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Suchita Girinidhi Sawase

Sub - Geography

Sem - VII sem - VI

class - B.A. TD (2022-23)

पुढील पथविषया मूळीलाचा अर्थ व व्याख्या सांगून प्रत्येक प्रश्नाचा उत्तर द्या.

प्रश्नावना ६-

पथविषया मूळीला हा विषयाला अलीकडील काळात विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. १९७२ मध्ये इ.स.क.होम येथे झालेल्या हा विषयावरील जागतिक परिषदेनंतर विद्यमानतील देशांत पथविषयाच्या समरंशेउडे विशेष लक्ष देण्यास सुरुवात झाली. ह्याद्वारा पुढील काळात विद्यार्थ्यां साक्षाताना पथविषयाचा समतोल राखणे आवश्यक आहे.

जगाभर पथविषयाचा अर्थव्यवहारस फुलत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. पथविषया हा शास्त्र अलीकडे अर्थव्यवहारा जिनसलयाचा शास्त्र झाला असून त्याला पथवलीच्या शास्त्राचा अर्थ प्राप्त झालेला आहे.

मिनिमम म्हाजे to surround. हा मुले प्रत्येक आपली जिवितापासून ननामलात अशा शब्दात शास्त्र पुनर्जात झाला आहे.

पथविषया मूळीलाच्या व्याख्या ६-

पथविषयाशास्त्र म्हणजे पथविषया मूळीलाच्या व्याख्या घालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

1. जैविक जैविक :-

सजीवांचे पृथ्वीवरील अस्तित्व निरंतर निश्चिंती असा संतुलित परिसंस्थावर अवलंबून आहे म्हणून जैविक यांच्या मते पर्यावरण जास्त म्हणजे विविध परिसंस्था पुढील परस्पर संबंधातील संतुलन मुलभूत-यांचे जास्तहीत अर्थाने होय.

2. जैविक व अजैविक घटक :-

यांच्या मते पर्यावरण जास्त म्हणजे जैविक व अजैविक घटक व त्यांचे पर्यावरण व विशेषकरून त्या घटकातील परस्पर क्रियांच्या अभ्यासाचे जास्त होय.

3. जानस्य रज यांच्या मते :-

" पर्यावरण जास्त म्हणजे पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे आकलन व मानवी जीवनाचा पर्यावरणावर असणारा प्रभाव यांचा अभ्यास होय. पर्यावरण जास्त हे मूलतः गुंतागुंतीचे जास्त असून जैविक, प्राकृतिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व मानवाच्या पर्यावरण जास्त हा एकामिळ अविभाज्य आहे.

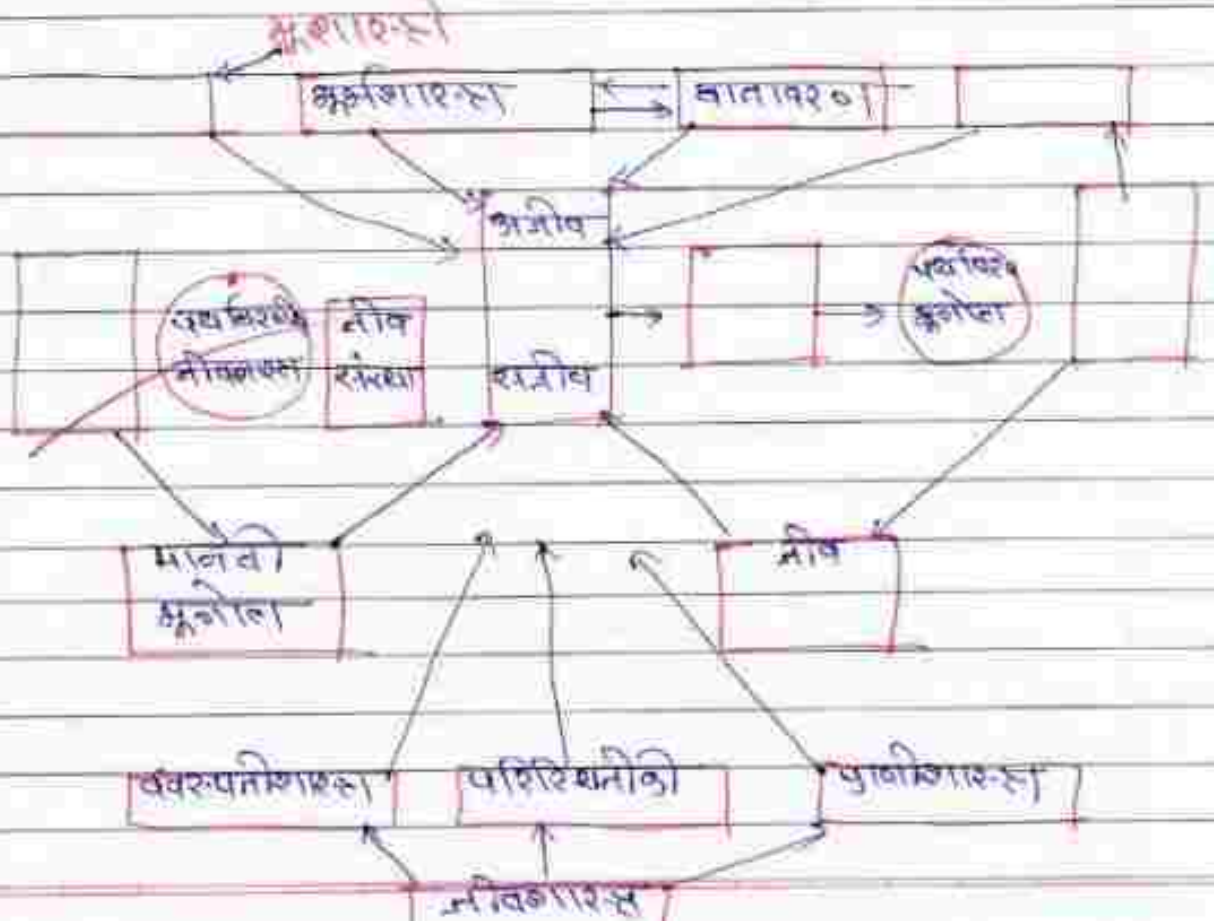
4. पर्यावरणातील साधनसंपदांचा संवर्धन व्यवस्थापन व नियोजनात्मक विश्लेषणाच्या आणि मानवी हितच्या दृष्टीने केलेल्या जास्तहीत अभ्यास पर्यावरण जास्त असे म्हणतात.

5. पर्यावरणातील नैसर्गिक व सांस्कृतिक घटकांच्या मानवी जीवनावरील प्रभावाचा पद्धतीगरीत जास्तहीत व संतुलित अभ्यास म्हणजे पर्यावरण जास्त होय.

मानवी अस्तित्त्व व स्त्रीवांच्या समुहसुगटीक परिणाम करवाच्या पथविशवाच्या विविध अंगांचे आवि, धव्यांचे शास्त्रीय सुगटीकोलाकून एवविश्वर काव्यायान म्हागे पथविशवाशास्त्रा हीय अशा सुगरी पथविशवाच्या व्याख्या करव्यात आल्या आहेत.

पथविशवा भूगोल शास्त्राचे स्वरूप

पथविशवाशास्त्राचे स्वरूप अतिशय व्यापक आहे विविध नैसागिठि व सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा समुचित समनवध पथविशवाशास्त्राच्या अक्यासात अमिपुत अस्तथाने पथविशवाशास्त्र हा विषय सर्वस्पर्शी मानला जातो पथविशवा भूगोलच्या अक्यासात विविध पुशनांची शास्त्रीय कुल सर्वस्पर्शी कुल करान हीय काव्यशक आहे. पुशेला अक्यतीवशव प्राकृतिक व जीवनशास्त्रांची जोड अशव। शास्त्राची कुशी कार्यात अक्यते त स्पर्शत हीय.



पर्यावरणातील विविध घटकंच्या अपासात रिया
 पुनर्विस्था होऊन पर्यावरणीय आकस्मिक्य व (catastrophes)
 विमल्लोच्य/sustains) नथार होऊन पर्यावरण शाश्वत हे
 आकस्मिक्य आभ्यासने ज्ञानात पर्यावरणातील घटक कतिमान
 कालांतराने मानव पर्यावरण अंतरसंबंध स्थापित होत असतात
 पर्यावरणातील संकुचित नैसर्गिक घटकांमुळे किंवा
 मानवी हरनेष्टांमुळे तटिल होत उदा. मानवाने अर्थकारणा-
 खाती खनिजांसंपत्तीचा अजिंक्य वापर केल्याने मानव
 संपदा लुप्तोत्तर पुनिकुल असंगुलित होत आहे.

अज्ञानकारणीय त-वांचा आभ्यास पर्यावरणात
 संभ्रमांचे मुळ कारण समजावून घेण्यासाठी अपायो-
 पत्ती.

Test



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name - Bodika Anjali Kashinath
class - 8th SC.107
sem - IV
sub - Biology

Q.1 Explain the factors affecting growth

Factors affecting growth are as follows:

- 1) Food: - The supply of food is directly proportional to the rate of growth and with sufficient food supply to the growing regions, the rate of growth ~~decreases~~ and ultimately stops.
- 2) Water: - The supply of water also has a direct relationship with the rate of growth because it is necessary for metabolic activities of protoplasm and for increasing the turgidity of the cell for cell enlargement.
- 3) Oxygen: - Oxygen ~~increases~~ growth because it helps in respiration to convert potential energy into kinetic energy needed for vital activities of plant including growth.
- 4) Temperature: - Temperature also affects growth directly or indirectly through growth occurs best 4°C to 45°C optimum activity takes place at 20°C to 25°C .
- 5) Light: - Light affects variously as: light intensity, quality and periodicity.

4) intensity of light :- In general intensity of light retards growth of plants. High light intensities induce chlorosis of plants. Very weak light reduces the rate of overall growth and also photosynthesis.

5) quality of light :- The different colours of the different colour affect the growth of plants. In blue, white colour of light inter-nodal growth and size of leaves becomes green in colour. Light induces the elongation of leaves as compared to complete spectrum of visible light.

The red colour of light favours elongation of the elongated plants. Infra-red and ultraviolet are help to root growth.

However, the ultraviolet rays are necessary for the development of pigments in the flowers.

8) duration of light :- The amount of duration of light on the growth of vegetative and reproductive structures permeable in plants. The induction and suppression of flowering or development of duration of life.

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Risada Mahini Dhanaji

class → B.Sc (S.Y)

sem → III

sub → Botany *

Assignment - 1

Q.1 What is Root and explain modification of Root ?

→ The non-green underground portion of the plant body composed of roots is called as the root system. The root system is made up of a root and its lateral branches. There are two types of root system such.

- 1] Top root system.
- 2] Tap root system.
- 3] Adventitious root system.

Tap Root System :-

The root system in which the primary root is developed from the radical of the embryo is called tap root system.

- 1] The radical grows into the primary root or tap root.
- 2] The lateral branches developed from the primary root are called as secondary roots.
- 3] The lateral branches developed from secondary root are called tertiary roots.
- 4] Tap root system is the characteristic feature of most of the dicot plants like Hibiscus, pea.

* ADVENTITIOUS ROOT SYSTEM :-

system in which the roots are developed from any part of the

From any part of the plant other than the radicle is called adventitious root system.

- 4) In most of the plants the primary root developed from the radicle is short lived and die soon.
- 5) The adventitious root are of equal size length and fibre like hence they are also called as fibrous roots.
- 6) The roots in adventitious root system may developed from the base of the stem and nodes.
- 7) The fibrous root system is commonly found in monocot plants like grasses, maize, sugarcane, wheat on the basis of type of roots. The root modifications for secondary functions are of two types such as
 - 1) tap root modification
 - 2) adventitious root modifications.

