

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha'
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
Department of Physics
Academic Year 2025-2026

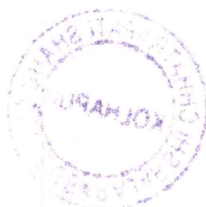
Notice

Date: 12/08/2025

All the students of B. Sc. I, II, III are hereby informed that, the Department of Physics has organized an **Inauguration of Wallpaper Kaplana: Physics in Every Day Life** on **15th August 2025** at **8.30 am** at Department of Physics. All should remain present for the same.




Head
Department of Physics
Rajarshi Chh. Shahu College, Kolhapur.



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
Academic Year 2025-2026
Department of Physics
A Report on
“Wallpaper Activity”

Date: 15th August 2025

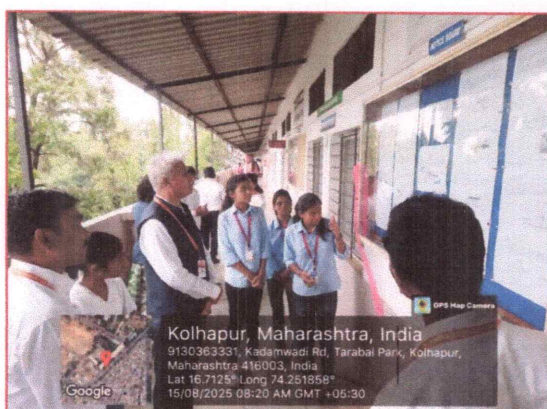
On the occasion of 78th Independence Day of India, the Department of Physics inaugurated the wallpaper with the auspicious hands of Dr. D. R. Bhosale, incharge principal of Chhatrapati Rajarshi Shahu College, Kolhapur on 15th August 2025. The topic of wall Paper was “**Physics in Every Day Life**”. Shraddha Kumbhar, Bhakti Patil, Tanvi Kumbhar, Rajnandini Shhahapure, students from B. Sc. II were prepared and presented this wall paper. Dr. A. R. Patil was worked as coordinator for this activity.

Outcomes

- Confidence level of students was increased.
- Presentation skill of students was enhanced.

Beneficiaries

33



Inauguration of Wallpaper Kalpana: “Physics in Everyday Life” is presenting B. Sc. II year student



Faculty members and students of Department of Physics


Head
Department of Physics
Rajarshi Chh. Shahu College, Kolhapur.




J/C PRINCIPAL
R.C. SHAHU COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
Department of Physics (2025-2026)

Physics Club Activity

"Wall Paper - Applications of Physics in Daily Life"

Friday: 15/08/2025

Venue: Department of Physics

Time- 08.30am

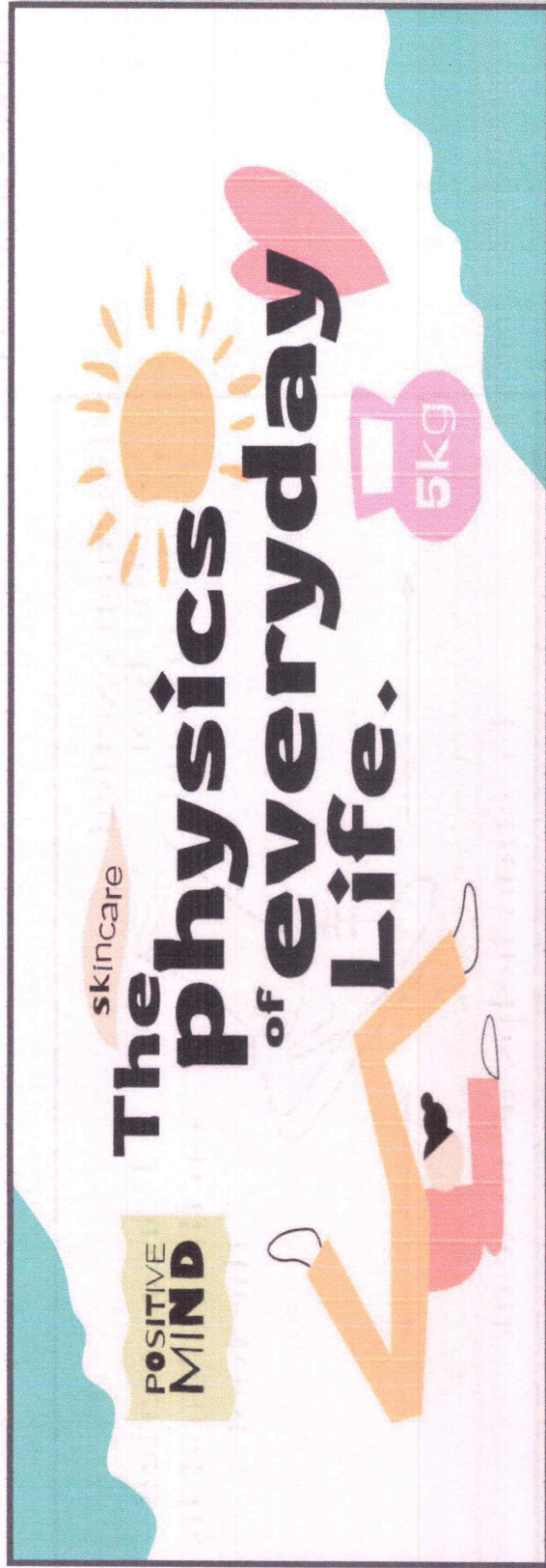
Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Sign.	Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Sign.
1)	Mr. Kamble S.S.	<u>SS Kamble</u>	21)	Ameeta Sawant	<u>Sawant</u>
2)	Mr. Chavan P.S.	<u>PC</u>	22)	vidya kadam	<u>Idam</u>
3)	chhaya Ingulkar	<u>ulsingate</u>	23)	Digambar Patil	<u>Patil</u>
4)	Shraddha Tejam	<u>SH</u>	24)	Karan Tipugade	<u>Te</u>
5)	Sanika Gaikowad	<u>Sanika</u>	25)	Anuja Kambale	<u>Anuja</u>
6)	Pollovi Gaikowad	<u>Pollavi</u>	26)	Dr. Anisa S. Shaikh	<u>Chopande</u>
7)	Pranjali Sutor	<u>Pranjali</u>	27)	S.D. Shedge	<u>Shedge</u>
8)	Bhakti Patil	<u>BPatil</u>	28)	Dr. S.D. Shaikh	<u>Shaikh</u>
9)	Rajnandini Shetapure	<u>RS</u>	29)	Arati S. Tejam	<u>Tejam</u>
10)	Tanvi Kumbhar	<u>TSK</u>	30)	Sanika R. Powar	<u>Sanika</u>
11)	Dhanashree Vhatkar	<u>DSV</u>	31)	Prerana V. Suryavanshi	<u>Prerana</u>
12)	Sneha Kamble	<u>Sneha</u>	32)	Rajnandini C. Kamble	<u>Rajnandini</u>
13)	Gitonjali Gadhari	<u>GA Gadhari</u>	33)	Rajnikant G. Jawalkote	<u>Rajnikant</u>
14)	Kamble S.V	<u>SK</u>			
15)	Mr. Alfaj A. Pendhari	<u>AA Pendhari</u>			
16)	Ibrahim Shaikh	<u>IS</u>			
17)	Asad Pathan	<u>AP</u>			
18)	Smital Dukane	<u>SD</u>			
19)	Pajal Vanave	<u>P.D.V</u>			
20)	Naina Bhosale	<u>NLB</u>			

