



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

Anand Niketan College, Anandwan, Warora - 442 914

HOD: Dr. G. K. Singh, Cell: 9075322625, Email: ugclasses@gmail.com



ICT FACILITIES FOR TEACHING-LEARNING



- Department is well equipped with ICT facilities for effective teaching-learning
- In addition to View Sonic Projector, it has Cybernetix Eyeris Ix series, Interactive Device Unit installed that makes whiteboard interactive
- It has high speed fibre cable internet facility
- It has six computers and four of them relate to internet
- Departmental faculty members use Microsoft Teams and Google Meet for online teaching-learning

PowerPoint Slide Show - 2. Kirchhoff's Current and Voltage Laws - Pow...

Ele S-1

17:43

GS G K Singh L... On hold SWARUPAT... Leave

A Circuit / Network:b

• A closed path consisting of two or more components interconnected by conducting paths is called a circuit.
• The components may be active or inactive or both.
Path: A single line of connecting elements or sources.
Node: • A node is indicated by a dot.
• A node is a junction, connection or terminal within a circuit where two or more circuit elements are connected or joined together giving a connection point between two or more branches.

Slide 1 of 14

Type here to search 19°C Haze 07:14 PM 29-01-2022

Online teaching-learning with Microsoft Teams



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The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams meeting interface. On the left, a PowerPoint slide titled "Types of Programming language" is displayed. The slide contains a diagram of a pyramid with five levels: CPU (Hardware) at the base, followed by Machine Language, Assembly Language, High-Level Language, and a top row with FORTRAN, C, and PASCAL. Below the diagram, there are four bullet points: "CPU (Central Processing Unit) of computer functions with machine language.", "Each different type of CPU has its own unique machine language.", "Machine language consists of binary numbers only.", and "Remembering and using instructions written in machine language is difficult." The right side of the screenshot shows a grid of video thumbnails for participants: Mohan Virutkar, Pratiksha Kadurkar, Kalyani Bhojar, swarupata sarpate, Megha S. Rangari, and You. The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the time 09:05 PM on 29-01-2022.

Online teaching-learning with Microsoft Teams

LINK FOR LECTURE VIDEOS AND PDF FILES

1. Digital Book link for B. Sc. Electronics Sem-V P-II:
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/C-Learning-E-Content-Module-for-B.-Sc.-Electronics-S-V.pdf>
2. Digital Practical Book link for B. Sc. Electronics Sem-V:
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/C-Practical-Learning-E-Content-Module-for-B.-Sc.-Electronics-S-V.pdf>
3. Digital Book link for B. Sc. Electronics Sem-VI P-II:
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/C-Learning-E-Content-Module-for-B.-Sc.-Electronics-S-VI.pdf>
4. S-III P-I U-I PDF Files
5. S-III P-I U-II PDF Files
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eTj-JIGYNAbXPwSr9hjbRmdEG3h1v7Ox?usp=sharing>
6. S-I P-I U-I PDF Files
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-I-P-I-U-I.pdf>
7. S-II P-II U-I PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-II-P-II-U-I.pdf>