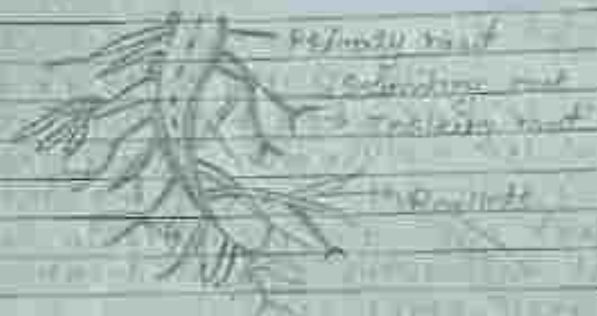
4) Tap Root Modification: →

~~xxxxx~~

There are two types of tap root modification such as

- 1) tap root modification for storage
- 2) tap root modification for respiration
- 3) Tap root modification for storage

Tap root



i) Tap root modification for storage →

The tap root or the primary root becomes thick and fleshy due to the storage of food materials. These are called root tubers or tubercular roots.



Conical root (Carrot)
 Fusiform root (Beet)
 Napiform root (Beetroot)

Tap Root Modification for Storage

Tap root modification for storage are of three types based on their shapes such as conical root (Carrot), Fusiform root

(Radish), napiform root (Beet-root)

* Modification of tap root for respiration

In marshy salty places the soil aeration becomes poor due to water saturation. The plants growing in such marshy and salty places gives rise to certain erect root called the pneumatophores or respiratory roots.

ex. Rhizophora, Avicennia etc

* ADVENTITIOUS ROOT MODIFICATIONS: →

Adventitious root modifications are three types such as following.

1) Adventitious root modification for storage →

In some plants the adventitious root or the fibrous roots absorb and store the atmospheric moisture. These plants do not have directly contact with the soil.

2) Photosynthetic or Assimilatory Roots:

In some plants the adventitious roots becomes green and carry on photosynthesis. These roots are called as photosynthetic or assimilatory roots. They absorb moisture, CO_2 sunlight and bring about the photosynthesis.

② What is stem & explain modification of stem?

Stems → The negatively geotropic, positively phototropic, ascending and aerial organ of a plant body with nodes and internodes is called as stem.

* PARTS OF A TYPICAL STEM →

- The stem have well developed nodes and internodes.
- The stem bears leaves, flowers and fruits.
- The lateral branches of the stem are exogenous in origin i.e. they arise from the tissue which are in the periphery of the main axis (cortex).
- The buds are nothing but the young shoots, yet to develop.
- In some plants like Eryophyllum the buds are developed abnormally on the leaves called the epiphyllous buds or adventitious buds.

* FUNCTIONS OF STEM →

The function of stems are of two types

1] PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF STEM →

The main functions performed by the stem are called as the primary functions. The primary functions are of two types, such as:

- 1) To give support to the branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.
- 2) To conduct water and minerals from the leaves to all the remaining parts of the plant body.

SECONDARY FUNCTIONS OF STEM :-

In addition to normal primary functions the stem performs certain additional functions by showing structural modifications called as the secondary functions. There are three types of structural modifications of stem to perform secondary functions such as:

- 1) Aerial stem modifications
- 2) Sub aerial stem modification
- 3) Underground stem modifications

AERIAL STEM MODIFICATIONS :-

The structural changes in the aerial stem to perform secondary functions are called aerial stem modifications. There are five types of aerial stem modifications such as:

Tendrils :-

A stem modification in which the axillary bud

bud or extra axillary bud or apical bud or floral bud forms a thin wing and highly sensitive structure is called as the tendrils

- Tendrils help plant to climb over the
- They are leaf less, coiled, structures with adhesive glands for fixation
- The tendrils formed from the axillary bud are very common in plants like passiflora
- The tendrils formed from the floral bud are very common in plants like Antigonon.

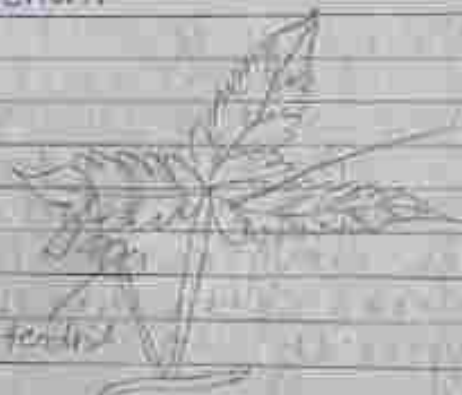


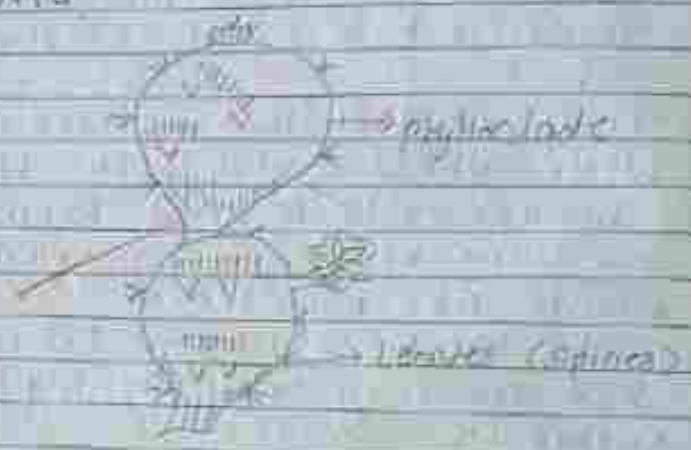
fig. stem tendrils

Thorns :->

Hard, pointed, straight or curved structures developed at the nodal regions of the stem by the modification of axillary bud are called thorns

- Thorns provide protection to the plants

in xerophytic conditions.
 - The stem becomes flat like a leaf and performs photosynthesis as in *Opuntia*



Eg: *Phylloclade*

iv) cladodes :-> the axillary buds which become fleshy due to the cladodes are green, cylindrical or flattened stem branches of limited growth.

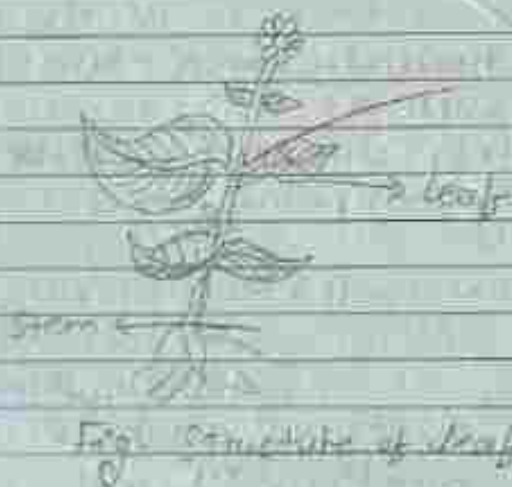


Eg: *Phyllocladus, cladodes*

Q.3 Explain The structure of function of leaf.

→ Leaf :->

The leaves are green, thin flat expanded structure, produce on the stem at the nodes are called as leaf.



Type of leaf :->

There are two types of leaves such as

- 1] simple leaves
- 2] compound leaves

1] Simple leaf :->

1] A leaf with entire leaf lamina or with highly incised leaf lamina, is called simple leaf.

- 2] The simple leaves are common in many plants leaves are like mango

2) compound leaf: → A leaf in which the lamina is highly incised and divide into a number of leaflets is called compound leaf

- The leaflets are borne on a common axis and they do not bear any axillary buds in their axils.
- The leaflets are also called as pinnae

- The compound leaves are of two types such as

- 1) pinnately compound leaves
- 2) palmately compound leaves

FUNCTIONS OF LEAF: →

The functions of leaf are of types such as

- 1) primary functions of leaf
- 2) secondary functions of leaf

1) primary functions of leaf: → The main functions performed by the leaf are called as the primary function

- The primary functions are of two types such as.

1) photosynthesis: →

The process in which the leaves with green pigments synthesize their food by making use of sunlight

* Secondary Functions of leaf :->

In addition to the normal primary functions, the leaves perform certain additional functions by showing structural modifications called as Secondary functions.

- There are eight types of structural modification of leaves to perform secondary functions as

- 1) leaf tendrils
- 2) leaf hooks
- 3) leaf spines
- 4) phyllodes
- 5) scale leaves
- 6) reproductive leaves
- 7) trap leaves
- 8) leaf bladder

1) leaf tendrils :->

- 1) Tendrils is a slender thin sensitive living leafless and called structure
 - 2) It helps plants to climb over the object
 - 3) In *Lathyrus* the entire leaf is modified into tendril
 - 4) In pistia terminal leaflets are modified into tendril
- In *Aletris* leaf base is modified into tendril

* SUB AERIAL STEM MODIFICATION

- The structural change in the stem to grow in the sub aerial conditions and to perform secondary functions are called the sub-aerial stem modification.
- This type of modification is found in many herbaceous plants with a thin delicate and weak stem.
- They propagate quickly by vegetative.
- The sub aerial stem modifications are of four types such as

1) runner → If stem with long and thin internodes creeping over the surface of the soil, is called the runner. *grass, onion, Marjoram*

2) sucker → 1) It is a modification runner
2) In this type the runner originates as a lateral branch from the underground axillary bud of an aerial shoot

3) stolon → 1) A slender horizontal runner which gives rise to new plant at its tip or below the solid surface as in *coconut*, is called stolon.

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Name :- Saumil Sabil Anjum
class :- 10th first year
sub :- Botany
Paper :- II cell & molecules Biology
Roll No :- 125

1) Explain the ultra structure of eukaryotic cell?

The eukaryotic cell are eukaryotic nucleated are much larger than prokaryotic cell these are true envelope system these are the true cells which occur in the plants for algae to angiosperm in plant from protozoa to mammals these cell have different shape size and physiology. All the cell are composed of plasma membrane cytoplasm and organelles.

There are three type of eukaryotic cells viz plant cell, animal cell and fungal cell is similar. except some difference is betⁿ them.

1) Plant cell structure :-

An eukaryotic animal cell consist of the following components viz plasma membrane cytoplasm nucleus.

cell wall :- It is the outermost layer of plant cell is thick and rigid. It is composed of carbohydrates such as cellulose pectin hemicellulose and lignin and certain fatty substances like waxes.

ultrastructurally :- It consist of micro fibrillar network in matrix made up of cellulose protein rich complex substance lies in betⁿ the walls of adjoining cell called a middle lamella. It is formed immediately after the divisional cell

cytoplasm :- The plasma membrane is followed by the cytoplasm it distinguished in following structures

plasma membrane is followed by the cell organic fluid called as matrix or cyto. This cytosol serves to support the great variety of small molecules viz glucose amino acid nucleotides, vitamins, minerals, oxygen and ions are concerned with cellular metabolism. Cytosol are concerned with cellular metabolism. Cytosol contains the contractile fibres which maintain cell shape and mobility and provide anchoring points for cytoplasmic there are three type of cytoskeleton

* cytoplasmic organelle :-

following are the cytoplasmic organelle embedded in the cytoplasm

1) Golgi apparatus :-

It was first described by Camillo Golgi in 1898. It is a cup shaped cytoplasmic organelle located near the nucleus. It consist of cell of smooth cisternae in parallel rows. It is surrounded by spherical membrane bound.

II) Endoplasmic reticulum :- It was first introduced by Porter in 1953. The cytoplasm of most animal cells has an extensive membrane limited network called as endoplasmic reticulum.

III) cytoplasmic vacuoles :- The cytoplasm contains numerous small or large size hollow fluid filled structures called as vacuoles originated from endoplasmic reticulum & Golgi apparatus. It is lined by lipoprotein membrane. It performs the function of storage, transmission and the maintenance of internal pressure of the cell.

IV) lysosomes :- The name lysosomes was given by DeWane in 1955. The cytoplasm of animal cells contains many tiny spherical or irregularly shaped membrane bound vesicles known as lysosomes.