Head
Department of Physics
Rajarshi Chh. Shahu College, Kolhapur.



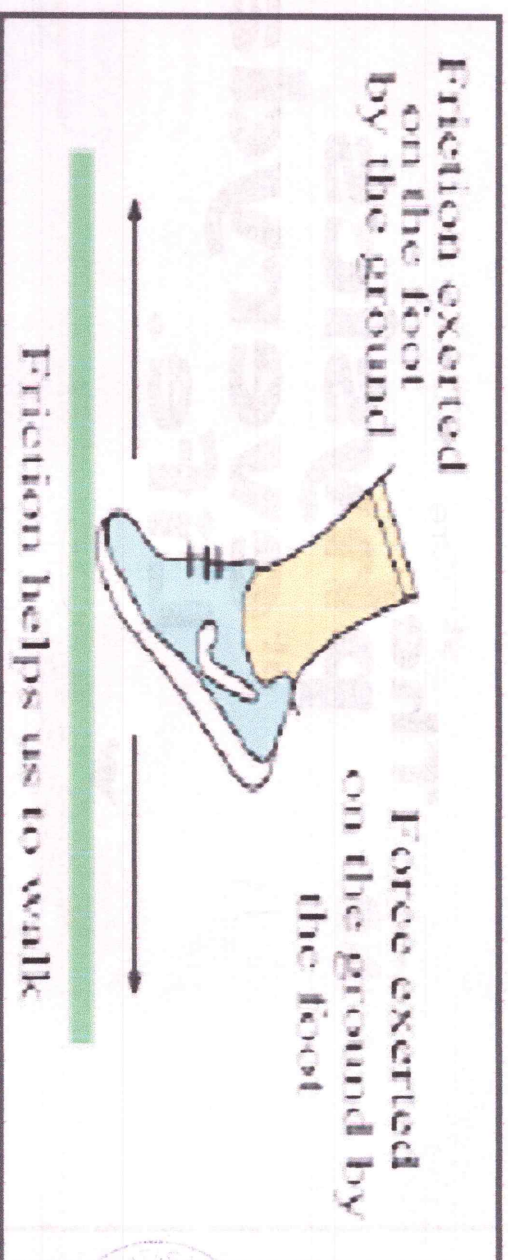
● Applications of Physics in Daily Life ●

Physics plays an important role in shaping our everyday experiences, from the simplest actions to more complex tasks. Whether it is walking, driving, or using electronic devices like a phone, the principles of motion, force, and energy are constantly at work. Physics is not just for scientists – it is part of our everyday lives. Here we will explore how physics impacts the things we do daily, from simple tasks to more complex ones, and why it matters to us all.



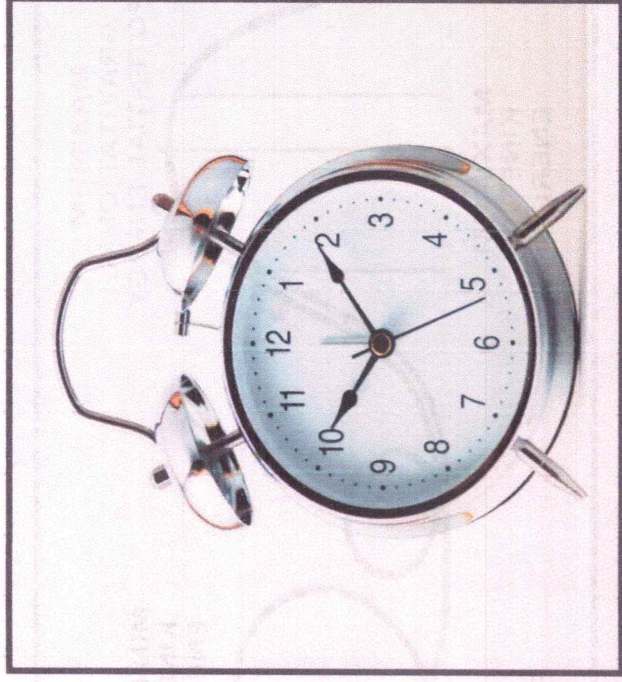
● Walking and Running

When you walk or run, physics is at play through the frictional force that helps you maintain balance and avoid slipping. The friction between your shoes and the ground provides the grip needed for stability and control as you move. The surface you walk on, along with the weight you exert, determines how easily you can walk or run. For example, walking on a carpet is easier because the rough texture of the carpet creates more friction, offering better grip. However, walking on ice is much more challenging because the smoothness of the surface reduces friction, making it easy to slip.