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

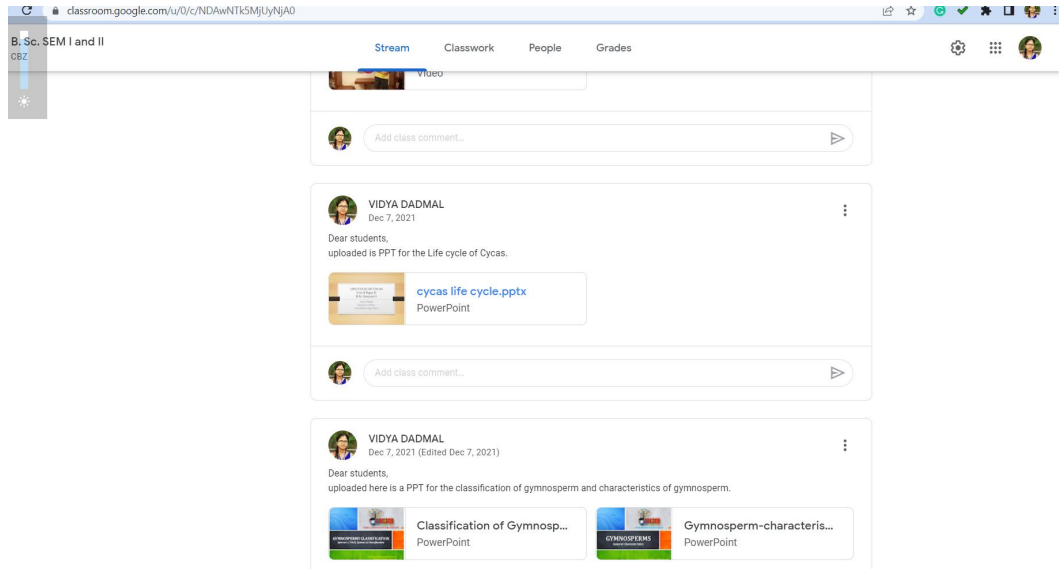
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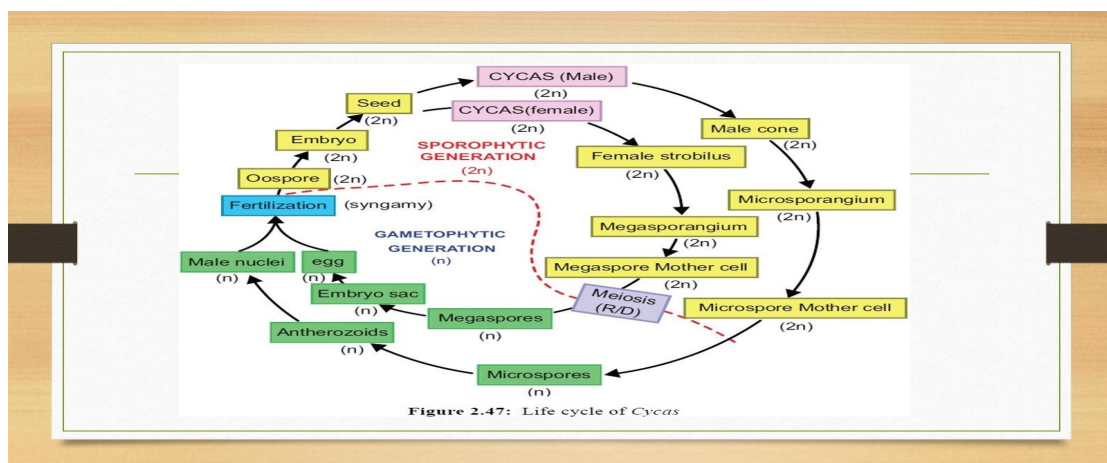
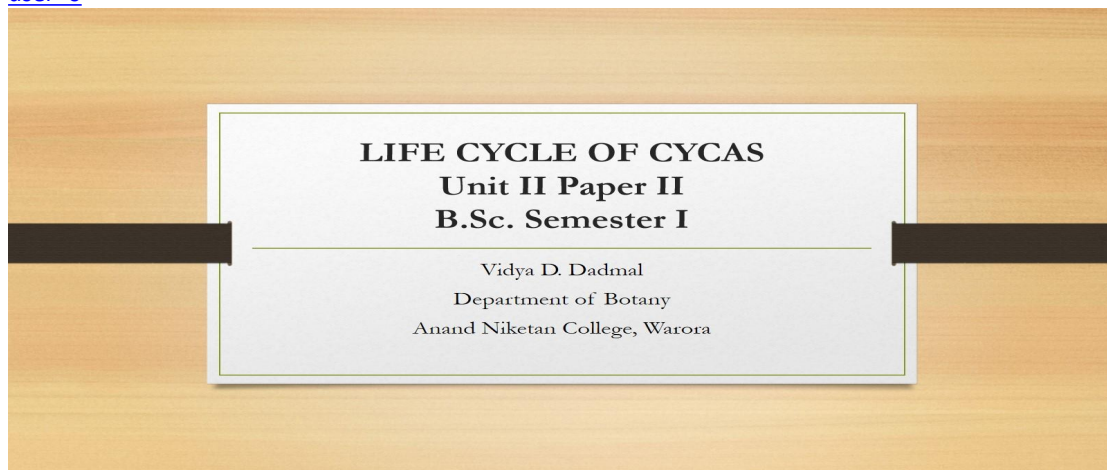
8. S-II P-II U-II PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-II-P-II-U-II.pdf>
9. S-III P-I U-I PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-III-P-I-U-I.pdf>
10. S-III P-I U-II PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-III-P-I-U-II.pdf>
11. S-IV P-II U-I PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-IV-P-II-U-I.pdf>
12. S-IV P-II U-III PDF File
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13. S-IV P-II U-IV PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/B.-Sc.-Ele.-S-IV-P-II-U-IV.pdf>
14. C&C++ Certificate Course PDF File
<https://ancollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/C-C-Certificate-Course.pdf>