V) peroxisomes :- there are tiny circular membrane bound organelles containing crystal core of enzymes such as urate oxidase, peroxidase, D- amino oxidase and catalase. Found in liver & kidney cells.

VI) mitochondria :- the oxygen consuming cellular organelles are bounded by two units membrane. The outer mitochondrial membrane resembles with the plasma membrane structure and chemical composition. Inner mitochondrial membrane contains proton pumps.

VII) Ribosomes :- These are tiny spherical dense particles of $150 \times 100 \text{ \AA}$. Contain equal amount of protein and RNA they may exist either in free state in the cytosol or attached to rough Endoplasmic reticulum.

VIII) microtubules :- microtubules are found in the cytoplasm of all types of eukaryotic cell except human erythrocyte. These are long,

a) Cilia & flagella :-

Cilia and flagella are hair like structures that project from the surface of a variety of eukaryotic cells. bacteria also possess structures referred as flagella.

a) Basal bodies and centrioles :-

Basal bodies and centrioles are similar in structure and function anding nucleating centres. microtubules grow. centrioles are cylinders that measure $0.2 \mu\text{m} \times 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ across at both ends.

Nucleus :- The nucleus is centrally located & spherical structure which controls all vital activities of the cytoplasm.

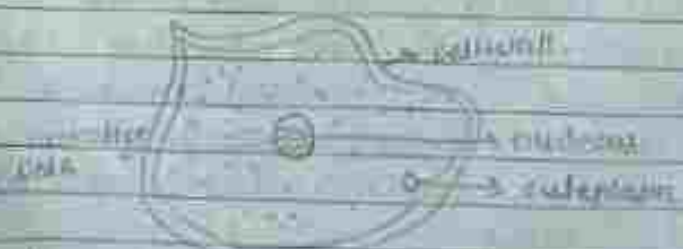
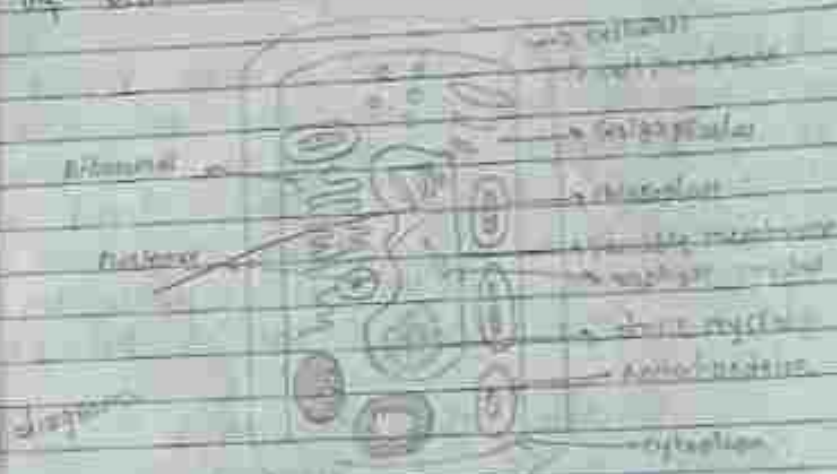


Fig. Eukaryotic cell

- 1) Nucleoid is conspicuous darkly stained circular sub-organell. It lacks any limiting membrane and its formed during interphase by DNA or nucleolar organizer.



- 2) Describe in detail structure prokaryotic cell
 → The prokaryotic cell are small simple microscopic and most primitive. The size of prokaryotic cell ranges from 1 to 10 μm . The prokaryotic cell came into existence i.e. about perhaps 35 billion years ago by abiogenesis. i.e. about 35 billion years ago. The prokaryotic cell are most primitive type of cell available. From the morphological point of view in prokaryotic cell the nuclear material is not lined by nuclear membrane called as incipient nucleus or nucleoid. It contain a single circular chromosome formed of a double stranded DNA. In all prokaryotic cell the plasma membrane is surrounded by a cell wall the cell wall is composed of animal sugars &

muscular mid but solely cellulose these are
intracellularly lined with cytoplasm without cell or viz
mitochondria, lysosomes, golgi body, endoplasmic
reticulum etc. The peritrophic cell contain ribosomes

- 1) Escherichia coli :- E. coli is gram negative bacillus,
- cell spherical bacillus of human and other vertebrate
It is heterotrophic some strain of Koliform &
binds easily to some containing target cell on
the surface of gut lining of mammals
eg. mannose residues of epithelial cell of human
gut or colon. One cell cell is but 2.0 μ m

Function of Ribosomes :-

Following are funⁿ of Ribosomes

- 1) Ribosomes synthesis of RNA. during translation the
small subpharmic ribosomal subunit firstly binds
to m-RNA strand & then to large ribosomal
subunit below it
- 2) large ribosomal subunit allow mRNA strands to
bind to the m-RNA codon
- 3) the metal ions of Ribosomes like Mg^{++}
 Ca^{++} , Mn^{++} plays an active role in translation
- 4) Ribosomes directly involved in the synthesis of
proteins

2) Cyanobacteria or blue green Algae :-

eg. like E. coli it is also gram
negative bacteria. it is also called as cyanobacteria
bacteria is oxygen yielding photosynthetic blue
green alga. It is one of the most primitive

and successful group of organisms on the earth, more are 3.5 billion years old they form another group of prokaryotic organisms includes 1500 species or 87 genera & 250 species are found in India.

3) Describe structure of function of Ribosomes



1) The ribosomes are chief spherical structure of 100-200 \AA in diameter each ribosome is porous, deated and composed of two subunits one Ribosome or Ribosome is large is size and large two types of ribosomes i.e. 70S & 80S of the 70S ribosomes :- The Ribosomes occur in size than 80S type have 50S sedimentation coefficient 70S with molecular weight 2.7×10^6 subunit 30S & 30S the 50S ribosomal subunit is large in size has the size of 160 \AA to 180 \AA . The 70S ribosomes contain m-RNA (40-60%) and protein (30-35%) it consist of these types of E-RNA, P-RNA, S-RNA, 16S RNA, 23S-RNA.

2) The 80S Ribosomes :-

The Ribosomes have the sedimentation coefficient of 80S & molecular weight is 90×10^6 daltons. These Ribosomes occur in eukaryotic cell of plant & animal. The Ribosomes of mitochondria & chloroplast are always smaller than 80S ribosomes. Eg. 77S ribosomes in mitochondria of fungi, 60S, 77S ribosomes in chloroplast are 70S types. The 80S ribosome consist of two subunits viz. 60S & 40S. The 60S ribosomal subunit is done the 28S, 5.8S, 5.8S, 23S r-RNA occurs in large ribosomal subunit while the 40S r-RNA is helical & contain paired bases due to hairpin loops. 1.6×10^6 daltons. The 18S r-RNA has 2100 nucleotides & molecular weight is 0.6×10^6 daltons. & 23S r-RNA

3) 80S Ribosomes :-

80S ribosomes occur in mitochondria of eukaryotic cells. It consist of 35S larger subunit & 20S smaller ribosomal subunit. The 35S ribosomes lack 5S rRNA occur in larger subunit i.e. in 35S subunit & 12S r-RNA occur in smaller subunit.

Date / / 20

Page

24/8-19

100
100

Name :- Kamble Apelcha Babrusan

Class :- B.Sc. T.Y.

subject :- chemistry

(physical + Inorganic chemistry)

Q2) State and explain Henry Law.

→ This distribution law is given by chemist Henry so called as Henry law.

"The law states that at constant temperature the solubility of gas in liquid is directly proportional to the pressure of gas above it."

We can express as $C = k \times p$

where C is solubility of gas

k is Henry's constant

p is pressure of gas



Fig - Illustration of Henry Law

Explanation:-

It is a vessel containing liquid and gas in shaker at equilibria the gas can be regarded as distribution between the liquid phase B and gas phase A. Let we can consider,

C_1 is concentration of phase A

C_2 is concentration of phase B

Applying distribution law

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = k_D$$

k_D is distribution coefficient.

According to Henry law

molar concentration of gas is proportional to its pressure P .

Hence,

$$\frac{C}{P} = k$$

$$C = k \times P$$

This is Henry's law equation

Like distribution law, Henry's law applied for dilute solutions of gases which do not react with solvent. If a mixture of gases is in contact individual with liquid, only partial pressure not total pressure determines the mass of each gas dissolving in liquid. so we get the solubility of gas proportional to its partial pressure.

Q.2) State Nernst's distribution law.

→ Nernst studied the distribution of solutes between different appropriate pairs of solvents. He gave a generalization which governs the distribution of solute between non-miscible solvents.

Nernst distribution law: "If solute X having the same molecular condition distributes itself between two immiscible solvents A and B in such a way that the ratio of the concentration in the two solvents is a constant at a constant temperature in both solvents, independent of any other molecular species present."

$$\frac{[X]_A}{[X]_B} = K_D \quad \text{Therefore,} \quad \frac{C_1}{C_2} = K_D$$

where,

C_1 is concentration of X in solvent A
 C_2 is concentration of X in solvent B

K_D is distribution coefficient or ratio of distribution.

Q3) Describe Extraction with a solvent.

- 1) The extraction of an organic substance from aqueous solution is imp application of distribution law.
- 2) The process is carried by shaking the aqueous solution with a immiscible organic solvent (ether in a separate funnel).
- 3) Most of the organic substance passing into ether layer.
- 4) on standing, the aqueous and ether layer separate in funnel. The lower layer is run out leaving the ether layer behind.
- 5) this is then transferred to a distillation flask. Ether is distilled over while the organic substance is left as residue in the flask.
- 6) This process do repeated with aqueous layer left after the first extraction with fresh quantity of the solvent.
- 7) The greater ratio of distribution is in favor of the organic solvents, the greater will be the amount extracted in any one operation.
- 8) other solvent we can be used for extraction are hexane, benzene, acetone, chloroform, carbon disulphide, etc.

Q4) Give Applications of distribution law

→ Distribution law has most application in laboratory & industry.

- 1) Solvent extraction: It is used for the separation of organic & aqueous solution.
- 2) Liquid-liquid Chromatography (partition): This technique used for the separation of organic material.
- 3) In de-silverization of lead (Parker's process)
- 4) Confirmatory test for liberation of Br & I
- 5) Determination of polymerization (association) & as well as ionization (dissociation) in solvents.
- 6) Determination of solubility in different solvents.
- 7) Reducing the formula of a complex ion.
- 8) Distribution indicators.

Solute dissolve in mixture of water and

Q5) Give Different types of organometallic compounds.

→ Ionic organometallic compounds:

Such compounds are formed when the negative charge of the hydrogenion anion is delocalised over carbon atoms in the aromatic or unsaturated ring. $K^+ C_6H_5^-$ is a common example of this type where delocalization

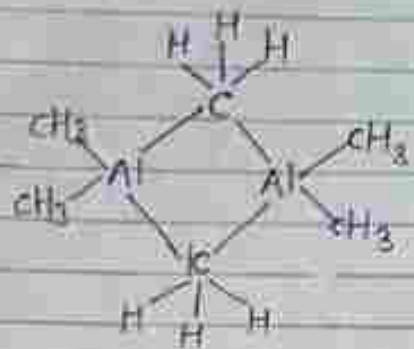
or negative charge is over all five carbon atoms of cyclopentadienyl anion give rise to stable complex. Some other ex- $\text{Na}^+ \text{C}_5\text{H}_5^-$, Phenyl Sodium $\text{Na}^+ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5^-$.

II) Covalent organometallic compounds :-

Covalent organometallic compounds are formed by less electropositive metals. The bonding between metal and carbon of hydrocarbon may be single, double or triple. metal-carbon single bond ex- $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Li}$, metal-carbon double bond ex- $(\text{Co})_5 \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. These covalent organometallic compounds are soluble in organic solvents and insoluble in water.