● Alarm Clock

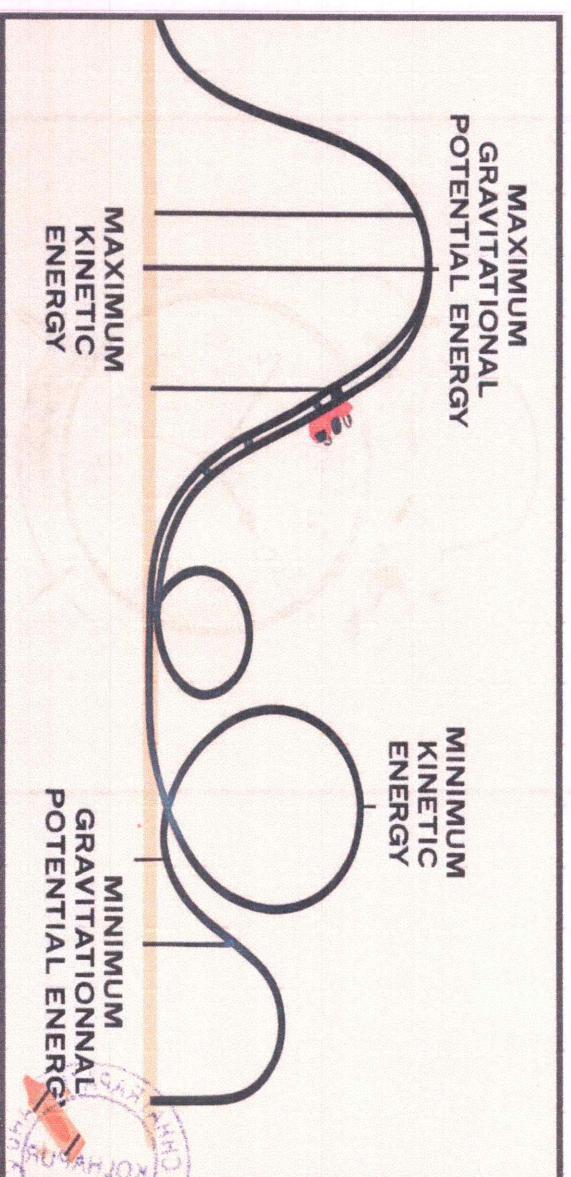
The next time your alarm clock wakes you up, you'll be experiencing an interesting example of physics in action. Inside the clock, a coiled spring stores potential energy. As the spring unwinds, it releases its energy, converting it into kinetic energy, which powers the clock's mechanism and produces the familiar loud sound. This mechanical energy conversion is what helps you wake up in the morning.



● Roller Coasters

On a roller coaster, things like inertia, speed, and gravity play a big role. As the coaster is pulled up a steep hill, it gains potential energy. Once it goes down, that energy changes into kinetic energy, giving you that thrilling drop.

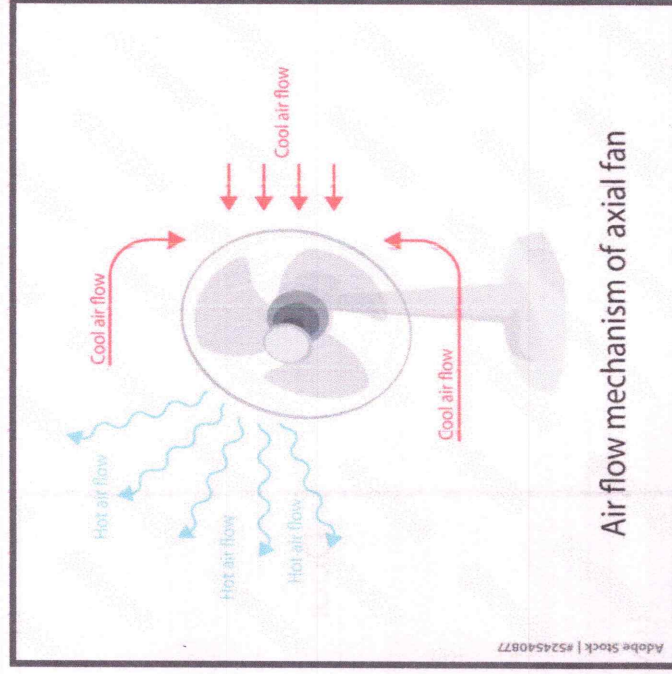
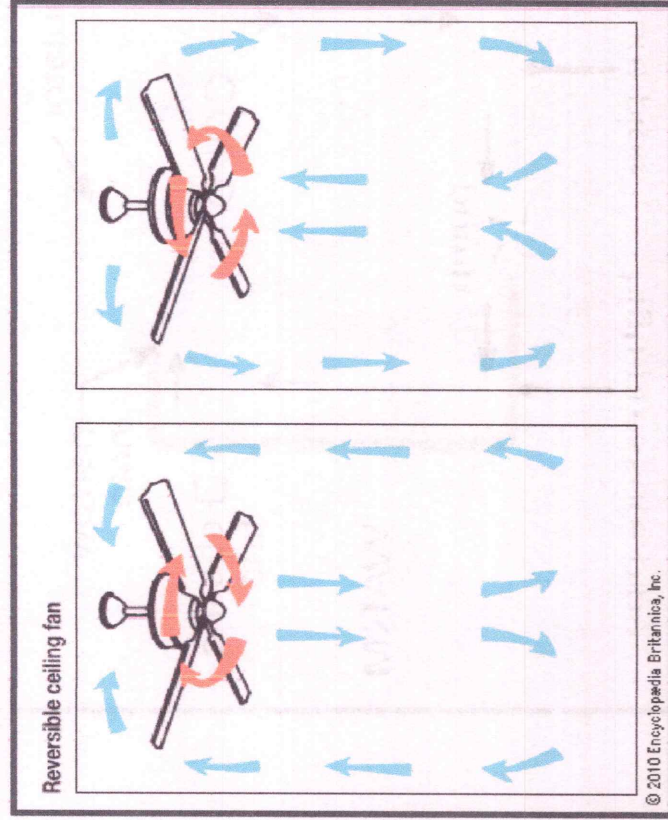
The feeling of weightlessness and strong g-forces happens because of the twists, turns, and loops in the track. These forces, like gravity and centripetal force, work together to create an exciting ride while keeping everything safe and fun.



