)

Event name: Pulse polio program

Organizer: R.M.L Hospital

Location: R.M.L Hospital Vibhuti Khand Gomati Nagar Lucknow

Date: 22.06.2017-27.06.2017

Time: 1 Week Program

Venue: Door to door program

Target participants: Children's resident of Gomati Nagar

No. of Students attended: 80 Students

Faculty Incharge: Ms. Divya (Clinical Instructor)


Mrs. Sapna (Clinical Instructor)

Baba Educational Society, Institute of Paramedical,

College of Nursing, Lucknow.

Event Brief & Highlights:

- A program organized by RML hospital during national pulse polio program.
- The 80 students from the Baba Educational society Institute of Paramedical college of nursing participated in this program for OPV vaccination Gomti Nagar Zone with association of RML hospital
- This one week program was held from 22.06.2017-27.06.2017.
- During this posting student done their duty regularly.


**Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhhat, Lucknow-226028**

EVENT REPORT

PULS POLIO PROGAM REPORT (2016)

Event name: Pulse polio program

Organizer: R.M.L Hospital

Location: R.M.L Hospital Vibhuti Khand Gomati Nagar Lucknow

Date: 7/04/2016-12/04/2016

Time: 2 Week Program

Venue: Door to door program

Target participants: Children's resident of Gomati Nagar

No. of Students attended: 80 Students

Faculty Incharge: Ms. Sunita Singh (Clinical Instructor)


Ms. Renu Yadav (Clinical Instructor)

Baba Educational Society, Institute of Paramedical,

College of Nursing, Lucknow.

Event Brief & Highlights:

- A program organized by RML hospital during national pulse polio program.
- The 80 students from the Baba Educational society Institute of Paramedical college of nursing participated in this program for OPV vaccination Gomti Nagar Zone with association of RML hospital
- This 2 week program was held from 7/04/2016-12/04/2016
- During this posting student done their duty regularly.


Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhhat, Lucknow-226028

BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING

REPORT ON-

DAIRY PLANT [PARAG]

SUBMITTED TO-
MR. O.P. SHARMA
SIR.

6/03/2020,

SUBMITTED BY-
SHIVANI TRIPATHI

B.Sc. 1st year
(2019-2020)

INTRODUCTION-

The dairy industry involves processing raw milk into products such as consumer milk, butter, cheese, yogurt, condensed milk, dried milk (milk powder), and ice cream, using processes such as chilling, pasteurization and homogenization. Typical by-products include butter milk, whey, and their derivatives. Dairy industries have shown tremendous growth in size and number in most countries of the world. These industries discharge wastewater which is characterized by high chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand, nutrient and organic and inorganic contents. Such wastewater, if discharged without proper treatment, severely pollute receiving water bodies.

DAIRY MILK (PARAG)

LUCKNOW:-

Parag milk shed is situated in the Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh in Gomti Nagar. Since independence it has formed part of the traditional supply line of agricultural products from the village to the big cities.

his milk union continued functioning for about a decade, in the mean time Lucknow milk scheme was established by government of India in 1959-60 to insure cheaper milk to the local population of Lucknow. The scheme started operating through 12 chilling centers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Baba college of Nursing organized two days industrial visit for the students of B.Sc.

Nursing 1st year. It was targeted to sharpen the students knowledge. The program was conducted by our respected teachers.

Students learnt about Milk co-operatives, perceived as a business organization, is simply a group of people who have willingly pooled in resources and incomes to pursue a common goal out of which they derive mutual benefits with a lot of fun and frolic activities.

HISTORY-

Parag Milk Foods started as a dairy in Manchhar with a 20,000 litre capacity in 1992. It concentrated on a niche segment, producing skimmed milk powder and by 2004 became India's largest exporter of the skimmed milk powders.

Director of Punjab Milk Marketing Limited are
Anand Kumar Singh, Sudhir Mahdeo Babde,
Brijnag.

- Punjab Milk Marketing Limited (PMM) was constituted by the State Government in the year 1966 with the objective to market Punjab branded milk and milk products manufactured by different milk unions working under the control of Co-operative Dairy Federation Limited (CDF), an apex state level dairy co-operative.

DAIRY PROCESSING-

Dairy processing plants can be divided into two categories-

- Fluid milk processing involving the pasteurization and processing of raw milk into liquid milk for direct consumption, as well as cream, flavored milk and fermented products such as butter milk and yogurt.
- Industrial milk processing involving the pasteurization and processing of raw milk into value added dairy products such as cheese and casein, butter and other milk fats, milk powder and condensed milk, whey and other milk by-products.

in dairy ingredients and ice cream and
and frozen dairy products.

