

Date: 01/02/2026

FIELD VISIT REPORT OF MEDICINAL GARDEN VISIT

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Class	First & Second Year Diploma in Pharmacy
2.	Subject	Pharmacognosy
3.	Topic	Medicinal Garden Visit
4.	Address	Maharashtra Nature's Park, Sion, Mumbai-Maharashtra
5.	Reference/Instructions	The curriculum of Pharmacy Council of India ER-2020
6.	Day and Date	Saturday, 30/01/2026
7.	Time	11:00am -4:00 pm
8.	Subject Incharge	Mrs. Neelam Bhambare



Principal

PRINCIPAL
AIMS College of Pharmacy
At-AIMS Foundation, Vadavli
Dombivli (E)

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Objectives Set for the Field Visit:

- To study the biodiversity and natural ecosystem present in Nature's Park.
- To observe conservation practices and sustainable management techniques implemented in the park.
- To enhance practical knowledge through direct interaction with nature and field observation.
- To identify medicinal plants and understand their importance in pharmaceutical sciences and pharmacognosy.

Prior Preparation of the Student for the Visit:

- Before visiting Nature's Park, thorough preparation was undertaken to ensure maximum learning during the field visit.
- Special attention was given to topics such as biotic and abiotic components, trophic levels, nutrient cycles, and the importance of maintaining ecological balance.
- As D. Pharmacy students, additional focus was placed on the study of medicinal plants, natural sources of drugs, and their role in pharmacognosy. Students reviewed commonly known medicinal plants, their botanical names, therapeutic uses, and importance in traditional systems of medicine such as Ayurveda and herbal medicine.
- In addition to academic preparation, research was conducted about the geographical location, climate, and flora and fauna commonly found in Maharashtra. Understanding the seasonal variations and habitat conditions helped in forming expectations about what could be observed during the visit.
- A checklist was prepared including a notebook, pen, camera, water bottle, and field guide for identifying plant and animal species.
- . Questions were prepared in advance to ask the park authorities regarding conservation policies, species protection, cultivation of medicinal plants, and waste management systems. Safety guidelines and environmental ethics were also reviewed to ensure responsible behavior during the visit.
- Overall, the preparation phase helped in building curiosity, confidence, and readiness to actively participate in the field-based learning experience while also strengthening the understanding of natural sources of pharmaceutical compounds.
- The following staffs were the coordinators of field visit: Mrs. Shubhangi Shete, Mrs. Neelam Bhambare, Dr. Chaitrali Bidikar, Ms. Sakshi Singh, Ms. Dhanashree Bhosale, Ms. Aditi Mhatre and Ms. Kajal Yadav.
- **Total no of students: 120**

General Experience during the Field Visit:

- The field visit to Nature's Park was an enriching and memorable experience. Upon arrival, the natural beauty of the park was immediately noticeable. The lush greenery, diverse plant species, chirping birds, and fresh air created a refreshing environment that contrasted sharply with urban surroundings.
- The park authorities provided an introductory briefing about the history of the park, its ecological significance, and ongoing conservation efforts.
- During the guided walk, various species of trees, shrubs, medicinal plants, and flowering plants were observed. The guide explained their scientific and local names, ecological roles, and uses. For D. Pharmacy students, identifying medicinal plants and understanding their therapeutic importance and pharmaceutical applications was particularly valuable.
- Observing insects, butterflies, birds, and small animals in their natural habitat provided a practical understanding of biodiversity. The interconnectedness of living organisms within the ecosystem became clearly visible.
- Several medicinal plants known for their therapeutic properties were also identified during the visit. Students learned how natural habitats contribute to the growth and preservation of plants that serve as sources of active pharmaceutical ingredients used in drug development.
- Water bodies within the park demonstrated aquatic ecosystems and supported different types of flora and fauna. The waste management systems and signboards promoting environmental awareness reflected the park's commitment to sustainability. Students actively took notes, photographs, and participated in discussions, making the experience interactive and engaging.
- The peaceful environment encouraged observation, reflection, and appreciation of nature. Overall, the visit was not only educational but also inspiring, as it emphasized the importance of protecting natural resources for future generations, particularly those that contribute to pharmaceutical research and herbal drug development.

Learning Points and Correlation with Theoretical Concepts:

- The field visit to Nature's Park strongly correlated with various theoretical concepts studied in environmental science and ecology as well as pharmacognosy.
- One of the primary concepts observed was the structure and functioning of an ecosystem. The park clearly demonstrated the interaction between biotic components (plants, animals, microorganisms) and abiotic components (soil, water, sunlight, air).
- The concept of biodiversity was visibly evident throughout the park. Different species of plants, birds, insects, and small mammals highlighted species diversity. The presence of varied habitats such as grasslands, wooded areas, and water bodies showed ecosystem diversity. This directly supported the theoretical understanding that biodiversity enhances ecological stability and resilience.
- From a pharmaceutical perspective, biodiversity plays an important role because many modern medicines originate from natural plant sources. Observing different plant species

helped students appreciate the importance of preserving biodiversity for future drug discovery and development.

- Food chains and food webs were also conceptually validated during the visit. For example, green plants functioned as producers, insects and herbivores acted as primary consumers, while birds and reptiles served as secondary or tertiary consumers. Waste segregation bins, restricted plastic use, and awareness signboards reflected applied environmental management techniques. These practices aligned with theoretical discussions about reducing pollution and promoting environmental responsibility.
- The visit also highlighted ecological balance and interdependence. It became clear that disturbing one component of the ecosystem could affect the entire chain of interactions. This observation strengthened the understanding of ecological equilibrium and the consequences of human interference such as deforestation and habitat destruction.
- Furthermore, the concept of adaptation was evident in the structural features of plants suited to the local climate of Maharashtra. Some plants had thick leaves to reduce water loss, while others had deep root systems to access groundwater. Such adaptations matched theoretical explanations about survival strategies in specific environmental conditions.
- For pharmacy students, these observations also emphasized how environmental conditions influence the growth, quality, and chemical composition of medicinal plants, which ultimately affects the quality of herbal drugs.
- Overall, the field visit transformed abstract concepts into concrete understanding. The direct exposure to natural systems enhanced observational skills, analytical thinking, and environmental awareness. It bridged the gap between theory and practice, proving that experiential learning plays a crucial role in comprehensive education.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the field visit to Nature's Park was a highly valuable educational experience. It successfully met all the objectives set prior to the visit and provided practical insights into ecological principles, biodiversity conservation, and environmental sustainability.

For D. Pharmacy students, the visit was particularly beneficial in understanding the importance of medicinal plants, natural ecosystems, and biodiversity in pharmaceutical sciences and pharmacognosy. It highlighted how conservation of natural resources is essential for the discovery and development of future medicines.

Such field-based activities play a vital role in strengthening academic learning, developing observational skills, and fostering a sense of responsibility toward environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

(Recognized By : Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, Government of Maharashtra, Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai
 (Affiliated To : University of Mumbai, Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education (MSBTE))

Highlights of field Visit:



(Recognized By : Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, Government of Maharashtra, Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai
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