● Fans

Fans rely on the laws of physics to provide a cool breeze during hot weather. When turned on, the fan's blades rotate, creating a low-pressure area behind them.

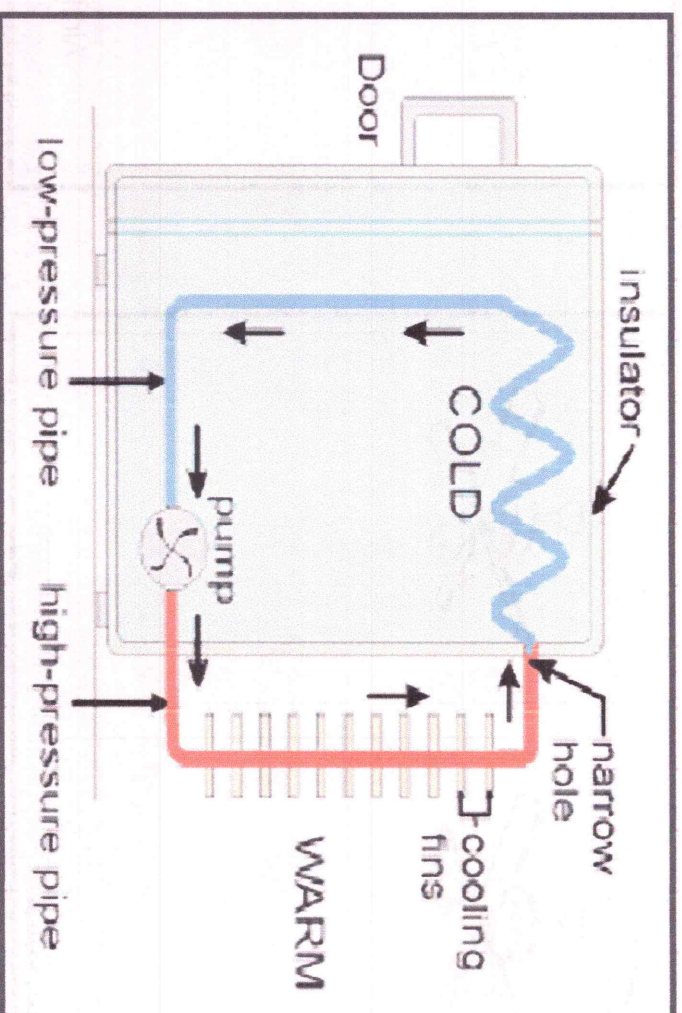
This draws air from the surrounding environment, helping to circulate cool air and regulate temperature. The design of the blades and the motor's function allows air to flow efficiently, ensuring the fan cools your space effectively.



● Refrigerators

Refrigerators use thermodynamics to keep your food cool. The process involves transferring heat from inside the fridge to the external environment.

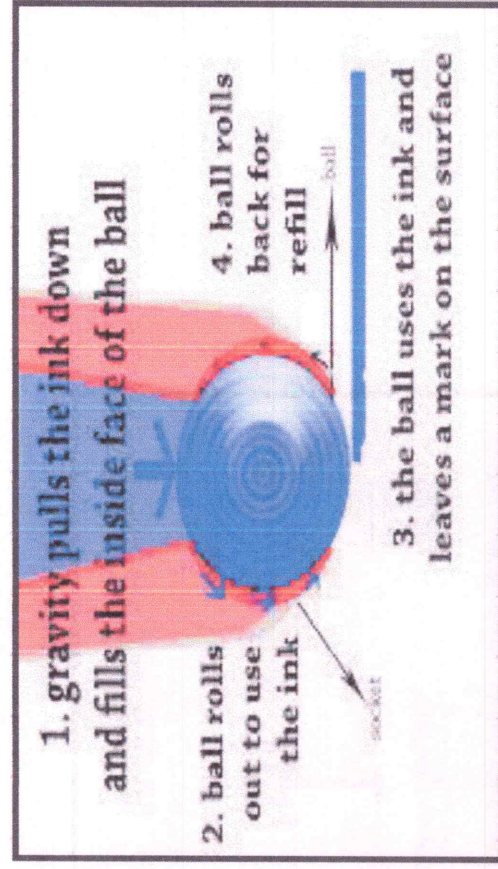
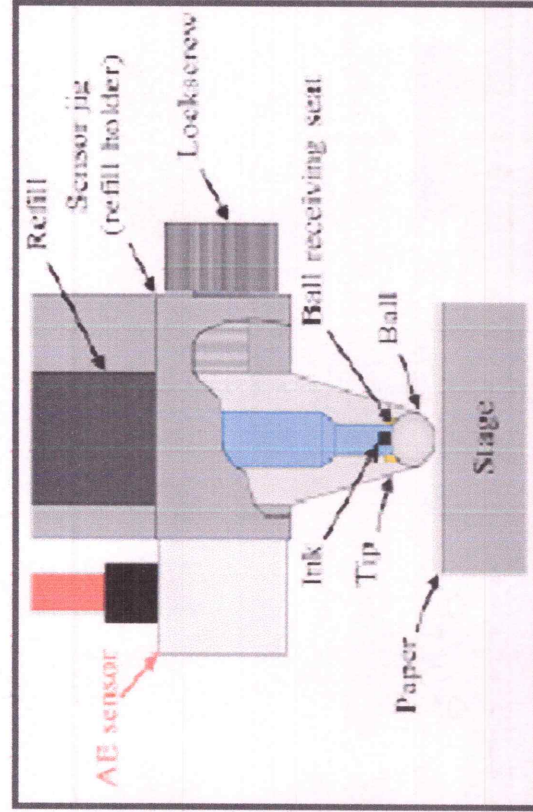
The refrigerant undergoes compression and expansion cycles, absorbing and releasing heat as it moves through the system. This continuous cycle maintains a low temperature inside the fridge, keeping your food fresh..