**ANAND NIKETAN COLLEGE, ANANDWAN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
ICT ENABLED TEACHING AND LEARNING**



Link for Uploaded PPT:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/100HdoGTXz6BAK3vWkfxqpRIIE78NzTyR/view?usp=drive_web&authuser=0



ANAND NIKETAN COLLEGE, ANANDWAN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
ICT ENABLED TEACHING AND LEARNING

VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION

- By bulbils
- The bulbils develop from the axil of the scaly leaves.
- Several scaly leaves are arranged spirally and compactly over a dormant stem in a bulbil.
- On detachment from the stem, a bulbil starts germination by producing many roots towards the lower side and a leaf towards the upper side.

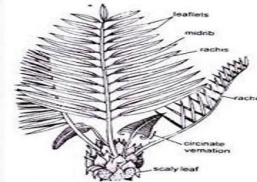


Fig. 8.30. Cycas. A single bulbil.

Morphology of Cycas plant

- Cycas is a palm-like, evergreen plant.
- The plant body consists of a columnar aerial trunk with a crown of pinnately compound leaves as its top.
- Root in Cycas are of two type: normal tap root system and coralloid roots
- The stem is thick, woody and usually unbranched. It is tuberous when young but columnar, erect and stout at maturity.
- Dimorphic leaves: green, assimilatory or foliage leaf and scaly leaves or cataphyllus.



SEXUAL REPRODUCTION



Male Cone (Cycas)

- Cycas is the only genus of Cycadaceae which does not produce any female cone. Instead, several megasporophylls arise spirally in acropetal succession around the stem apex of the female plant.

Development of Microsporangium

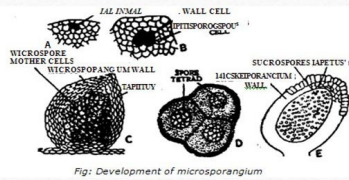


Fig: Development of microsporangium

It is eusporangiate type.

Few hypodermal sporangial initial divide periclinally to form outer primary wall and inner sporogenous cell.

Outer primary wall produce 5-6 cell thick wall of sporangium.

Sporogenous cell further divide and develop into microspore mother cell.

MMC undergo meiosis division produce haploid microspores or pollen grains arranged tetrahedrally.

Tapetum utilized for spore formation,

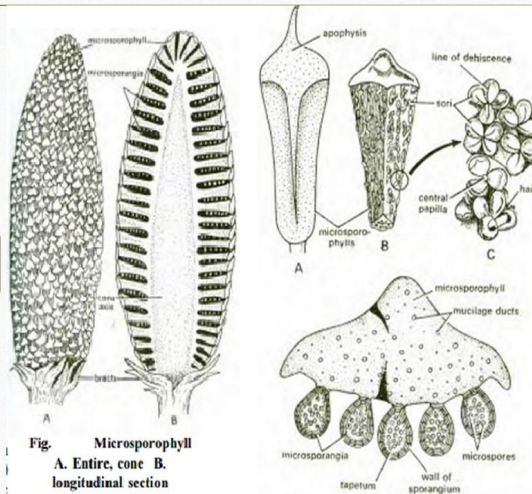


Fig. Microsporophyll
A. Entire, cone B. longitudinal section

Microsporophyll are flat leaf like, woody and brown color structures with narrow base and expanded upper portion which become pointed called apophysis

On adaxial surface ridge like projection is present
On abaxial surface microsporangia is present in group.