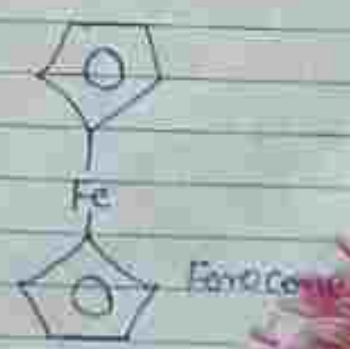
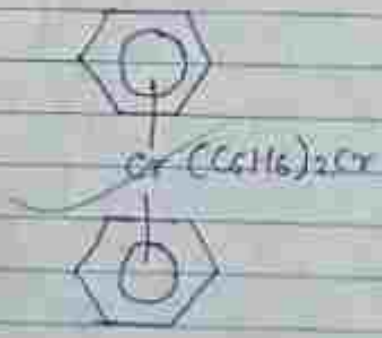
III) Electron deficient organometallic compounds :-

Compounds of Li, Be, Mg and Al with bridging alkyl groups are appear in this category. For ex- dimeric trialkyl aluminium (Al_2Me_6) , polymeric dimethyl beryllium $(\text{BeMe}_2)_n$, diethyl magnesium $(\text{MgEt}_2)_n$, etc. These compounds possess high charge to mass ratio and thus have strongly polarising cation which results in polar covalent bonds.



Structure of dimeric AlMe₂Et

III) Transition metal organometallic compounds:-
 In these type of organometallic compounds, the transition metal forms bonds with more than one carbon atom of the same organic compound. The interaction occurs between p-orbitals of the organic ligands with the d or p-orbitals of metal atoms. The ligands which form organometallic compounds with transition metals are butadiene, cyclopentadiene, benzene etc.



Ex:-

Date

Page No.

Expt. No.

2018-19

Name : Lowale Poonam Shikharaj

Subject : Physical Chemistry

$\frac{10}{10}$

Std : B.Sc. Pg

Semester : II

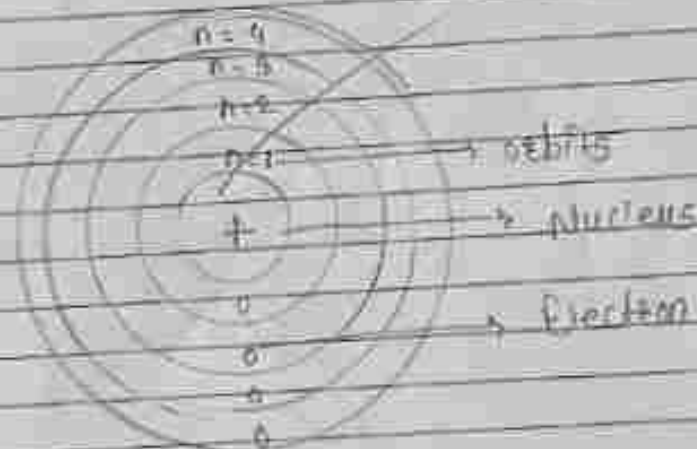
Shivnesi Mahavidyalaya Shikharaj Anantpal.

Teacher's Signature

Q.1. Explain in detail Bohr's atomic model.

→ The Bohr's theory based on the planck's quantum theory and it explain the new model of atom which over come the drawback of Rutherford atomic theory he gave sum postulat to explain.

- Atomic structure



Electron travels around the nucleus in specific premeditated and is known orbit in each orbit different energy and at distance from the nucleus the orbits are the letter alphabet n is each number orbit 1, 2, 3, 4 or k, l, m, n as the distance from nucleus increases.

3. While in this specific orbit and electron does not radiance or loss energy.
 ∴ In each of these orbit the energy of electron radiance of since that is negative bases on gen energy hence the specific orbit while is electron on atom are refer to as energy or simple energy levels.

5. An electron can move from an energy level to another by atom or atom jumps only.
 ∴ When electron respice of loss of energy that is ground state one jump in the higher excited stage by absorbing energy.

4. The angular momentum of an electron orbiting surrounding nucleus is an integral multiple of $\frac{h}{2\pi}$ that is

Angular momentum

$$m v r = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

1. It fails to explain the atomic spectrum of elements containing more than one electrons.

Teacher's Signature: _____

2. The individual lines in hydrogen spectrum is hyper fine spectrum could not explain by Bohr's theory.

3. It fail to explain the splitting of atomic spectral line (orbital splitting) in presence of magnetic field (Zeeman effect) and external electric field (Stark effect)

orbit

orbital

s



p



d



f



Q.2 Derive an expression for velocity & energy of an electron.

velocity of an electron

$$\text{The radius of Bohr's orbit } r = \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 m v^2}$$

But according to the Bohr's theory $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$

$$v = \frac{nh}{2\pi mr}$$

Value of r in the above the equation $v = \frac{nh}{2\pi m r}$

$$2\pi m r = \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi m e^2}$$

$$v = \frac{0.0027}{n} \times \frac{e}{h}$$

After sub the value of all constant we get velocity of electron.

$$v = 2.16 \times 10^6 \times \frac{e}{m} \text{ m/sec}$$

Energy of an electron

The Bohr's theory unable to derive an expression energy.

n^{th} orbital

The expression derive for hydrogen for is given below

$$E_n = \left[\frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{n^2 h^2} \right]$$

Where,

E_n = energy of electron in n^{th} orbit

Z = atomic number

h = planck constant

m = mass of electron [9.10×10^{-31} kg]

e = charge of electron [1.602×10^{-19} esu]

h = [6.626×10^{-34} esu]

• For hydrogen energy of an electron

$$E_n = \left(\frac{2.178 \times 10^{-18}}{n^2} \right)$$

The value of energy of an electron in electron volt is

$$E_n = \frac{13.595}{n^2} \text{ eV atom}^{-1}$$

According to the electron in the ground state i.e. and in excited state n and n_0 given as.

$$E_n = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{n^2 h^2}$$

$$E_{n_0} = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{(n_0)^2 h^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_{n_0} - E_n = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{h^2} \left(\frac{1}{n_0^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad (1)$$

Teacher's Signature

And according to the photon theory
 $\Delta E = h\nu = hc$ — (2)

c is velocity of light
 from equation — (1) & (2)

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi^2 e^4 m}{h^2} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n_0^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi^2 e^4 m}{n^2 c} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n_0^2} \right)$$

OR

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n_0^2} \right)$$

Wavelength of λ can be calculated, c, m, h, n, n_0 .

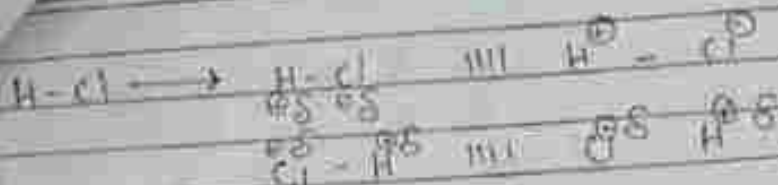
Q.9 Explain in detail the intermolecular forces present in liquid state.

Intermolecular force of interaction in liquid state:

1. Dipole-dipole interaction:

A polar attraction like HCl gas. A molecule has \oplus & \ominus charge at the end. Hence \oplus end attracts \ominus end of dipole & hence force the attractive forces from the liquid due to the two different process is known as dipole-dipole interaction.

Teacher's Signature



2. London-London force of attraction:

The weak forces between non-polar molecule or atom in which the electronic force of attraction present between the nucleus of one atom with the electron of the atom with the electron of the other atom this is called as induced dipole & Hyper interaction is temporary.

It is very weak type of forces of attraction.



Q4 Define the following term & give its unit

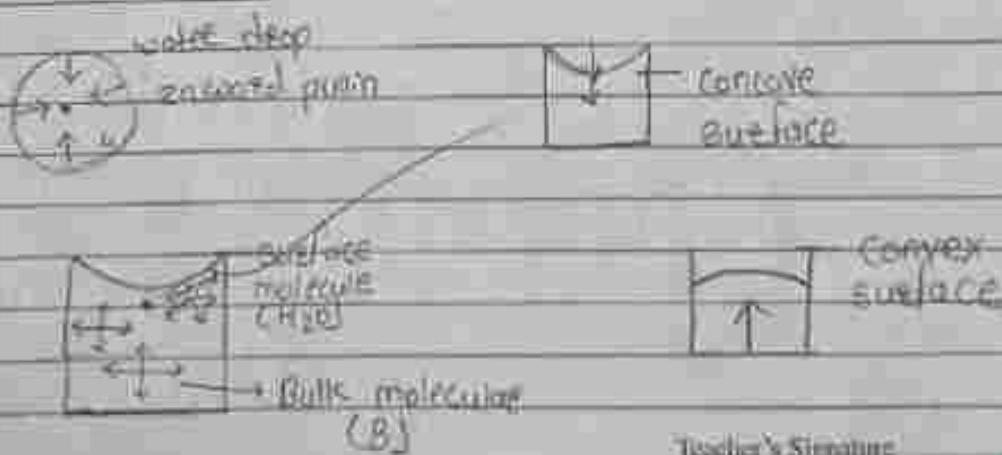
1. Surface Tension:

The surface force acting along the surface of liquid at right angle to any line 1 cm in length.

It is force in type in type acting along the surface of liquid at right angle to any one centimeter (1 cm) in length is known as surface tension.

It is physical property of liquid which arise due to the intermolecular forces of attraction between the liquid molecules. The molecules which is a present (Bulk) is forces most part of the liquid (Bulk) is attracted equally in all direction by molecule which is at the surface around it that is saturated of the forces take place. But the molecule which is at the surface is not a molecule in all direction there is a not a molecule which is a only down ward force acting in it hence surface molecule is pulled in inward direction thus there is a energy of each molecule.

Hence the some of water drops spherical in shape to minimize surface area.



Teacher's Signature _____

In the capillary tube or any vessel the same liquid concave meniscus due to the presence of surface tension.

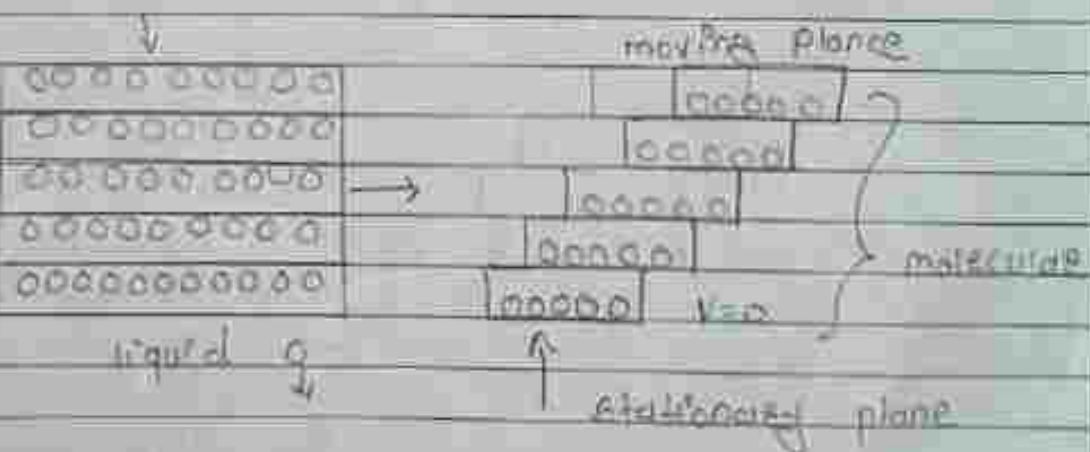
• Unit of surface tension:

The surface tension is denoted by (σ) . In CGS system the unit of surface tension is dyne cm^{-1} in SI system the unit of surface tension is $\text{Newton per meter (Nm}^{-1}\text{)}$.

2. Viscosity:

"Viscosity of liquid is a measure of its frictional resistance".