● Ballpoint Pen

The ballpoint pen works through the combination of friction and fluid dynamics. The tiny ball at the tip rolls as you move the pen, transferring ink from the refill to the paper.

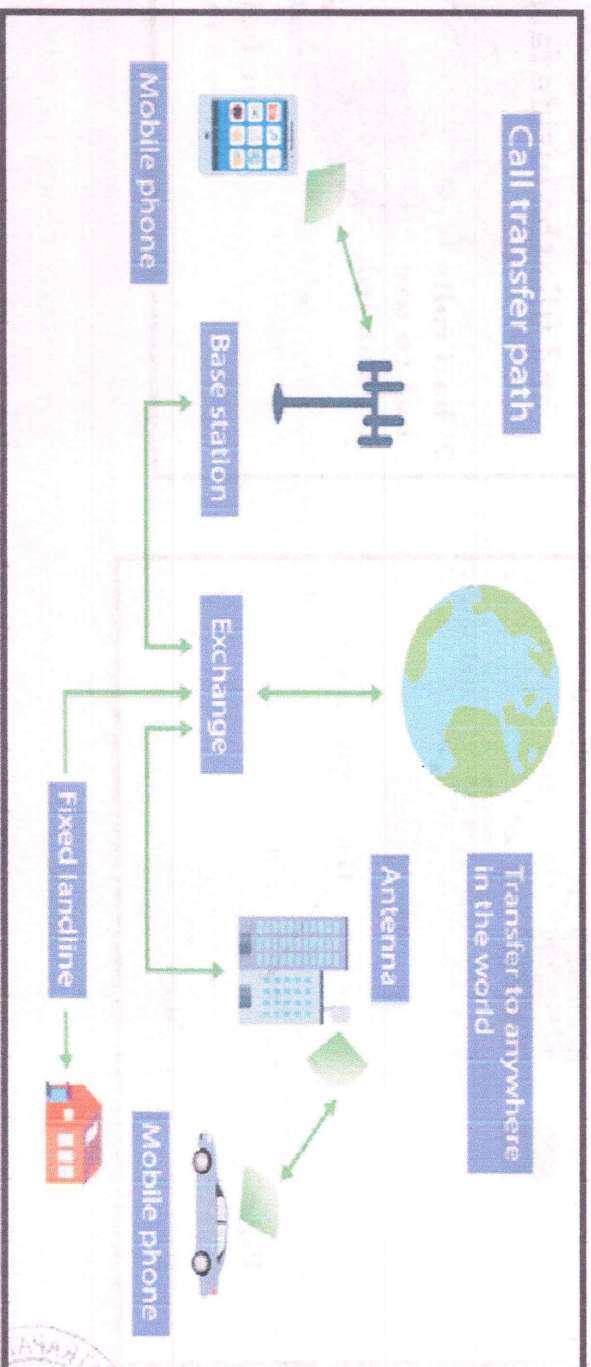
Gravity plays a role by pulling the ink down into the ball, ensuring that the ink flows consistently. The friction between the ball and paper creates a smooth writing experience, making the pen an essential tool for writing.



● Cell Phones

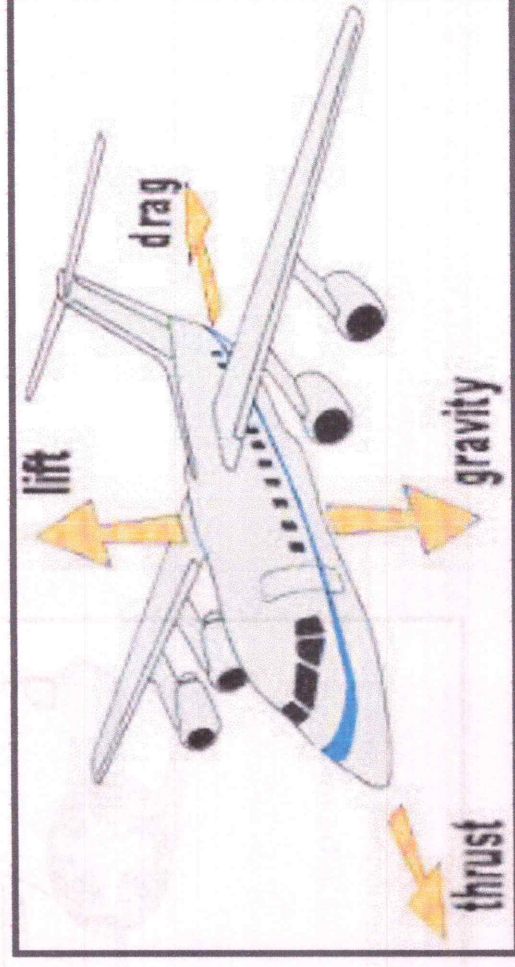
Our cell phones are modern marvels of physics. The touchscreen uses changes in electrical charge to respond to your touch, while wireless communication relies on electromagnetic waves to transmit data.

Inside the phone, batteries provide power, and microchips rely on electrical circuits to ensure the device functions efficiently. Thanks to physics, cell phones have become essential tools in connecting people across the world.