Each such group is called sorus.

In between these group hair like structure is present.

Oval or sac like microsporangia is surrounded by 5-6 layers(outer epidermis or exothecium, middle inner wall cell, innermost is tapetum)

Many pollen grain present in microsporangium.

Expanded region of microsporophyll mucilaginous canal and vascular bundles are present.

Female cone



True female cone is absent in Cycas

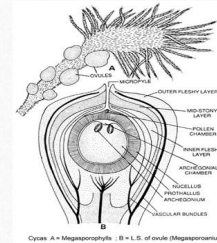
Megasporophyll are loosely arranged in crown

On the apex of the main stem the megasporophylls arises in an acropetal succession.

Megasporophyll in Cycas are produce only once in year

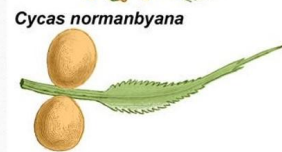
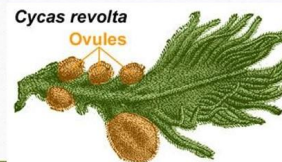
Structure of ovule

Orthotropous, unitegmic and shortly stalked.
Single integument is thick and cover the ovule all side except a mouth like opening called micropyle.
Integument consist 3 layer: outer called sarcotesta, middle called sclerotesta, inner.
Nucellus grows out into a beak like portion, certain cell of the top of nucellus dissolve and form pollen chamber.
Nucellus is reduced in the form of a thin papery layer in mature seeds enclose the massive female gametophyte.
Embryo sac/ megaspore present within nucellus.
The endosperm form by the repeated division of the megaspore nucleus followed by free cell formation.
Just below the pollen chamber is present an archegonial chamber.

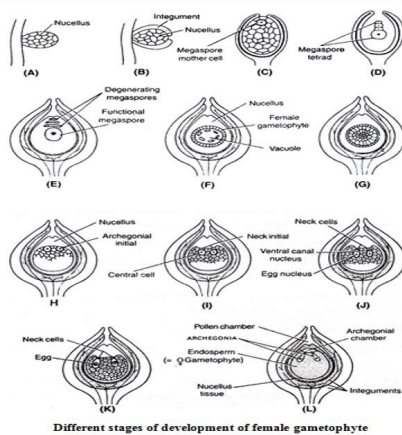


Megasporophyll

Each megasporophyll is modified foliage leaf. It is flat body consisting an upper dissected or pinnate leafy portion, middle ovule-bearing portion and proximal petiole. They are green when young but at maturity they are fleshy and bright orange or red-colored.



Cycadales (cycads) - Cycas spp. megasporophylls ("carpels").
From: Zimmermann (1930), Die Phylogenie der Pflanzen, Verlag von Gustav Fischer, Jena.
Drawing: Karsten. Colorization: Leubner.
© 2007 Gerhard Leubner - The Seed Biology Place - www.seedbiology.de