DAIRY PROCESSING ACTIVITIES:-

- Raw Milk Collection, Reception and Storage
- Separation and Standardization
- Homogenization
- Heat Treatment and Cooling of Milk products
- Milk and Dairy Product Production
 - Milk Production
 - Cheese production
 - Butter production
 - Milk powder production
- Packaging of milk and dairy products.

① RAW MILK COLLECTION, RECEPTION AND STORAGE-

The first steps in preserving the quality of milk should be taken at the farm. To achieve the best quality raw milk at intake, milking should be done at the farm.

the milking and be kept at this temperature during transport to the dairy. Raw milk is collected and transported to the processing plant in stainless steel.

SEPARATION AND STANDARDIZATION:-

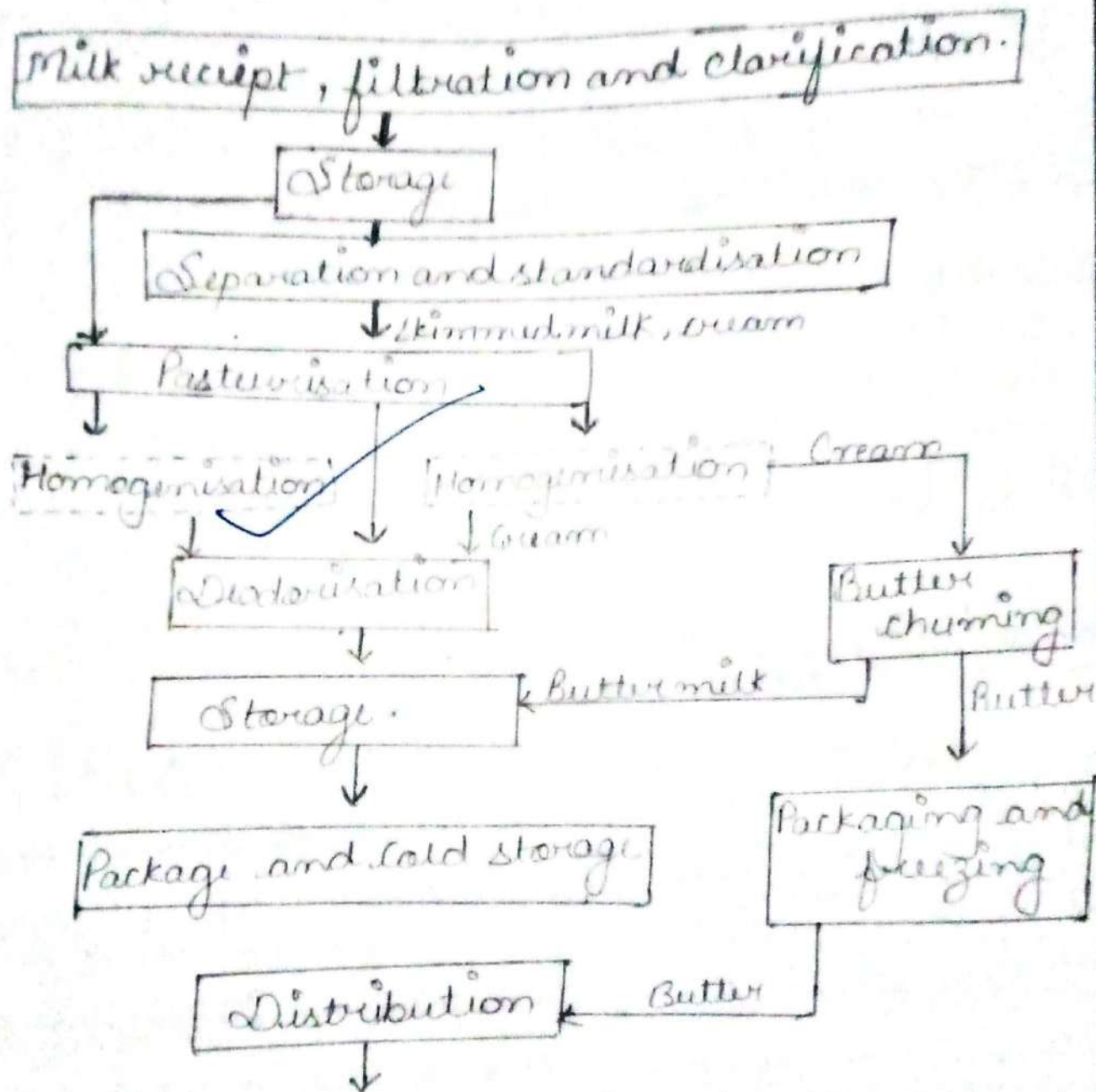
Centrifugal separation and clarification is common in dairy processing to ensure further processing of standard products avoiding quality variations. Standardization of the dry matter for fat, protein and lactose content of the milk usually takes place in the production phase of most dairy products.