● Aeroplanes

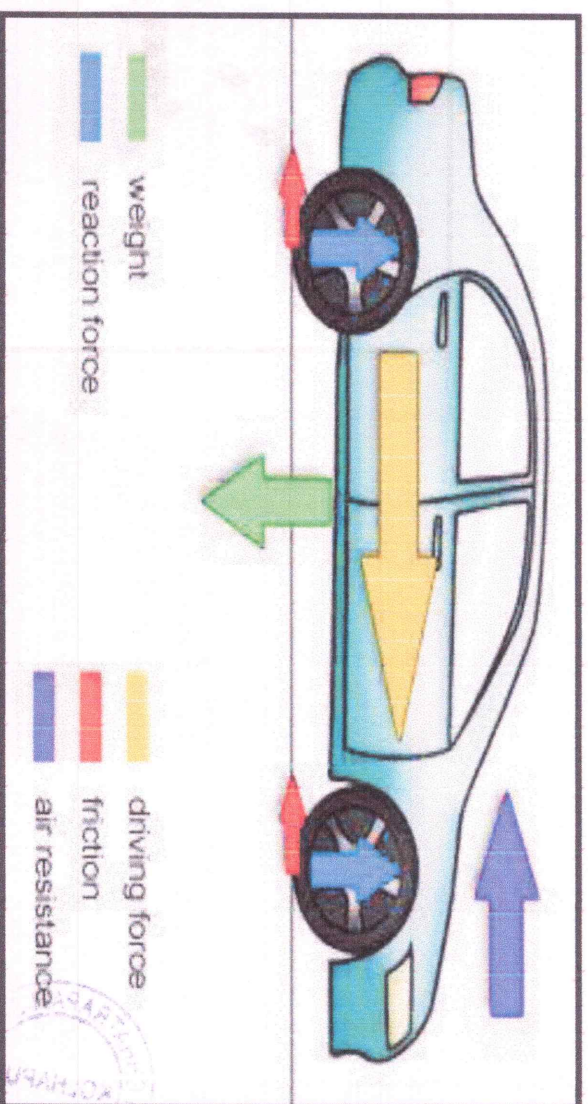
The physics of flight is critical to the design and operation of airplanes. Through principles like Bernoulli's principle and Newton's laws of motion, airplanes are able to generate lift and remain in the air. The wings are designed to create differences in air pressure, which allows the plane to ascend. Various forces such as drag, thrust, and gravity interact to keep the plane flying smoothly and efficiently.



● Automobile

Cars are complex machines where multiple physics concepts are applied. The engine operates on thermodynamics, converting fuel into mechanical energy to power the vehicle.

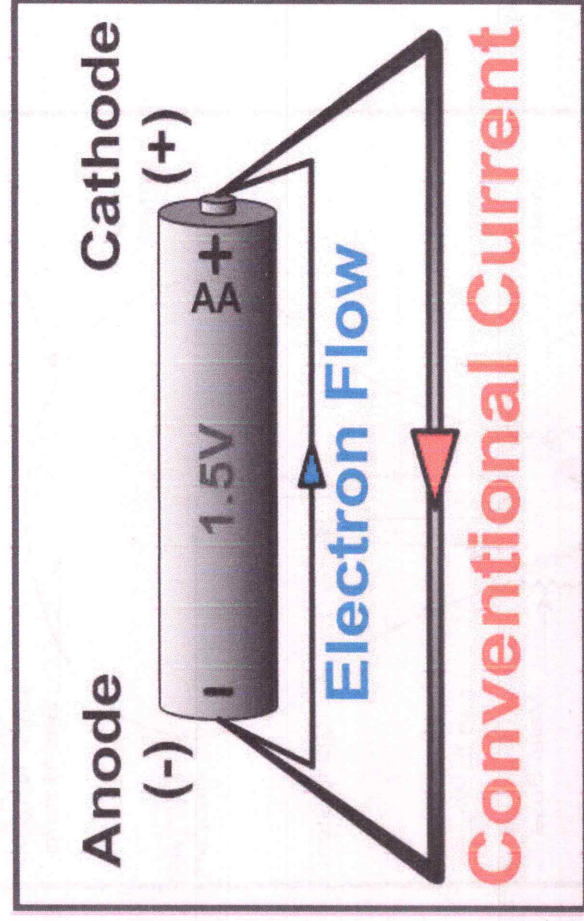
Friction, inertia, and aerodynamics come into play to ensure that cars drive smoothly and efficiently, while safety systems like brakes and airbags rely on physics principles to protect passengers during accidents.



● Batteries

Batteries power many devices by using the principles of electromagnetism. Inside the battery, a chemical reaction causes an electron flow, which produces electrical current.

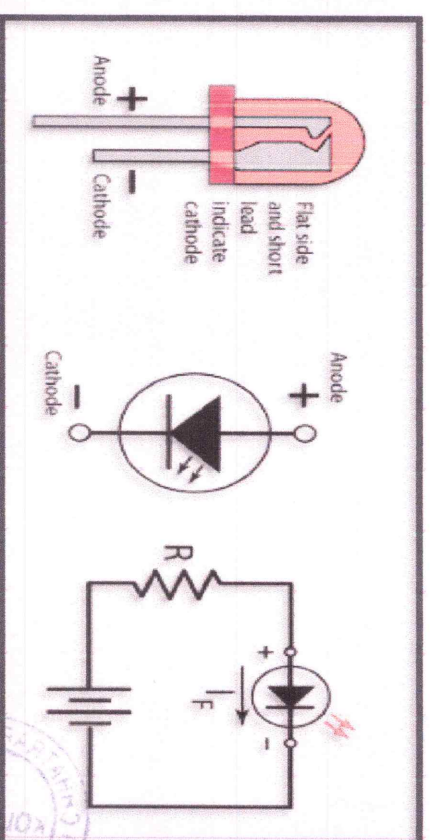
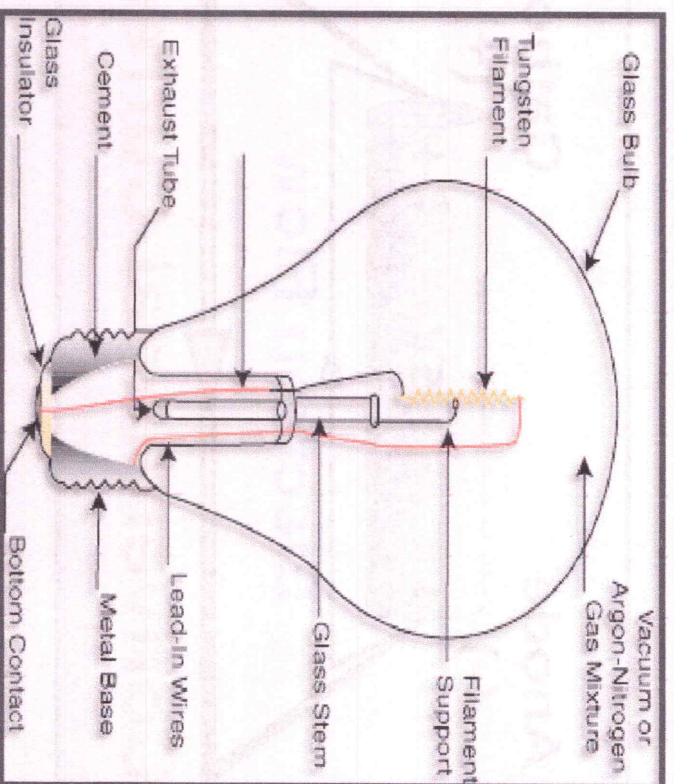
This flow of energy powers devices, and the behavior of electrons within the circuit is guided by fundamental physics laws, making batteries reliable sources of portable energy.