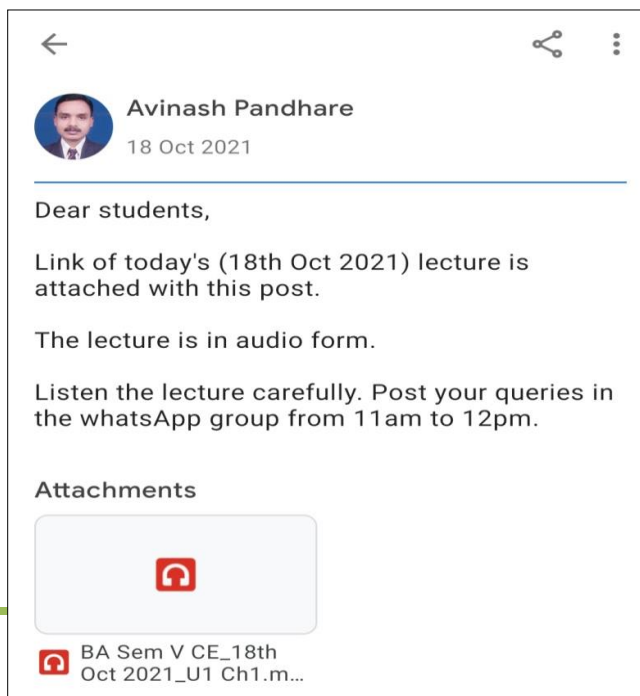
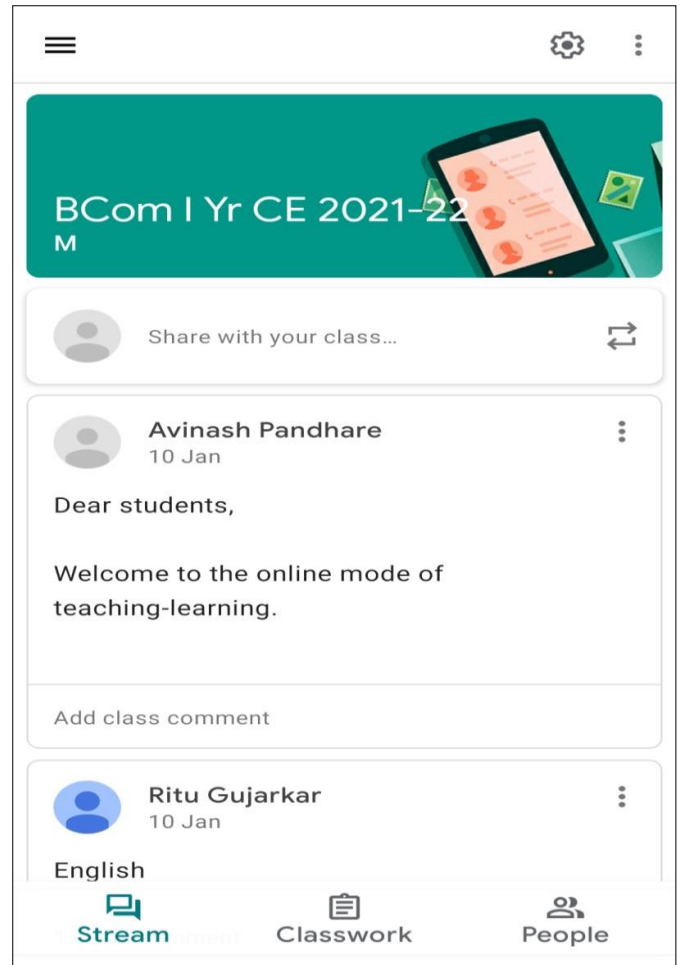
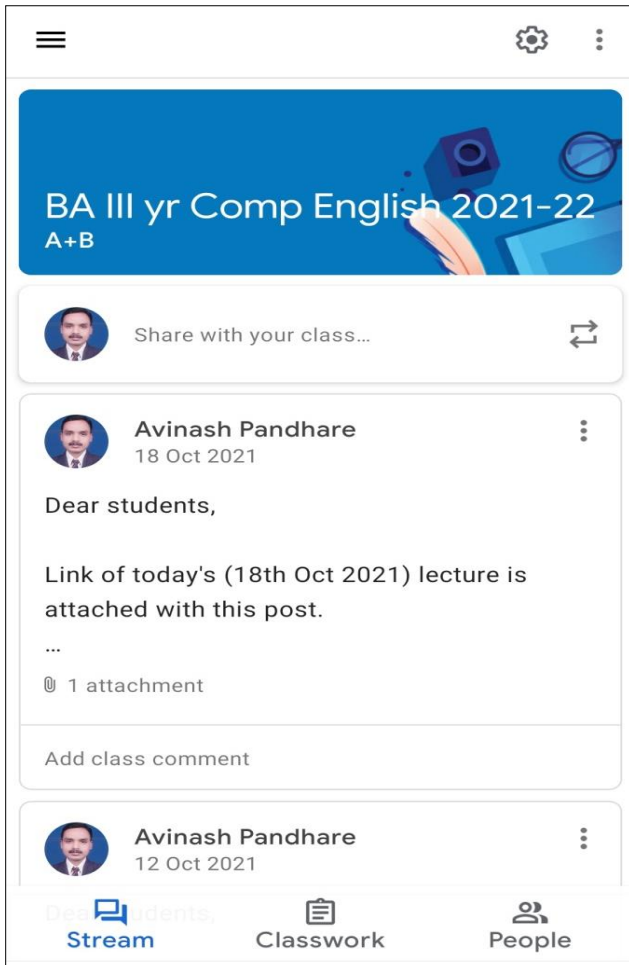
Different stages of development of female gametophyte