HOMOGENIZATION-

The aim of homogenization is to prevent gravity separation of the fat in the product and to improve the syneresis stability of mainly cultured products. The homogenizer consist of a high pressure pump and homogenizing valve driven by a powerful electric motor.

MILK PRODUCTION-

STRUCTURE :



- Whole milk • cream • Butter milk • Butter
- Semi-skimmed milk • Skimmed milk

PACKAGING OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS:-

- Packaging protects the product from bacteriological, light and oxygen contamination.
- Liquid milk products may be packed in a bawrage carton, which is mainly paperboard covered by a thin layer of food-grade polyethylene on either side.
- Milk cartons for long life milk have an additional layer of ~~aluminum~~ foil.
- Many other packaging materials are also used ranging from simple plastic pouches to glass bottles, PET laminates and PVC bottles.

STRENGTH-

- 57% of sales from value added product
- Asia's first largest vertical dairy
- Proper and adequate infrastructure.
- Low fat
- Maximum shelf life
- Better quality and taste rather than other.
- usage of 100% cow's milk

- 3% share in high growth modern trade and general trade
- 70% increase in processing capacity post expansion.

CONCLUSION:-

Dairy farming is a potential sub-sector for generation of income and employment - 15-80 percent of farm families of small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers are employed in this sub-sector.

Dairy generates employment with least unit cost of employment.

BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING

REPORT ON :-

DAIRY PLANT [PARAGR]

Submitted To. ^{Raj} 28/03/2019

Mr. Raj amit sir.
Assistant Professor.

Submitted By:-

Vandana Yadav.
B.Sc. Ist year
(2018-19)

INTRODUCTION

The dairy industry involves processing raw milk into products such as consumer milk, butter, cheese, yogurt, condensed milk, dried milk (milk powder), and ice cream, using processes such as chilling, pasteurization and homogenization. Typical by-products include buttermilk, whey and their derivatives. Dairy butter industries has shown tremendous growth in size and number in most countries of the world. These industries discharge waste water which is characterised by high chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand and organic and inorganic contents. Such waste waters, if discharged without proper treatment severely pollute receiving water bodies.

DAIRY MILK (PARAG)

LUCKNOW:-

Parag milk shed is situated in the Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh in Gomti Nagar. Since independence it has formed part of the traditional ..

range to the big cities. This milk union continued functioning for about a decade in the mean time Lucknow milk scheme was established by government of India in 1959-60 to insure cheaper milk to the local population of Lucknow. The scheme started operating through 12 chilling centers in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Baba college of Nursing organized two days industrial visit for the students of B.Sc. Nursing 1st year. It was targeted to sharpen the students knowledge. The program was conducted by our respected teachers.

Students learnt about Milk co-operatives, perceived as a business organization, is simply a group of people who have willingly pooled in resources and energies to pursue a common goal out of which they derive mutual benefits with a lot of fun and frolic activities.

HISTORY-

Parag Milk foods started as a dairy in Manchar with a 20,000 litre capacity in 1992. It concentrated on a rich segment, producing skimmed milk powder and by 2004 become India's largest exporter of the skimmed milk powder.

DAIRY PROCESSING

ACTIVITIES:-

- Raw Milk collection, Reception and storage.
- Separation and standardization.
- Homogenization.
- Heat Treatment and cooling of Milk products.
- Milk and Dairy Product Production.
 - Milk Production.
 - Cheese Production.
 - Butter Production.
 - Milk powder production.
- Packaging of Milk and Dairy products.

1. Raw milk collection, Reception and Storage-

The first steps in preserving the quality of milk should be taken at the farm. To achieve the best quality raw milk at intake, milking conditions must be as hygienic as possible. The milk must be chilled to below $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$ immediately after milking and be kept at this temperature during transport to the dairy. Raw milk is collected and transported to the processing plant in

Separation and Standardization:-

Centrifugal separation and classification is common in dairy processing to insure further processing of standard products avoiding quality variations. Standardization of the dry matter, fat, protein and lactose content of the milk usually takes place in the production phase of most dairy products.