A liquid may be considered to be a molecular layer arranged one over other when shearing force is applied to a liquid it flows. However, the forces of friction between the layers offer resistance to this.



The molecules layer in contact with stationary surface has a velocity & the successive layer about it move with increasing higher velocities in the direction of the flow.

• Units of Viscosity :

Viscosity is denoted by letter η in Gas system its unit is $\text{gm cm}^{-1} \text{poise}$
 10^{-2} - centipoise
 10^{-3} - millipoise

SI unit of viscosity is $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
 $1 \text{ poise} = 1 \text{ gm cm}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$

3. Promotes :

1. change of lattice spacing - the lattice spacing of the catalyst is changed thus enriching the spaces between the catalyst particles. the adsorbed molecules of the reactant are further weakened & broken this make the reaction go faster.

2. Increases in number of peak & cracks the presence the promoter increases the number of peaks & cracks the concentration of the reactant molecules and hence the rate is a common characteristics of heterogeneous catalysis.

Teacher's Signature

What is the effect of temperature on surface tension and explain the relation of surface tension by dual number method.

Effect of temperature on surface tension
 Generally temperature increases then the surface tension also decreases that is $\gamma \propto \frac{1}{T}$. Because when temperature increases then kinetic energy of liquid molecules is also increases.

\therefore Intermolecular forces of attraction is decreased and hence intermolecular force decreases surface tension decreases.

$$\therefore \gamma = \left(\frac{M}{S} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot k (t_c - t) \quad (1)$$

This equation shows the relationship between temperature & surface tension.

Where k = its constant that is temperature coefficient.

t_c = critical temperature

t = Any other temperature

$\left(\frac{M}{S} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ represent molar surface energy of liquid

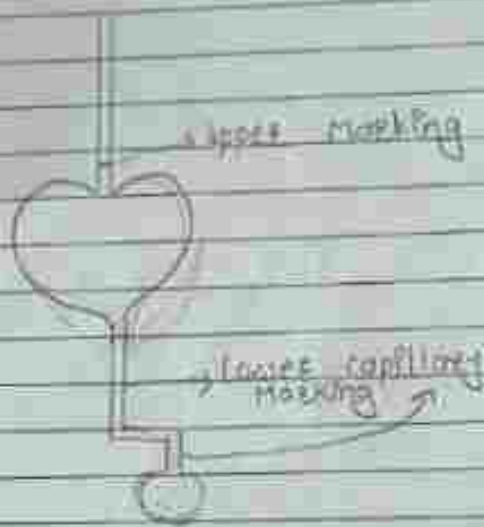


Fig: Stalagmometer.

The surface tension of any liquid can be measured with the help of stalagmometer which consists of long glass tube having capillary end. The end of stalagmometer it also have upper & lower marking with the help of stalagmometer the surface tension of liquid can be measured by two methods.

- Drop Number method:

By counting the number drops of two different liquid at the same interval of same volume.

Teacher's Signature

Date _____ Page No _____

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17/11/18

Shriwaseeli Mahavidyalay Shirur A

Name :- Dhapase Vaishali Sankshita
class :- B.A. Tally
Subject :- Sociology (एम. वसमानशास्त्री
विद्यार्थी)

Sem - V

Teacher :- Dr. P. R. Mutha Ste

अभ्यास वर्ष - 2018-19



प्रा. हर्वर्ट एमेन्सरचा उत्क्रांतीवादाचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा ?

⇒ प्रस्तावना :-

ऑगस्टन कॉम्बच्या नेतृत्व
महत्त्वाचा मानला जाणारा विचारवंत म्हणून
हर्वर्ट एमेन्सर यांचे नाव घेतले जाते.
ब्रिटिश विचारवंत हर्वर्ट एमेन्सर यांनी
मांडलेल्या नेविक एंड्रिया सिद्धांतामुळे
जगाभर प्रसिद्धी मिळाली. त्याचप्रमाणे
हर्वर्ट एमेन्सर व ऑगस्टन कॉम्ब यांनी
मांडलेल्या उत्क्रांतीवादी विवादाचा पुरस्कार
मानला जातो परंतु याबाबत विचारवंतां
मताभेद दिसून येते.



* जीवितपरिचय :-

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांचा जन्म २७ एप्रिल १८२० मध्ये इंग्लंडमधील डर्बी या काह्यम जाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव विश्वम् गोर्न स्पेन्सर होते. हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांचे कुटुंब प्रोटेस्टंट पंथीय होते. म्हणून त्यांच्यावर पुरोगम विचारांचा प्रभाव होता. हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांनी आधिसौख्यिकीची पदवी आपादन केली व त्या पदवीच्या आहारे १८३७ मध्ये रेल्वेमध्ये डॅमिनीआर्या नोकरी केली. परंतु काही कारण त्याला ती नोकरी ओडल्यानेतर कडकदण्ड श्रद्धेचा वृत्तमज्ञान वृत्तमज्ञापदाची नोकरी पत्करली. या काळामध्ये त्यांनी विविध ग्रंथांचे वाचन केले. त्याचप्रमाणे या काळामध्ये विविध ग्रंथांचे लेखन केले. त्यातील ग्रंथ पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

ग्रंथसंपदा :-

- ① १८५५ - १८५७ - जीवशास्त्रीय मूलतत्वे
- Principles of Biology

- ② 1870 - 1890. principles of Ethic ब्रिटीश राज्य
 Principles of Sociology अ. सुबुल
- ③ 1835 - Study of Sociology व्याप्तानशास्त्र
- ④ 1884 - मनुष्याविस्मृष्टि वाच्य

याशिवाय व्यावहारिक स्थितीशास्त्र
 मानसशास्त्राची मूलनतवे अशा विविध लेखन
 त्यांनी केले. अशा या विचारवंतांचे निध
 8 डिसेंबर 1903 मध्ये.

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सरचा प्रभाव :-

ऑगस्ट कोर
 रॉबर्टाचार हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर हा महत्त्वाचा
 विचारवंत मानला जातो. त्यांनी मांडलेल्या
 एव्हरेटिस विचारापर विविध व्यक्तींचा आणि
 विचारवंतांचा प्रभाव आढळून येतो. हर्बर्ट
 स्पेन्सर ने मांडलेल्या व्यक्तीवद्दी विचार
 लीनर त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती प्रभाव
 असलेला दिसून येतो.



① हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सरचा उत्क्रांतीवाद सिद्धांत :-
पार्वर्धनी :-

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांनी मांडलेल्या या सिद्धांतावर प्रामुख्यत्वे ओगस्ट फॉरब्स आणि डार्विनच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव आढळतो. या विचारांमधून हा सिद्धांत मांडला आहे.

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांच्यामते जे विश्व निर्माण झाले आहे त्या विश्व निर्मितीचा भाग एक विशिष्ट प्रजा प्रकारची अकती झाली आहे.

४ स्पेन्सरचा उत्क्रांतीवाद :-

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांनी उत्क्रांतीवादची कल्पना नव्याने ठेवण्यासाठी यांमुळे हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सरला उत्क्रांतीवादचो जनक असे म्हणतात. त्यांच्यामते उत्क्रांतीवादच सामाजिक परिवर्तन होत असते.



हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सरच्या उत्क्रांतीवादी सिद्धान्ताने अत्यल्प स्वात्मिक मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे व्यापक श्रेणीत

१. लाकळी ही निरंतर शिकवारी आहे
२. पदार्थ हा अविनाशी असतो.
३. प्रत्येक पदार्थ कमीत कमी विशेषतेने तिकडे किंवा जास्तत जास्त ओढ आहे तिकडे अनिमान होते.

अशिकेची तीन बाबकाप्रमाणे हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर स्वात्मिक मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे उत्क्रांतीवादी दृष्टीकोन मांडला आहे हे तीन पुढीलप्रमाणे

- ॐ भौतिक विज्ञानाचे स्वरूप
- ॐ लाकळीचे स्वरूप
- ॐ पदार्थाचे स्वरूप

शास्त्रीय तीन बाबकाचे विवेचन हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर यांनी पुढीलप्रमाणे केले आहे





① भौतिक संस्थाचे स्वरूप :-

खर्च व्यय

यंत्रणेला जास्ती आणि पदार्थ या दोन घटकांमुळे जगाची भौतिक जागा पसरून घेऊन घटकांपैकी कोणता घटक अगोदर निर्माण झाला आहे हे सांगता येणे नसले तरी हे दोघे घटक परस्पर शर अंतर्भाव असलेले दिसून येते.

② जास्तीचे स्वरूप :-

जास्तीचे स्वरूप

हे पदार्थाच्या स्वरूपाप्रमाणेच असते. जास्ती आणि पदार्थ या दोन घटकांपैकी कोणता घटक अगोदर निर्माण झालेला आहे हे सांगता येणे अशक्य आहे. जास्ती आणि पदार्थ यांची कोणता घटक अगोदर निर्माण झाला आहे हे सांगता येणे नसले तरी हे दोघे घटक परस्पर शर अंतर्भाव असलेले दिसून येतात.





③ पदार्थाचे स्वरूप :-

पदार्थाचे स्वरूप हे आकृतीप्रमाणेच असते म्हणजेच पदार्थ हा स्थिर असू शकत नाही. म्हणजेच तो अनिश्चित असतो किंवा पदार्था हा नष्ट होत नाही. रस होत नाही पदार्थ हा वेगवेगळ्या अवस्थामा निरंतर असणेला दिसून येतो.

या तीन मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे सर्व्हट अमेन्सर यांनी अणुक्रांतीवादी सिद्धांत मांडला आहे हा सिद्धांत मांडण्याअगोदर लॉन्ची अणुक्रांती म्हणजे काय त्याची व्याख्या केली आहे.

उदा. लुप्तप्रायिता हे जण आकार विरहित मालीच्या दिशाप्रमाणे होते. त्यांना आकृती होती. या आकृतीतून त्या पदार्थांना रानी प्राप्त आली.

अमेन्सर यांना हा सिद्धांत दोन स्वरूपांमध्ये मांडला.

- ① जीववादी स्वरूप
- ② आण्विक स्वरूप



४ मुख्यभाषा टिका :-

टिका करव्यान येने कि हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सने विकास किंवा प्रगती यांचा संबंध उक्ता तीशी जोडता आहे.

२) हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सर यांच्या सिद्धांतानुसार हे स्पष्ट होते कि उक्ता ही एक आर्विधिक प्रक्रिया आहे. परंतु वास्तवता नशी नाही. कारण जगातील अर्ब असमानाची कुण्या एकाच पायळीवर आलेली दिसून येते.

३) हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सर यांच्या सिद्धांतावर बर्नेस यांनी अशी टिका केली की हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सर यांनी सांगलेला सिद्धांतान अनेक चुटी आहेत.

४) हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सरच्या सिद्धांतावर गिडिंगन यांनी अशी टिका केली कि हर्वर्ट स्पेन्सर यांचा हा सिद्धांत वास्तव फर्मी आहे आणि दिशाभूल करणारा आधीक आहे.

५) या सिद्धांतावर अशी ही टिका करव्यान आली आहे कि हा सिद्धांत वास्तव फर्मी आणि मनोरंजक आधीक आहे.



DATE: 20/11/20

Page No.

Page No.

Assignment No. 1

Name :- Mall Durga Galati

class :- BSC - IV

Sub :- Biodiversity of chordates
zoology.

Q. 2) Describe general characters of Aves.

- 1) Aves are birds. They are warm blooded flying vertebrates with beaks, wings and feathers.
- 2) They are chordates because the embryo develops a notochord.
- 3) The brain is enclosed in a cranium. So they are cephalata.
- 4) They are vertebrates because they contain a skeletal column.
- 5) They have jaws, so they are included in Gnathostomata.
- 6) They have 4 limbs. So they are called Tetrapods.
- 7) They develop amnion. So they are called Amniota.
- 8) The skin is dry and skin glands are absent.
- 9) The jaws are elongated into a beak or bill.
- 10) The fore limbs are modified into wings.
- 11) The teeth are absent.
- 12) The vertebrae are heterocercous.
- 13) The ribs are double-headed.