● Light Bulbs

Light bulbs transform electrical energy into light using different physical principles. In incandescent bulbs, electrical current heats the filament, making it glow.

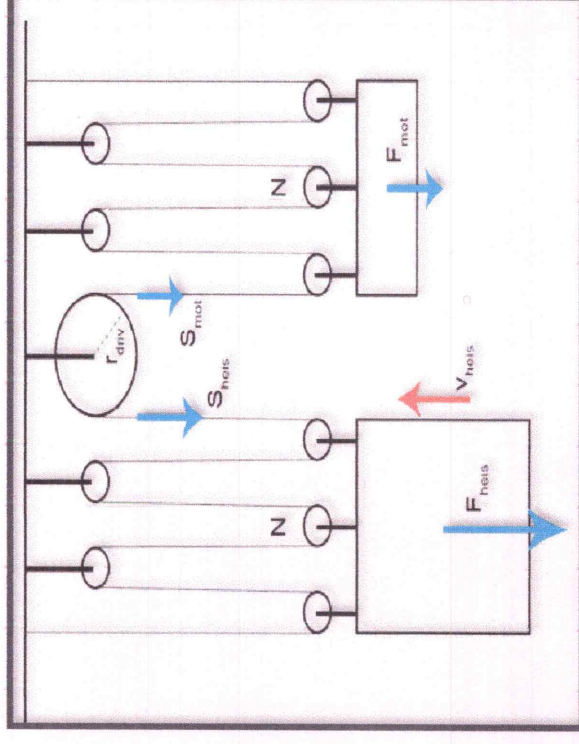
In more energy-efficient models like LEDs and fluorescents, other mechanisms like the interaction of electricity with gases or semiconductors are used to produce light, showing how physics can enhance energy efficiency.



● Elevators

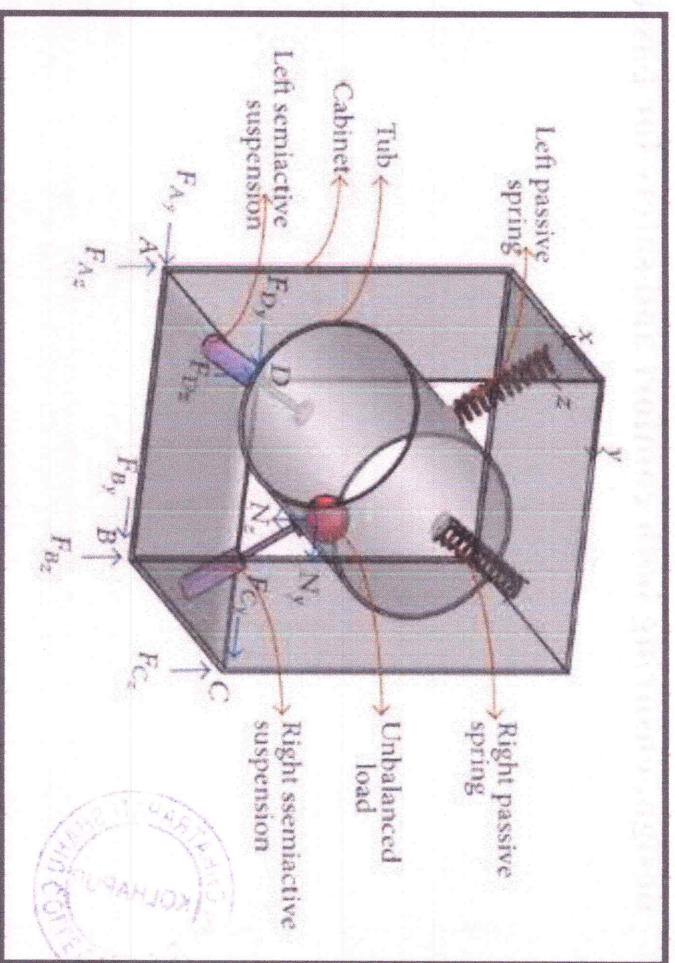
Elevators rely on the principles of mechanics to carry passengers smoothly between floors. Pulleys and counterweights help lift the elevator car efficiently, using the principle of mechanical advantage.

The motor applies force, overcoming gravity to move the elevator, and the physics of motion ensures it moves safely and consistently. This seamless operation is made possible by careful design, ensuring both comfort and safety for passenger.