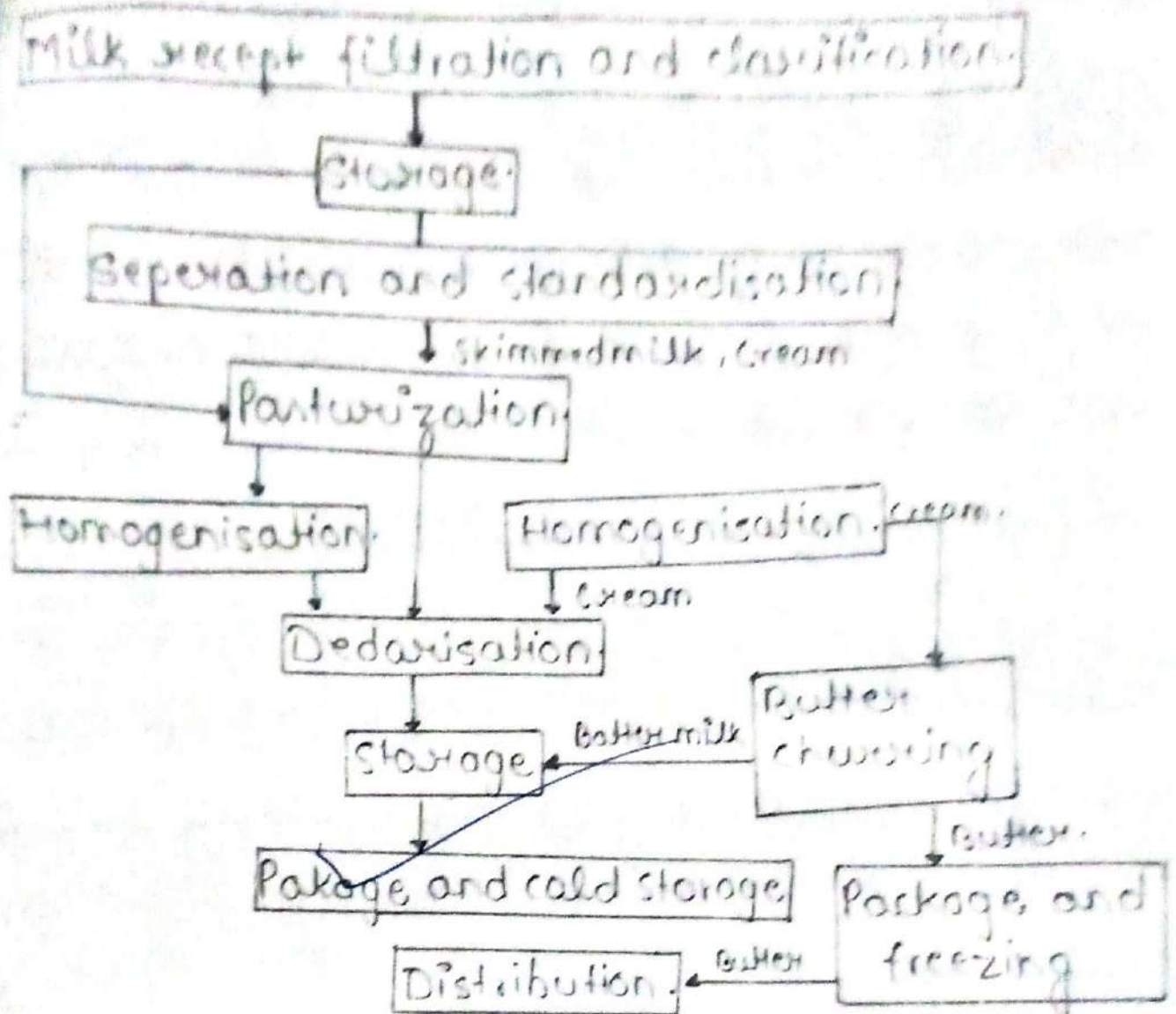
3. Homogenization:-

The aim of homogenization is to prevent gravity separation of the fat in the product and to improve the syneresis stability of mainly cultured products.

The homogenizer consists of a high pressure pump and homogenizing valve driven by a powerful electric motor.