* tell - शेषी
tell is long and folded

* thorax - पुंड्रिया पायाच्या वरचा भाग
thorax is the upper part of forelimp

* abdomen - शरीराच्या पायाच्या वरचा भाग / पोटाचा भाग
abdomen is the upper part of Hindlimb system

Assignment - I

Name :- Jadhav Rupali
class :- B.Sc. F.Y
subject :- zoology

Q1) External characters of rat :-

14) External characters of Habitat and Habits

* Rat :- Usually leads a fossorial life

- It can live in burrows
- It live in group of Habits
- same size and colour

1) House mouse - घराने में
size 7 to 9 mm Head and body length
3 to 7 mm long colour gray
and brown

2) Common Rat :- कुटी रात
colour is brownish
gray body length 12 mm long

3) ship Rat :- काले रत
colour is black size
H. 8 to 20 mm Head and 13 mm
long body length
it closed by play
dress

- * Digestive system consist of pharynx, intestine, excretory system consist of flame cells.
- * Sense organs present.
- * they are mostly hermaphrodite.
- * Reproduction sexual and asexual, life cycle simple.

Class II Trematoda :-

- * Ectoparasitic and endoparasitic form, commonly called as flukes.
- * Body shape is leaf like, dorsoventrally flattened.
- * Body wall without epidermis and cilia.
- * Body is not covered with cuticle.
- * well developed suckers usually present.
- * Digestive system incomplete consist of mouth, pharynx and forked intestine.
- * Excretory system consists of flame cells.
- * They mostly hermaphrodite.
- * Life history simple or complicated.

Class III Cestoda :-

- * Endoparasitic in the intestine in vertebrates.
- * Commonly called as tapeworm's body without epidermis and cilia but covered with cuticle.
- * Body usually divided into few to many proglottids.

Page No.			
Date			

Name :- Chafekar Sridevi Shirang
class :- B.Sc FY
subject :- Zoology
college :- Shivneri Mahavidyalaya

* Anterior end (Scolex) is provided with adhesive structure (Hooks and suckers).

* mouth and digestive system totally absent.

* Each proglottids contain complete Hermaphrodite reproductive system.

* Lifecycle require one or more hosts.

- * Shell - consists of single piece
- * Foot flat and ventral.
- * Gills external and serially arranged.
- * Sexes are separate (dioecious).

Class IV Gastropoda :-

- * Gastropods are marine, fresh water, terrestrial and few are parasitic.
- * Body unsegmented, asymmetrical.
- * Head consist of tentacles, eyes and mouth.
- * Foot ventral, broad, flat and muscular forming the creeping sole.
- * visceral mass spirally coiled.
- * Digestive system consist of pharynx, long oesophagus, stomach, intestine and anus.
- * Respiration by gills (external).
- * Excretory organs are metanephridia.
- * Sexes are separate in some forms hermaphrodite.

animals Intestine becomes 'U' shaped

* In general the circulatory system is open

* Respiratory organs are gills or skin in aquatic animals
lungs are developed in terrestrial form.

* Excretory system consists of metanephridia

* Nervous system consists of metanephridia

* Nervous system consists of sexes usually separate but some are hermaphroditic

* Fertilization is external or internal

* Development is direct or indirect

* Classification →

* The classification is adopted from Hyman (1957) with modifications from Parker and Haswell (1965).

Class. In Aplousophora is

* The body is worm like bilaterally symmetrical and

Development with larval stages:

Class V Scaphopoda:-

- mostly marine forms.
- Body bilaterally symmetrical.
- Eyes tentacles absent
- foot is reduced used for digging.
- Heart rudimentary
- Sexes are sep. circs.

Class VI Pelecypoda:-

Aquatic mostly marine some fresh water forms

Body laterally compressed head fused pharynx, jaws absents.

Mantle is bilobed.

Gills are paired on each side.

Coelom is reduced.

Alimentary canal is coiled with digestive gland.

Heart is within pericardium consist of ventricle and two auricles.

are paired

again diff w. x to dx

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = m^2 e^{mx}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = m^3 e^{mx}$$

similarly

$$\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = m^n e^{mx}$$

1) If $y = a^{\sin x}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

soln

$$y = a^{\sin x}$$

diff w. x to dx

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a^{\sin x} \log e^a \cdot \cos x$$

2) If $y = e^{\log(\sin x)}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

soln

$$y = e^{\log(\sin x)}$$

diff w. x to dx

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\log(\sin x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\log(\sin x)} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\log(\sin x)} \cdot \cot x$$

Question - 2024 - 20

1) If $y = \log[\sin x]$ then find dy/dx

Soln:-

$$y = \log[\sin x]$$

diff. with x to x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cot x$$

2) If $y = e^{ax+b}$ then find dy/dx

Soln:-

$$y = e^{ax+b}$$

diff. w x to x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{ax+b} \cdot a$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a e^{ax+b}$$

3) If $y = e^{\log[\cos x]}$ then find dy/dx

Soln:-

$$y = e^{\log[\cos x]}$$

Diff w x to x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\log[\cos x]} \cdot [-\sin x]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -e^{\log[\cos x]} \tan x$$

$$\text{ex) } y = \log(a^{x^2})$$

$$y = \log(a^{x^2})$$

diff. w.r.t. x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{a^{x^2}} \cdot a^{x^2} \log e^a$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \log e^a$$

14) If $y = \sqrt{x}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

soln - $y = \sqrt{x}$

diff. w.r.t. x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

i) show that $F(x) = x|x|$ is differentiable at $x=0$

soln - $F(x) = x|x|$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D^+ f(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

Examine the function f where

$$f(x) = x \left(\frac{e^{-ix} - e^{ix}}{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}} \right) \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$f(x) = x \left(\frac{e^{-ix} - e^{ix}}{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}} \right) \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right)$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x \left(\frac{e^{-ix} - e^{ix}}{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}} \right)}{x} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{-ix} - 1}{e^{-ix} + 1} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{0 - 1}{0 + 1} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = -1$$

hence the given function is differentiable at $x=0$

*) continuity :-

*) Discuss the continuity of $f(x) = |x|$ at $x=0$

$$\text{soln: } f(x) = |x|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 0$$

hence the function is continuous at $x=2$

4) discuss the derivability of a function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 1 \\ 2-x & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -2+3x-x^2 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Soln:-

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x < 1 \\ 2-x & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -2+3x-x^2 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right]$$

define

Now we discuss continuity at $x=1$ $x=2$

let $x=1$

$$f'(a)^+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right]$$

$$f'(a)^+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{2-x-1}{x-1} \right]$$

$$f'(a)^+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{1-x}{x-1} \right]$$

$$f'(a)^+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{1-x}{x-1} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

hence the function is continuous at $x=0$

2) Discuss continuity of $f(x) = x|x|$ at $x=0$

solⁿ: $f(x) = x|x|$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

hence the function is continuous at $x=0$

$$f'(a)^+ = f'(a)^- = -1$$

hence the function derivable at $x=2$

$$5) \text{ If } f(x) = \frac{x e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{1/x}} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= 0 \quad x = 0$$

Discuss the derivability

$$\text{Soln} = f(x) = \frac{x e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{1/x}}$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{x e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{1/x}} - 0}{x - 0} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{1/x}}{1 + e^{1/x}} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{e^{1/x}}} \right]$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

hence the function is derivable at $x=0$

diff. w.r. to x

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sinh x}$$

squaring on both side

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2 x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cosh^2 x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}$$

Derivative of $y = \tan^{-1} x$

Soln

$$y = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$x = \tan y$$

diff. w.r. to x

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \sec^2 y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$f'(a)$

hence

$$f'(x)^+ = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$f'(x)^+ = \frac{2x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$f'(1)^+ = \frac{1 - 2}{1 - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ form}$$

applying L-Hospital rule

$$f'(1)^+ = \frac{1 - 2}{1 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 0}{1 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$f'(1)^+ = -1$$

$$f'(x)^- = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \frac{2x - 1}{x - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ form}$$

applying L-Hospital rule

$$f'(1)^- = \frac{2x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 0}{1 - 0} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$f'(1)^- = 1$$

* derivative of $y = \sec^{-1} x$

soln- $y = \sec^{-1} x$
 $x = \sec y$

diff w.r to x
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\tan y \cdot \sec y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\tan y \cdot \sec y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 y - 1} \cdot \sec y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sec^2 y} \cdot \sec y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{x \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

• Find derivative of $\log(\cosh x)$

$y = \log(\cosh x)$
diff w.r to x

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cosh x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tanh x$

Shivnesi Mahavidyalaya, Shivner A.

Academic Year - 2022-23

Assignment No. 1

Taxonomic Classification of
Dairy Animal

BSc. First Year

Sem - I

Sub - Dairy Science

Paper No. - I

Paper Name :- Dairy Farming
in India.

ACA YEAR - 2022 - 2023

ASSIGNMENT NO- 1

TOPIC NAME :- TOXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
OF DAIRY ANIMAL

NAME :- KALE VILAS SATYAWAN

SUBJECT :- DAIRY SCIENCE

CLASS :- B.SC FIRST YEAR

PAPER NO : I

Chuv
14/11

Taxonomic classification of -

1] sheep

Phylum - chordata,

class - mammalia

order - Artiodactyla

family - Bovidae

Genus - ovis

species - o. aries

Animal - Sheep

1] The Phylum of sheep is chordata, because have back bone.

2] the class of sheep is mammalia because sheep is warm blooded, dairy animal prod their young one & suckle their young one suckle mammary gland.

3] the order of sheep is Artiodactyla because it have toes and Hoofs.

4] the family of sheep is Bovidae because it have 4 chambered stomach, unbranched born and Ruminants,

5] the genus of sheep is ovis.

6] the species of sheep is a Aries.

7] the animal is sheep.

2] Goat

Phylum - Chordata

class - mammalia

order - Artiodactyla

family - Bovidae

genus - Capra

species - Capra

Animal - Goat

1] the phylum of goat is chordata because they have back bone.

2) the class of goat is mammalia because goat is warm blooded, Dairy animal suckle their young one or suckle mammary gland.

3) the order of goat is Artiodactyla, because it has toes and hoofs.

4) the family the goat is Bovidae, because it has 4 chambered stomach.

5) the genus of goat is Capra.

6) the species of goat is capra h.

7) the animal is goat.

3) cattle.

Phylum - Chordata

class - mammalia

order - Artiodactyla

family - Bovidae

Genus - Bos



Species - B, Taurus (for rumpless), cattle
Indicus (for humped)

1) The phylum of cattle is Chordata because they have back bone.

2) The class of cattle is Mammalia, because they are warm blooded and they suckle their young one.

3) The order of Artiodactyla because it has toes & hoofs,

4) The family of cattle is Bovidae.

5) The genus of cattle is Bos.

6) The species of cattle is B, Taurus (for rumpless cattle Indicus (for humped))

7) The animal is cattle.

Q] Buffalo

Phylum - Chordata

Class - Mammalia

Order - Artiodactyla

Family - Bovidae

Genus - Bubalus

Species - B. Bubalis

Animal - Buffalo

1] The phylum of Buffalo is Chordata because they have back bone.

2] The class of Buffalo is Mammalia because they are warm blooded and they suckle their young one.

3] The order of Buffalo is Artiodactyla because it has toes and hoofs.

Q] The family of Buffalo is Bovidae because it has 4 chambered stomach, unbranched horn and Ruminants.

5] the genus of Buffalo is Bubalis .

Q] the species of Buffalo is a B,
Bubalis .