- In nucellus regions the nucleus of the cell enlarge
- Its cytoplasmic contents become dense and it also increase in size.
- This cell represents the megaspores mother cell, which undergo meiosis to form four haploid megaspores arranged in a linear tetrad.
- Out of these four megaspores, the upper three present towards the micropylar end degenerate, leaving only the lowermost functional megaspore or embryo sac cell.
- This is the first cell of gametophyte.
- The archegonia develop from the gametophytic cells lining the archegonial chamber towards the micropylar end.
- Any cell enlarge in size and functions as archegonial initial which later on after repetitive division develops into archegonium.

Use of ICT in Teaching – 2021-22

-Dr. Avinash L. Pandhare

A. Google Classroom



Dr. Avinash L. Pandhare

B. Online Lecture and Unit Test

B A Sem V
Comp English
(Syllabus & Que Paper Pattern)

By
Avinash L. Pandhare
Anand Niketan College,
Anandwan-Warora

The slide features a white background with a blue wavy header. A play button icon is centered on the slide. In the bottom-left corner, there is a small video inset showing a man in a white shirt speaking.

docs.google.com/forms/

BA Sem VI (Com Eng) - Unit Test 3

Questions Responses **36** Settings

Two or more main clauses are joined by words (or pairs of words). These are called _____.

- subordinating conjunctions
- coordinating conjunctions
- C. pairing words
- joining words

Capital letters/alphabets are also called _____.