↑
A

MILK PRODUCTION- STRUCTURE:-



- whole milk • cream •
- Butter milk
- Butter
- Semi-skimmed milk
- Skimmed milk.

Packaging of milk and dairy products.

Packaging protects the products from bacteriological, light and oxygen contamination.

- Liquid milk products may be packed in a beverage carton which is mainly paperboard covered by a thin layer of food-grade polyethylene on either side.
- Milk cartons for long life milk have an additional layer of aluminum foil.
- Many other packaging materials are also used ranging from simple plastic pouches to glass bottles, PET laminates and PVC bottles.

STRENGTH -

- 57% of sales from value added product
- Asia's first largest vertical dairy.
- Proper and adequate infrastructure.
- Low fat.
- Maximum shelf life.
- Better quality and taste rather than other.
- Usage of 100% cow's milk.
- 32% share in high growth modern trade and

increase in processing capacity post expansion.

CONCLUSION:-

Dairy farming is a potential sub-sector for generation of income and employment 75-80% of farm families of small farmers, ~~marginal~~ farmers and landless labourers are employed in this sub-sector. Dairy generates employment with least unit cost of employment.

BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINHAT
LUCKNOW

REPORT ON :-
WATER
PURIFICATION

Submitted To :-
MR. OM PRAKASH SHARMA
SIR

{ ASSISTANT PROFESSOR }

Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhath, Lucknow-226028

Submitted By :-
KUMKUM
B.Sc Ist Year
{ 2018-19 }

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

INTRODUCTION

Water treatment is the process of removing contamination from waste water (raw water) to produce water that is pure enough for human consumption without any short term or long term risk of any adverse effect on health. The water treatment plant reduce environmental waste.

DEFINITION :-

Water treatment is any process that improves the quality of water to make it more acceptable for a specific end use.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

- In 1676, Van Leeuwenhoek first observed water micro-organism.
- In the 1700, the first filter water for domestic use was developed which was made up of wool, sponge and charcoal.
- In 1804 the first actual municipal water treatment plant was developed by Robert Thom was built in Scotland.

- In the 1890 America started building large sand filters to protect health they turned out to be a success.
- In 1903 water softening was invented as a technique for water disinfection.
- In 1972 the clean water act was passed in water united states.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN LUCKNOW

- The water company Lucknow is situated in Gomti-nagar Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It is govern by Uttar Pradesh Jal nigam.
- Introducer name - Mr. Manish Sharma.
- We started to visit the water treatment plant at 18-01-2020 from 11:00 to 12:30pm
- Capacity - 3800 m³/hour
- Here the water treatment is done for domestic use.
- Its the water company distribute water to Gomti nagar and Indranagar
- It is a rapid type sand soil filter plant by the process of flocculation, filtration, sedimentation and chemical utilization.

→ The raw water come to this water treatment from Garda Sahayak river and Kaithnuda lake.

PROCESS OF WATER TREATMENT

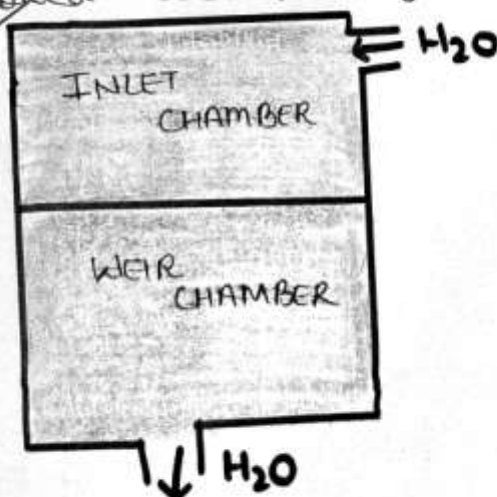
SUPPLY

The water treatment is done by following:-

- Sedimentation
- Disinfection
- Flocculation
- Filter bed.

1- SEDIMENTATION

At first the raw water comes in Inlet chamber and then goes to the weir chamber, where the sedimentation occur. These chambers the sand and soil particles sedimented at the base and the surface water is removed and transfer to another chamber.



2- DISINFECTION

After sedimentation the water goes to the mixing chamber where chlorine and Alum is added to disinfect the water.

At the sides of the mixing chamber a lot of small walls are present these walls act as mixing machine and help in the mixing of the chemicals in sequence manner so that it can effect (chemical effect) on the water.

3- FLOCCULATION

The water from mixing chamber goes to the clariflocculation chamber which is two in number.