?] The animal is Buffalo ,

5] Pig

Phylum - chordata

class - mammalia

order - Artiodactyla

family - Suidae

Genus - sus

species - S. scrofa ' S. vittatus ,

S domestic

Animal - Pig

Q] The Phylum of Pig is chordata
because they have back bone .

2] the class of Pig is mammalia
because they are warm blooded
and they suckle their young one .

3] The order of pig is Artiodactyla because they have toes and cloofs.

4] The family of pig is Suidae because pig have one to two diverticula.

5] The genus of pig is sus,

6] The species of pig is depending on variety of pigs i.e., *S. scrofa*, *S. vittatus*, *S. domestic*.

7] The Animal is pig or swine,

W.K.

Shivnesi Mahavidyalaya, Shirur A.

Academic Year - 2022-23

Assignment No. 1

Study of starter culture

BSc. second year

Sem - III

Sub : Dairy science

Paper No - VII

Paper Name - Technology of
Indigenous Dairy products

STUDY OF STARTER CULTURE

The preservation of food by fermentation is one of the most oldest methods known to mankind. Starter cultures are selected groups of organisms deliberately added in milk to bring about desirable fermentation in milk for production of different fermented dairy products. Most of them belongs to lactic acid bacteria i.e. Lactococcus, Leuconostoc, Streptococcus, and Lactobacillus. However, non-lactic acid bacterium, yeasts, and molds are also used on special occasions. Selection of starter culture is based on rate of acid production, flavour, etc.

* Def:- It can be defined as selected groups of pure & actively growing micro-organisms which are used singly or in combination as an inoculum to bring about desirable changes in the medium (milk) to form the finished product.

Classification of starter cultures:-

It can be classified in different groups using several criteria. It can be grouped as lactic non-lactic starters.

* Role of starter [function s.e] :- culture

- 1) Production of lactic imparts a distinctive & fresh, acidic flavour during manuf. of fermented milk product.
- 2) Production of volatile flavour compound like diacetyl, acetaldehyde, etc.
- 3) It possess controlled proteolytic & lipolytic activity
- 4) It produce other compounds like CO₂, alcohol, propionic acid etc. which are essential in products like kumis, Kefir - Swisschess etc.
- 5) It control growth of Pathogens & Spoilage organisms.
- 6) It gives health benefits from some starter cultures like *L. acidophilus*
- 7) It help in texturizing & ripening of cheese.

शिवनेरी महाविद्यालय शिबिर अंतर्गत जि. लातूर

सेमिनर - 4 (IV)

विषय - भूगोल

07
10

पेपर - Settlement

दि:-

(2022-23)

गुण - 10

नाव - पेंटमश्री प्रियांका नवनाथ

B5X

प्र. 1) वस्ती भूगोलाची व्याख्या सांगून व्याप्ती व स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा.

मानवी भूगोलामध्ये मानवी वस्तीच्या अभ्यासास व्युत्पन्न महत्त्व आहे. जगातल्या कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील वस्तीच्या स्वरूपावर त्या प्रदेशातील पर्यावरणाचा सख्खोण असा परिणाम होतो. म्हणून त्या त्या प्रदेशातील पर्यावरणरूप मानवी वस्तीचे स्वरूप आढळते. घातून मानवाचा पर्यावरणाशी असणारा संबंध व्यक्त होतो. स्थळानुसार आणि काळानुसार विविध क्षेत्रात होत असलेल्या प्रजातीचा परिणाम मानवी वस्तीवर होतो आणि त्यांना अनुसरून वस्तीचे स्वरूप बदलत जाते. म्हणून स्थळानुसार आणि काळानुसार विविध क्षेत्रात होत असलेली प्रजाती वस्तीमधून प्रतिबिंबित होत असते. वस्तीमध्ये मानवाचा पर्यावरणाशी असलेला संबंध प्रतिबिंबित होतो. एवढेच नाही तर मानवी समाजाच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणी सांस्कृतिक प्रथा किंवा चालीरिती ही प्रतिबिंबित होत असतात. म्हणूनच मानवी भूगोलामध्ये मानवी वस्तीचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक ठरते.

व्याख्या खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत :-

- 1) मानवाच्या आश्चर्यानास वस्ती असे म्हणतात.
- 2) मानवाने निवाऱ्याकरीता केलेल्या घरांच्या समुहांची मांडणी म्हणजे वस्ती होय.
- 3) गृहसमूह, रस्ते, काड्या, चौक आणी समाज यांचे संकलित रूप म्हणजे वस्ती होय.
- 4) डिझीनर या वस्ती सुशोभितज्ञाने वस्तीची व्याख्या खालीलप्रमाणे केलेली आहे.

उत्तवाड्या, गृहसमूह नगरे इत्यादी मानवी समाजास अस्वस्थ करायलेल्या सामाजिक, भौगोलिक घटकांची क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था म्हणजे वस्ती होय.

वस्तीच्या उशील वेगवेगळ्या व्याख्याकरणे असे स्पष्ट होते की, मानवाने निवाऱ्याची गरज पूर्ण करण्यासाठी केलेली घरांची मांडणी म्हणजे वस्ती असे. दिवसभर अम केल्यानंतर मानवास विझांतीची गरज असते आणी ती गरज तो वस्तीमधून पूर्ण करित असतो. मानसिक शांतता आणी उच्च नासठ्यासाठी विझांती किंवा आश्चर्या आवश्यक असतो. त्यामुळेच मानवाच्या आश्चर्यानास वस्ती म्हणतात. वस्ती हे घरे आणी समाज यांचे संकलित रूप असून ती सामाजिक व भौगोलिक घटकांची क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था असते.

मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. तो समूहाने जगणे पर्याप्त करतो. यानुच सामाजिक बांधिलकीच सामाजिक गरजा निर्माण होतात. सामाजिक गरजेतून लोक एकामेका ठिकठिकाणी एकत्रित येवून विशिष्ट पद्धतीने घरे बांधतात. अशा घरांच्या मांडणीलाच वस्ती म्हणतात. वस्ती ही आतिशय साधी किंवा विशेष असू शकते, तसेच ती तात्पुरती किंवा कायमस्वरूपी असू शकते. वस्ती ही कशीही असली तरी तिचा मुख्य उद्देश निवास असतो.

वस्तीची आवश्यकता को भासली ?

मानवी वस्तीच्या उत्क्रांतीचा किंवा विकासाचा अडथळी ठेवण्यावर असे स्पष्ट होते की, साक्षात्काराने खालील उद्देशांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी मानवास वस्तीची आवश्यकता भासली.

- 5) विविध व्यवसाय करव्यासाठी.
- 6) सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि शैक्षणिक कार्यासाठी.
- 7) प्रशासन कार्यासाठी.
- 8) शारिरीक आणि मानसिक तारण भावविण्यासाठी.

विविध प्रकारे काम केव्हाही मानवास निघा आणी आवश्यक असते. त्यासाठी मानव वस्ती निर्माण करते. थंडी, उन्हा, जोराचा वाऱ, पाऊस इत्यादी प्रतिकूल हवामानापासून तसेच जंगली हिंस्र प्राण्यांपासून व वास्तुपासून स्वतःचे संरक्षण करव्यासाठी तो वस्ती करून शेततो. मानवास जगव्यासाठी विविध व्यवसाय करणे जाणतात. हे व्यवसाय पार पाडव्यासाठी त्यास वस्तीची आवश्यकता असते. विविध व्यवसायातून कमाविलेल्या आर्थिक संपत्तीचे आणि इतर मातसत्तेचे जतन व संग्रह करव्यासाठी हारे किंवा वस्ती आवश्यक ठरतात. मानव समुहाने जगतो, समुहाने जगत असताना त्यास विविध प्रकारचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तसेच शैक्षणिक कार्य पार पाडव्या जाणतात. तसेच शारिरीक व मानसिक अर्ज गजरांची पूर्तता करव्यासाठी वस्त्या आवश्यक ठरतात. म्हणून शोषक्यात आपण म्हणू शकतो की, शोष, खिझोली, संरक्षण, स्वास्थ, शांती, संपत्तीचे जतन, सामुहिक जीवन, शारिरीक व मानसिक गरजांच्या इच्छेसाठी मानवास वस्तीची आवश्यकता भावनी. यातूनच पृथ्वी तलावर वस्त्या, अवतरण्या व विकास पावण्या.

वस्ती भूगोलाचे स्वरूप :-

वसाहत भूगोलाचे स्वरूप गतिमान ठरते. वसाहतींमधील पारंपारिक अनुबंध वसाहत व परिसराचा भौगोलिक संबंध वेगवेगळे असल्याने त्यात स्थान व स्थानसामोहता असते. या अभ्यासाने वसाहत भूगोलाचा पुढील प्राप्त होत. पृथ्वीवरील जलपृष्ठातील भूमिस्वरूप हवामान या तीन मुख्य घटकातील बदलांची परिवर्तने वसाहतींना ओसादी जाणतात. तदनुसार मानवाची ज्ञानकक्षा याने वाढत असल्याने अशा बदलांचे प्रतिबंध वसाहतींमध्ये उभरत जाते. याचे परिणाम वसाहतींच्या आकृतिबंधावर, भूमिउपयोजनावर व कार्यावर विपरीतपणे होण्यास वसाहतींच्या विविध समस्या वसाहत भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासात मुख्यत्वेन उभरवण्या जातात.

विविध कार्य :-

गावारी व ग्रामीण वसाहतींचे पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण, विविध कार्ये अखताच्या विविध वसाहतींच्या दरम्यान व्यक्ती विचार प्रवाह, जेव्हा - लुविद्या, मान उत्पादनेचे शॉच्या अभिसरण ओघामुळे लक्षात लक्षणे आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रश्ना निर्माण होतात त्या समन्वय मीट ओळखून त्यांच्या संबंध वसाहतींच्या किंवा वसाहतींच्या कोणत्या अंगारांनी निघाडित आहे. (उद्यान रचना, कार्य, विकासाची अवस्था) याविषयी वसाहत भूगोलात गावारीय मंचना केले जाते. वसाहतींच्या व्यापनेची घाटसुमी, पुर्वीच्या समस्या; रचनेतील दोष व समस्यांचे वसाहतीचे स्वरूप ओळखण्याचा वाढलेला पाठ व तंत्रज्ञानातील होत असलेल्या बदलांमुळे आवश्यक बाबतचे बदल यांचा या ज्ञानसाधे त्रिस्तुत विचार केला जातो.

मानवी भूगोलात मानव पर्यावरणसंबंधाची उक्त होत असल्याने इतकी वसाहतींच्या अभ्यासात फार महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. वसाहत भूविज्ञान ही मानवी भूगोलाची मुख्य अतिशय प्रगत शाखा मानली जाते. मानवी वसाहतीचे प्रखीपट लक्षात घेऊन आढळतात वसाहती ची सांख्यिक रचना किंवा आकृतिबंधदेखील असतात. भौगोलिक घटक व मानवाच्या अधिवास यांच्यात घनिष्ट नाते असते. कोणत्याही अधिवासात नैसर्गिक व मानवी स्थापना प्रतिसादांच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण मिश्रण असते. विकसित भौगोलिक प्रदेशात सधन वसाहती तर औद्योगिक भागात प्रचंड महानगरांच्या मानिक आढळतात. ग्राम-मोठ्या कोणत्याही अधिवासात विविध असे व्यक्तिसंघ प्राप्त होते. म्हणून वसाहतीचे रचान, भूरचना, भूगर्भरचना, हवामान वनस्पती व प्राणी यांच्या वर्तमान मानवी वसाहतींचा भूगोल अभ्यास वसाहत भूविज्ञान केला जातो.

सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप :-

वसाहत भूविज्ञानात मानवाचे सांस्कृतिक चित्रण अभ्यासले जाते. या सांस्कृतिक चित्रणाचे वसाहत स्वरूपे एक प्रतीक असते. लाखांची वसाहत निर्माण झाल्यावर काळानुसार तिचा विकास होत जातो. विकासाचा वेग व पातळी र्थ वस्त्यांच्या वाढतीत साश्वती नसतात.