● Washing Machines

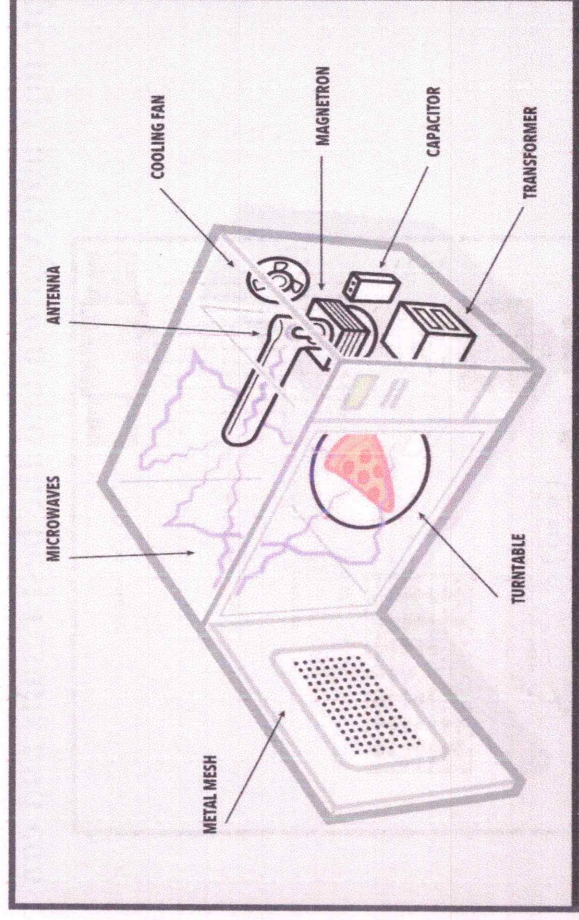
Washing machines rely on the principles of rotational motion and centripetal force. During the spin cycle, the drum rotates rapidly, forcing water out of the clothes due to the centrifugal force. The agitation inside the drum also uses mechanical energy to clean the fabric by circulating water and detergent, ensuring that dirt and stains are effectively removed.



● Cooking Appliances

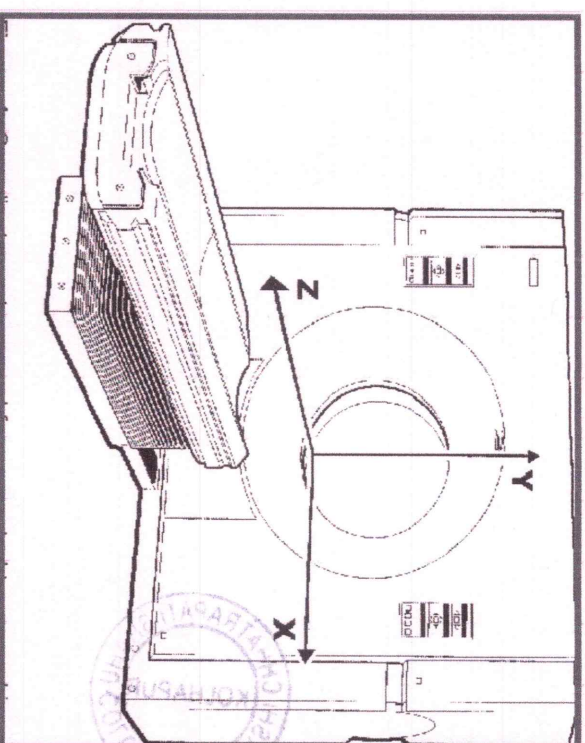
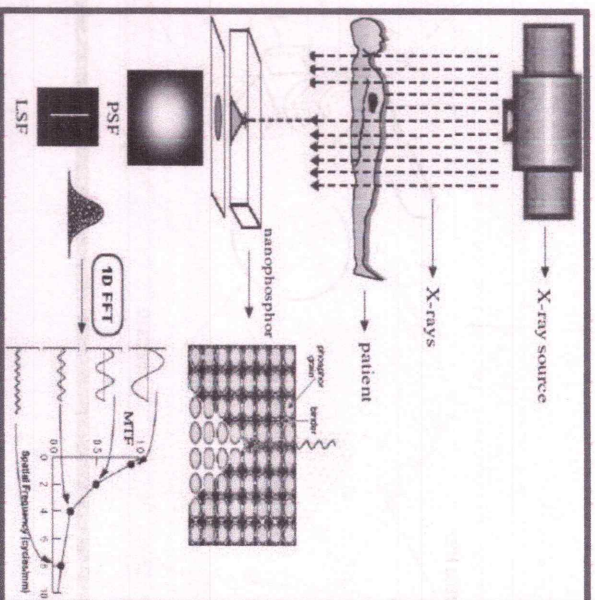
Whether it's a microwave, stove, or oven, cooking appliances all rely on physical principles. Microwaves use electromagnetic waves to heat food by making water molecules vibrate, while stoves and ovens rely on thermodynamic principles to transfer heat to food.

These devices make cooking faster and more efficient by using different methods to convert energy into heat and the energy-efficient designs in modern appliances help reduce electricity usage while maintaining cooking performance.



● Medical Imaging

Physics is a major determining factor in medical imaging that includes techniques like X-rays, MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging), and CT scans. Such methods apply the physical laws like radiation absorption, magnetic fields, and wave behavior to generate the images of internal organs with the excellent resolution. Medical professionals utilize these images for diagnosis, treatment planning, and monitoring of diseases and injuries, which help to identify the abnormalities at an early stage and determine the exact location without invasive procedures. This process ensures prompt intervention and the best results and consequently improves patient care.



● Conclusion

In conclusion, physics is all around us, affecting everything from the gadgets we use to how we move through the world. By understanding the science behind everyday things, we see how physics makes life easier, safer, and more exciting. Whether it is the technology in our homes, how we travel, or even just walking, physics is always at work, helping to shape our daily experiences.



Made By

Bhakti Patil, Rajnandini Shahapure, Shradhha Kumbhar ,Tanvi Kumbhar
(B.Sc. Part -II)



УДОВОЛЕНИЕ, РАДОВА И РАДОСТЬ, РАДОСТЬ И РАДОСТЬ, РАДОСТЬ И РАДОСТЬ

18.12.17