Clariflocculation - 1

Clariflocculation - 2.

In the flocculation the sand and soil particles flocculate on the base the flocculation contain two parts.

→ Flocculation zone

→ Clarification zone.

In the clariflocculation a wheeling machine is present. A wiper is present to the base of that machine which remove the flocculated dirt and dump in tunnel.

4- FILTER BED

The surface water from clarifloccular is comes to the filter house. The filter house contains a lots of filter bed which is made up of :-

- Sand
- Silt
- Gravel

In the filter bed all the sand and soil particles accumulate at the base and the remain water is filtered and transferred in filter house.

Filter contrate chamber is present where

Post chlorination process take place.

After transfer the clean water into the clean water Reservoir (CWR).

The bed wash is done that bed by air blow through which all the accumulate particles are removed from base.

SUPPLY OF WATER

At first the clean water is store in a clean H_2O reservoir and from their the supply of water to Gomti nagar Indranagar take place by following ways.

PUMP HOUSE:-

The clean water is supplied from the pumping house in the pumping house 6 pumping machine supply the water to Gomti nagar and remaining supply to Indira nagar.

Pump type - BHR60

Total head - 30m

Rate of flow - 450 l/s.

Pump input - 155.71 KW

Size - 800 mm

Speed - 980 RPM

OUTSIDE PLANT:-

There are five outside plant which supply water from pumping machine to outside.

STAFFING PATTERN

The staffing pattern is given below-

- chairman
- Director
- Manager
- Staff
- introducer - Mr. Manish Sharma.

ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT.

ADVANTAGE:-

- The main advantage of water treatment is:-
- Improve quality of water makes potable.
 - High stability cleaning.
 - Capable of removing 97% of suspended soil.
 - Remove organics.
 - The environmental waste is reduced.

DISADVANTAGE:-

A few disadvantage is given below.

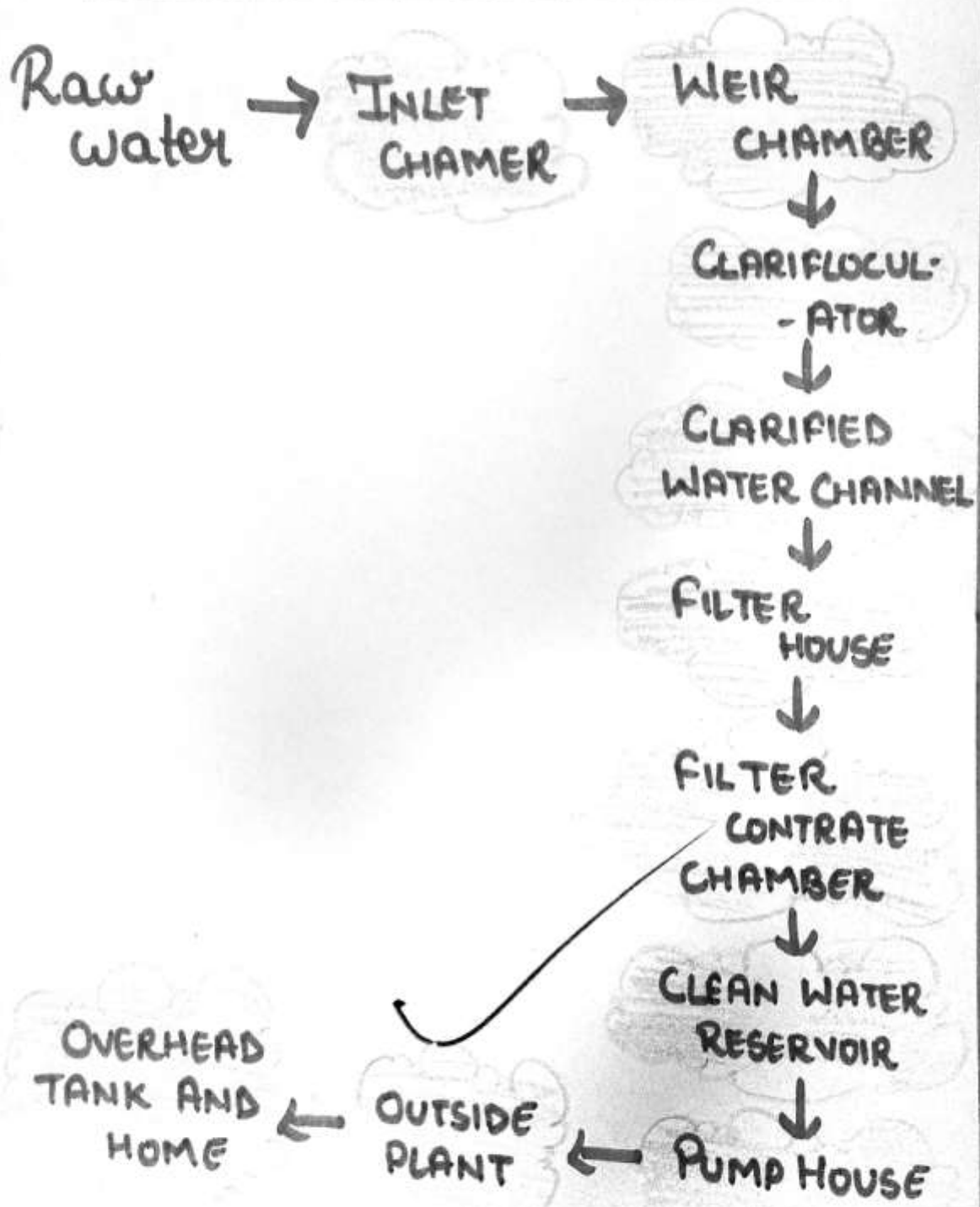
- Require a big surface.
- Not every micro-organism are removed.