ऐतिहासिक स्वरूप :-

वसाहतीचा उदगम, विकास उगाठी वाठ - हडप्पन वा वास्त्रज्ञाने वसाहतींना सजीवांची उपमा दिली आहे. ही उपमा वसाहत भूगोलाचे स्वरूप प्रदर्शित करते. कारण प्रत्येक वसाहत सजीवांप्रमाणेच उदगम (जन्म), वाढ (निकास), प्हास व अंत अशा अवस्थांमधून जाते. जगात अनेक वसाहती काळप्रवाहात अस्तंगत आल्या तर अनेक वसाहतींचा उदगमही झाला. वसाहत भूगोलात वसाहतींचा उदगम निकास, प्हास व अंत या विविध अवस्थांचा स्थोल अभ्यास केला जातो.

हा अभ्यास स्थान व काल या दोन धर्कांच्या संदर्भात अशाख्याने वसाहतींचे स्वरूप फळवण्यास मदत होते. वस्तुतः वसाहतींच्या कावामुळे प्रादेशिक विकासात फरक पडतो. समतोल विकास साधण्यासाठी प्रादेशिक विकासातील फरक कमी करवा लागतो. काळजीगरप म्हणून निरीक्षक वसाहतींचे संयोजन करणे, सोडवुनिघा आपत्काल करून देणे, अनियमित स्थानांतरणा जाळा घालणे व वसाहत नियोजनानंतर मर वेळो शांसाध्दी अर् अदिदध्ये डीकरांमोड ठरुन वसाहत नियोजन करणे ही आधुनिक काळाची गरज झाली आहे.

भूगोलाचा प्राकृतिक भूगोल (हवाकानशास्त्र, मृत्तुपशास्त्र वातावरणशास्त्र, सदा, भूगोल, जैविक भूगोल, सागरी भूगोल) व मानवी भूगोलाच्या (सांस्कृतिक भूगोल, आर्थिक भूगोल, लोकसंख्या भूगोल, सांस्कृतिक भूगोल) या विविध शाखांशी भूगोलाचा अन्वोन्य संबंध आहे. या शाखांच्या ज्ञानाद्वारे वसाहतींच्या विविध प्राकृतिक व मानवी अंगांचा अनुकूल व्हायला मदत होतो.

याशिवाय पर्यावरणाची तमान वाळणता विकृत दिशांनी जाऊ पाहताही संशयाक युगातील मानवाची रेष हा वसाहत अभ्यासाचा एक काळजीचा विषय आहे. नागरी पर्यावरणातील प्रदूषित वातावरण, कॅन्सर, हमारती, अनियोजित रचना, स्तोपडपट्ट्या शांसाध्दी विविध

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Date	

Assignment Semester - 3rd (III)
Winter - 2022

College Name :- Shivneri Mahavidyalaya
Student Name :- Mitkat Sumitka Vankat
Subject Name :- P. B. M
Class Name :- B. Com. Second year.

Principles of Business Management.
Chapter Name :-

- 1) Definition, Nature & Scope of Management
- 2) Development of Management Thought & Approach
- 3) Organisation and Staffing
- 4) Motivation and Leadership

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प्रश्न 1) व्यवस्थापनाची व्याख्या लिहा व व्यवस्थापनाचे तीन स्तर स्पष्ट करा.

उत्तर :- व्यवस्थापनाची संकल्पना फार जुनी असून ती व्यापक व सर्वव्यापी आहे. काळानुसार यात अनेक विचार, दृष्टिकोन समाविष्ट होत गेलेल्यामुळे ती सतत बदलणारी आहे. व्यवस्थापन संकल्पनेचा अर्थ समजून घेण्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनातील विचारवंतांनी विविध दृष्टिकोनातून केलेल्या व्याख्या समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

व्याख्या -

1) एफ. डब्ल्यू. टेलर :- "व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे कोणते काम करावयाचे आहे व ते काम अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे व कमीत कमी खर्चात कसे होईल ते जाणून घेण्याची कला होय."

2) ऑलिव्हर डील्डन :- "व्यवस्थापन हे उद्योगांमधील एक कार्य असून ते प्रशासनाने निश्चित केलेल्या चौकटीच्या आत पूर्वनिश्चित घोरणांची अंमलबजावणी करणे आणि विविध उद्दिष्ट्ये पूर्ण करण्यासाठी उपयोग करणे या क्रियांशी संबंधित असते."

व्यवसायात प्राप्त झाल्या मालकांपासून कर्मचाऱ्यापर्यंत सर्वत्र व्यवस्थापन केले जात असते. प्रत्येक ठिकाणी व्यवस्थापनाची भूमिका व कार्य वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे केले जाते. व्यवस्थापन पध्दतीही वेगवेगळी असते. व व्यवस्थापकांची भूमिकाही वेगवेगळी असते. आजच्या गुंतागुंतीच्या व एकाचवेळी अनेक प्रकारची कार्ये करणाऱ्या व्यवसायाच्या प्रक्रियेत प्रत्येक मनुष्याची कार्ये करण्याची मर्यादा ठरलेली असते. त्याचप्रमाणे एकाचवेळी किती व्यक्तींकडून कार्ये करवून घेण्याच्या कौशल्याची मर्यादा देखील ठरलेली असते. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन सुरू करणाऱ्या मोठ्या उद्योगांची आणि सार्वजनिक प्रसंगीच्या स्थापना झाली आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्मचारी संख्या तयार झाली. याने परिणाम म्हणजे व्यवस्थापनात विविध स्तर किंवा पातळ्या तयार झाल्या. अधिकार व जबाबदारी

ज्ञात्या अधिकार व जबाबदारी यांचा विचार करून या स्तरांची विभागणी तयार झाली. व्यवसायातील व्यवस्थापन हे अधिकार व जबाबदारी यांच्या वाटपानुसार वरून खाली सरकते प्रत्येक पातळीवर व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये वेगळी आहेत. सर्वसामान्यपणे व्यवसायात व्यवस्थापन तीन स्तरांवर चालते. खालील आकृतीवरून त्याची संकल्पना येईल.

उच्च व्यवस्थापन (Top Management)

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मध्यम व्यवस्थापन (Middle Management)

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कनिष्ठ व्यवस्थापन (Lower Management)

*) उच्च व्यवस्थापन :- उच्च व्यवस्थापनात उद्योग व्यवसायातील सर्वोच्च शक्ती काम करतात. त्यामुळे व्यवसायातील सर्व विभागांचे आणि किद्यांचे नियोजन करणे, व्यवसायाचे अंतिम धोरण ठरविणे, धोरणांच्या अंमलबजावणीची योजना तयार करणे, व्यवसायातील सर्व किद्या, प्रक्रिया आणि विभागात समन्वय निर्माण करणे आणि त्यावर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण ठेवणे यासारखी बौद्धिक किंवा वैचारिक स्वरूपाची कार्ये उच्च व्यवस्थापन करते. उद्योग व्यवसायाला लागणाऱ्या यंत्रसामग्री, साधनसामग्री, मनुष्यबळ व वित्त उपलब्ध करव्याचे विविध मार्ग शोधून काढणे, त्यांच्यात योग्य समन्वय साधणे आणि व्यवसायाच्या विकासावश्यक व्यवसायातील व्यक्तींचा विकास घडवून आणण्याच्या योजना यशस्वीपणे राखविणे यासारखी कार्येही उच्च व्यवस्थापन करते. योद्ध्यात, व्यवसायाचे सर्व प्रकारचे निर्णय घेण्याचे किंवा धोरणे ठरविण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य उच्च व्यवस्थापन करते. उच्च व्यवस्थापनाची रचना सामान्यपणे खालीलप्रमाणे असते.

संचालक मंडळ

उच्च व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक / मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

मुख्य व्यवस्थापक

उच्च व्यवस्थापनच्या अगदी परच्या स्तरावर कंपनीचे संचालने जास्त असल्याने मालक ठासगारे भागधारक असतात. भागधारक कंपनीच्या वेगवेगळ्या कामकाजात भाग घेऊ शकत असल्यामुळे ते आपले प्रतिनिधी संचालक मंडळाच्या स्वरूपात निवडतात. संचालक मंडळ हे भागधारकांच्या वतीने काम करत असल्याने भागधारकांच्या हितांचे रक्षण करणे, त्यांचे भांडवल सुरक्षित ठेवणे त्यांच्या योग्य विनीयोजना करण्याचे कार्य करते. संचालक मंडळाचा प्रमुख म्हणून व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक कार्य करत असतो. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालकाच्या मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी सर्वोच्च निर्देशांक २ नावाने ओळखले जाते. हा अधिकारी संचालक मंडळाला जबाबदार असल्याने कंपनीतील कार्याचे संचालन व समत्वयाने कार्य त्याला करावे लागते. संचालक मंडळाने ठरविलेली ध्येयधोरणे उदिते निर्णय मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकार्यामार्फत विभागा प्रमुखांकडे पाठविले जातात. यशस्वी व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी विविध विभागांसोबत योग्य प्रकारच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची नियुक्ती करणे, त्यांना अधिकार प्रदान करणे जबाबदाऱ्यांचे वाटप करणे, व्यवसायाला योग्य अशी संघटना तयार करणे, प्रत्येक विभागाच्या योजनांना आणि व्यवसायाच्या वेगवेगळ्या कामकाजासाठी आवश्यक बाबींना मान्यता देण्याचे कार्य हा अधिकारी करतो. उच्च व्यवस्थापनात ह्या अधिकार्यांच्या वरीवरीने कंपनी चिठणीस आणि चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेदेखील कार्यरत असतात. साधनसामग्रीचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी मुख्य

* 2) मध्यम व्यवस्थापन :- उच्च व्यवस्थापनाने ठरविलेली ध्येयधोरणे व घेतलेली निर्णय अंमलात आणण्याची जबाबदारी मध्यम व्यवस्थापनावर असते. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर व्यवसायाचा आकार वाढल्यामुळे व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये वा व्यवसाय सुरळीत चालवा या उद्देशाने व्यवसायात कायानुसार विविध विभाग निर्माण करण्यात आले. या विभागांचे विभागप्रमुख व उपविभागप्रमुख यांच्या प्रामुख्याने या पातळीवर समावेश होतो. उच्च व्यवस्थापनाने ठरवून दिलेली धोरणे राखण्यासाठी कर्मचाऱ्यांना सूचना देणे, त्यांच्या कार्ये स्वरूप ठरविणे, कार्याचे मूल्यमापन करणे इत्यादी कार्ये मध्यम व्यवस्थापन करते. आपल्या विभागाचे नियोजन करणे, उच्च व्यवस्थापनाच्या धोरणांचे विश्लेषण करणे, त्यानुसार आपल्या विभागाचे संघटन करणे, विभागाचे कार्य पूर्ण करण्यासाठी योग्य त्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची नियुक्ती करणे, त्यांना त्या त्या कार्याची जबाबदारी व अधिकार सोपविणे, कार्यविषयीच्या सूचनांचे एकत्रीकरण करणे त्या संबंधित कर्मिकांकडे पाठविणे व त्यांना मार्गदर्शन करणे, कार्यपूर्तीसाठी कर्मचाऱ्यांना प्रेरणा देणे, त्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे, विविध विभागात समन्वय साधणे, आपल्या विभागामुळे उद्भवलेले तयार करणे, आणि नो उच्च व्यवस्थापनाला सादर करणे इ. कार्ये करावी लागतात. मध्यम व्यवस्थापनाची स्वता सर्वसामान्यपणे खालील प्रमाणे असते.

विभाग प्रमुख

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उपविभाग प्रमुख

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कर्मचारी

मध्यम व्यवस्थापनात प्रत्येक विभागामुळे