OVER HEAD TANK:-

The overhead tank supply the water to home for domestic use through the pipe line.



PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT



BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING


REPORT ON:-

WATER

PURIFICATION



SUBMITTED TO -
Mr. Om Prakash
[Assistant Professor]
(Baba college of Nursing)



Baba Educational Society
Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
Chinhat, Lucknow-226028

SUBMITTED BY -
Shreyal Maurya
B.Sc.(N) 1st year
(Baba college of Nursing)
(2018 - 2019)

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Introduction

Water treatment is the process of removing contamination from waste water (raw water) to produce water that is pure enough for human consumption without any short term or long term risk of any adverse effect on health. The water treatment plant reduce environmental waste.

Definition

Water treatment is any process that improves the quality of water to make it more acceptable for a specific end use.

History & Development

- In 1676 Van Leeuwenhoek first observed water micro organism
- In the 1700 the first water filter for domestic use was developed which was made up of wool sponge & charcoal.

- In 1804 the first actual municipal water treatment plant was developed by Robert Thom was built in Scotland.
- In the 1890 America started building large sand filters to protect health. there turned out to be a success.
- In 1903 water softening was invented as a technique for water disinfection.
- In 1972 the clean water act was passed in United States.

Water Treatment Plant Lucknow

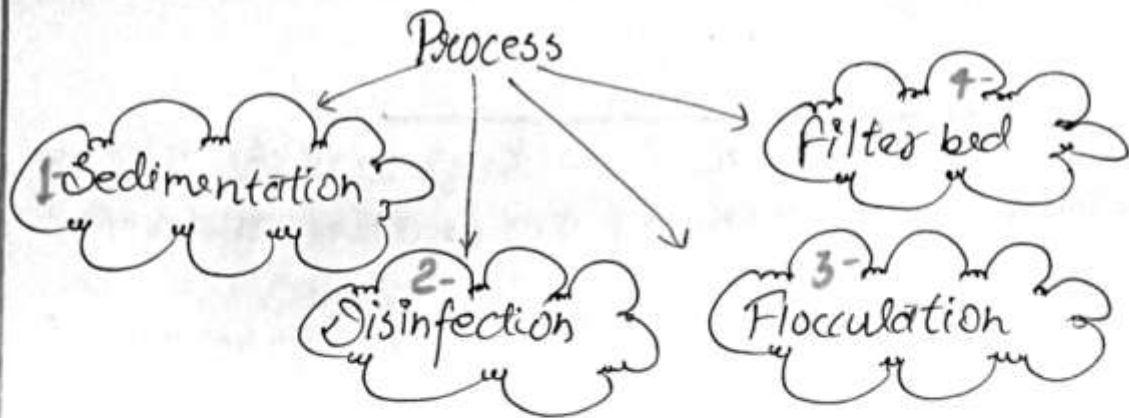
The water company Lucknow is situated in Gomati-nagar Lucknow U.P. It is govern by U.P. Jal Nigam.

Introduction

- Name - Mr. Manish Sharma
- He started to visit the water treatment plant at 18-1-2020 from 11:00 to 12:30.
- Capacity - 3800m³/hour.
- Here the water treatment is done for domestic.
- Its water company distributed the water to Gomati Nagar & Indra Nagar.
- It is a rapid type sand soil filter plant by the process of flocculation, flocculation sedimentation & chemical utilization.
- The raw water come to this water treatment plant from Sarda Sahayak river and Kathoata lake.

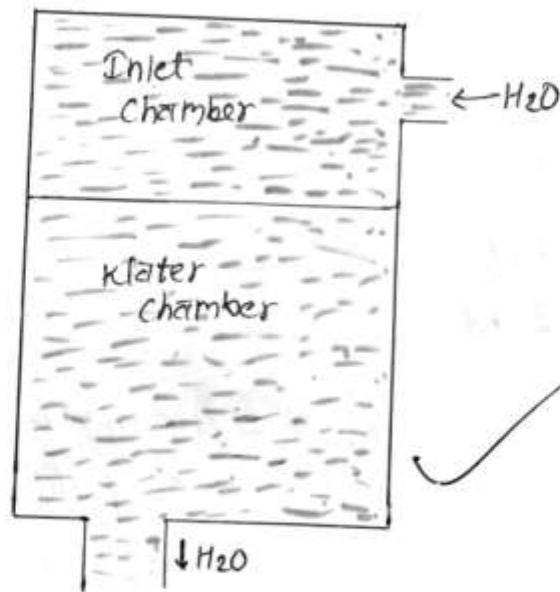
Process Of Water Treatment Supply

The water treatment is done by following -



SEDIMENTATION

At first the Raw water comes in Inlet chamber and then goes to the clarifier chamber, where the sedimentation process take place. In these chambers the sand & solid particles sediment at the base & the surface water is removed and transfer to the another chamber.



DISINFECTION

After sedimentation the water goes to the mixing chamber where chlorine and Alum is added to disinfect the water.

At the sides of the mixing chamber a lot of small walls are present these walls act as the chamber. Small walls are present walls act as mixing machines and help in the mixing of chemicals in several manner so that it can effect chemical effects on the water.

FLOCCULATION

The water from mixing chamber goes to the clariflocculator chamber which is 2 in number.

* Clariflocculation - I

* Clariflocculation - II

In the flocculator the sand & soil particles flocculate on the base the flocculator contain two parts.

* Flocculation Zone

* Clarification Zone

In the clariflocculator a wheeling machine is present a wiper is present to the base of the machine which remove the flocculated dirt & dump in tunnel.

FILTER BED

The surface water from clarifloccular's comes to the filter house. the filter house contains a lot of filter bed which is made up of -

- * Sand
- * Silt
- * Gravel

In the filter bed all the sand & soil particles accumulation at the base & the remain water is filtered & transferred in the filter house.

Filter contrale chamber is present. where post clostion process taken place. after transfer the clean water into the clean water preservoire (CWR). The bed wash is done the bed by air blower through which all the accumulate particles are removed from base.

Supply Of Water.

At first the clean water is start in a clean H₂O preservoire & from their the supply of water to Bromati Nagar take place by following ways -

- PUMP HOUSE - The clean water is supplied from the pumping house in the pumping house & pumping are found in which the half 3

machine supply the water to gomati nagar & remaining supply the water to Indra Nagar.

Pump type - BHR 60

Total head - 30m

Rate of flow - 450 l/s

Pump input - 155.71 kW

Size - 800 mm

Speed - 980 RPM

- OUTSIDE PLANT - The clean water, there are 5 outside plant which supply the water from pumping machine to outside.

STAFFING PATTERN

The staffing pattern is given below -

- Chairman
- Director
- Managers
- Staff
- Introducer - Mr. Manish Sharma

Advantage & Disadvantage of W.T.P.

Advantage

The main advantage of water treatment is given below -

- Improve the quality of water make potable.
- High stability cleaning.
- Capable of removing 97% of suspended soil.
- Remove organics
- The environmental waste is reduced.

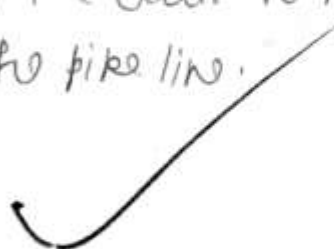
Disadvantage

A few disadvantages is given below -

- Require a big surface.
- Not every micro-organism are removed

Over Head tank

The over head tank supply the water to home for the domestic use through the pipe line.



Physical Structure of W.T.P.