- bold letters
- big letters
- upper-case letters

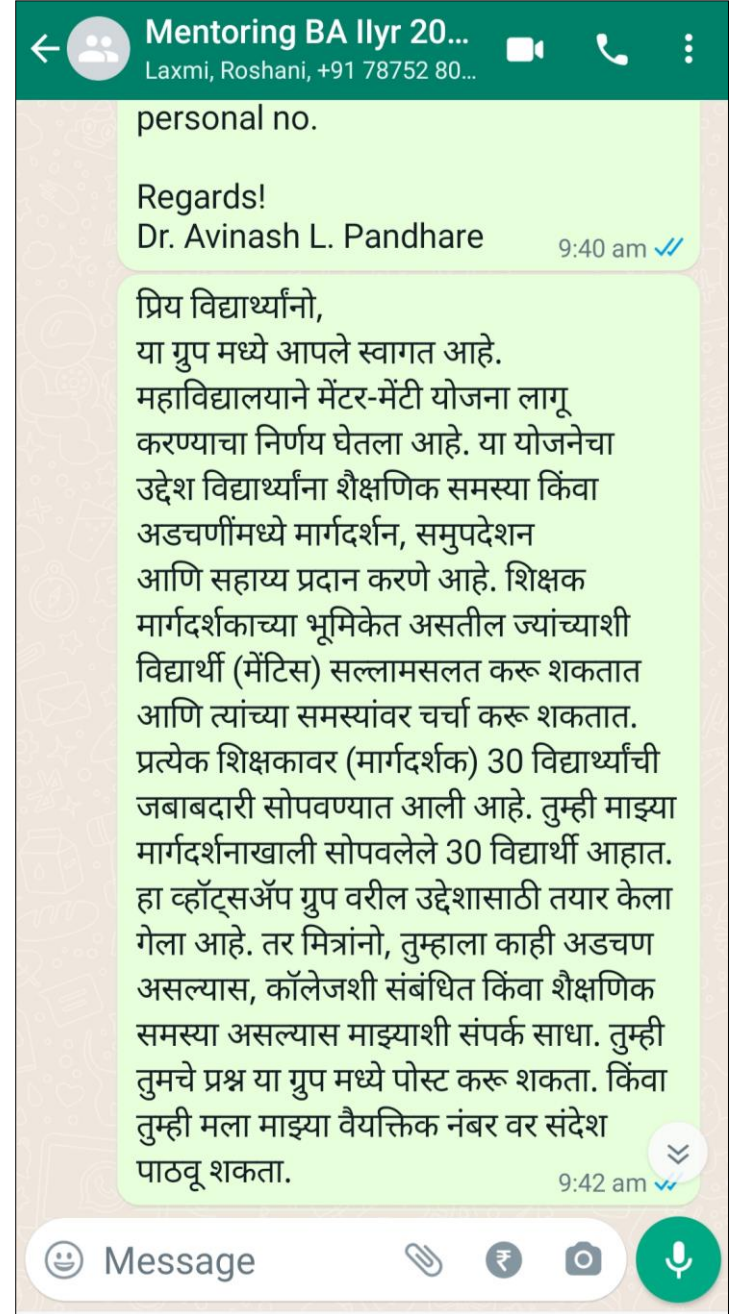
BA Sem VI (Com Eng) - Unit Test 3

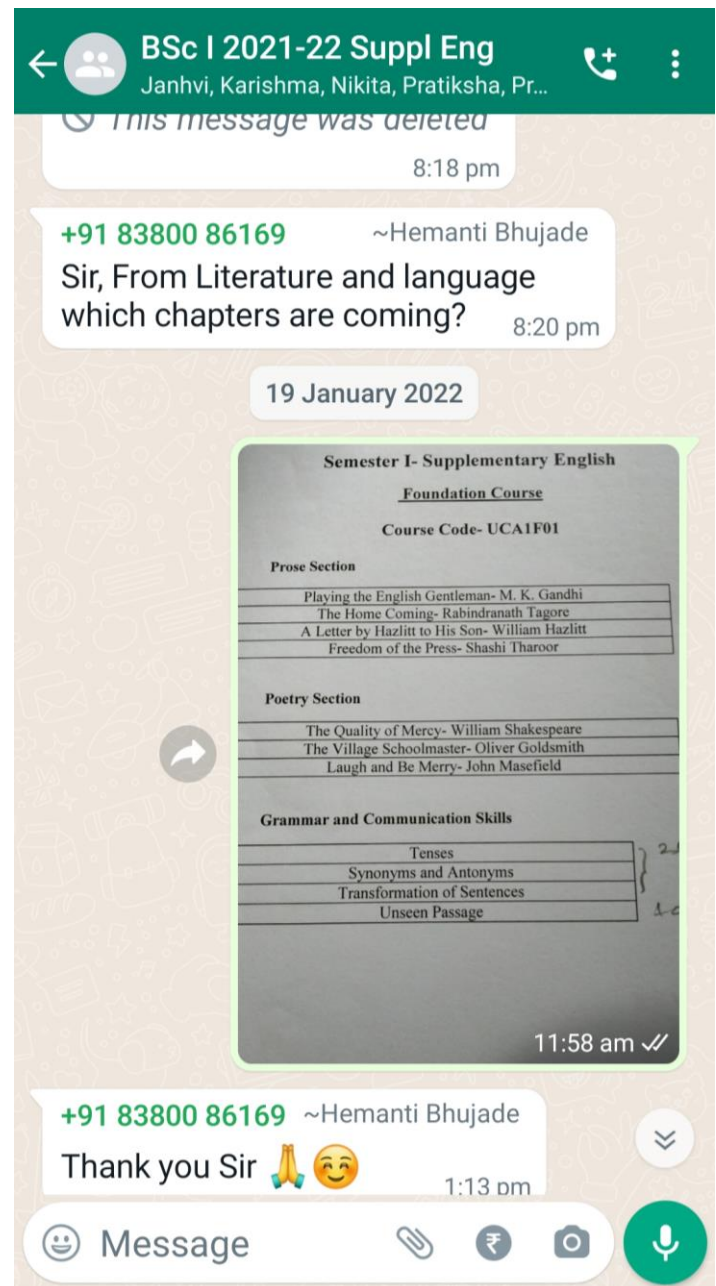
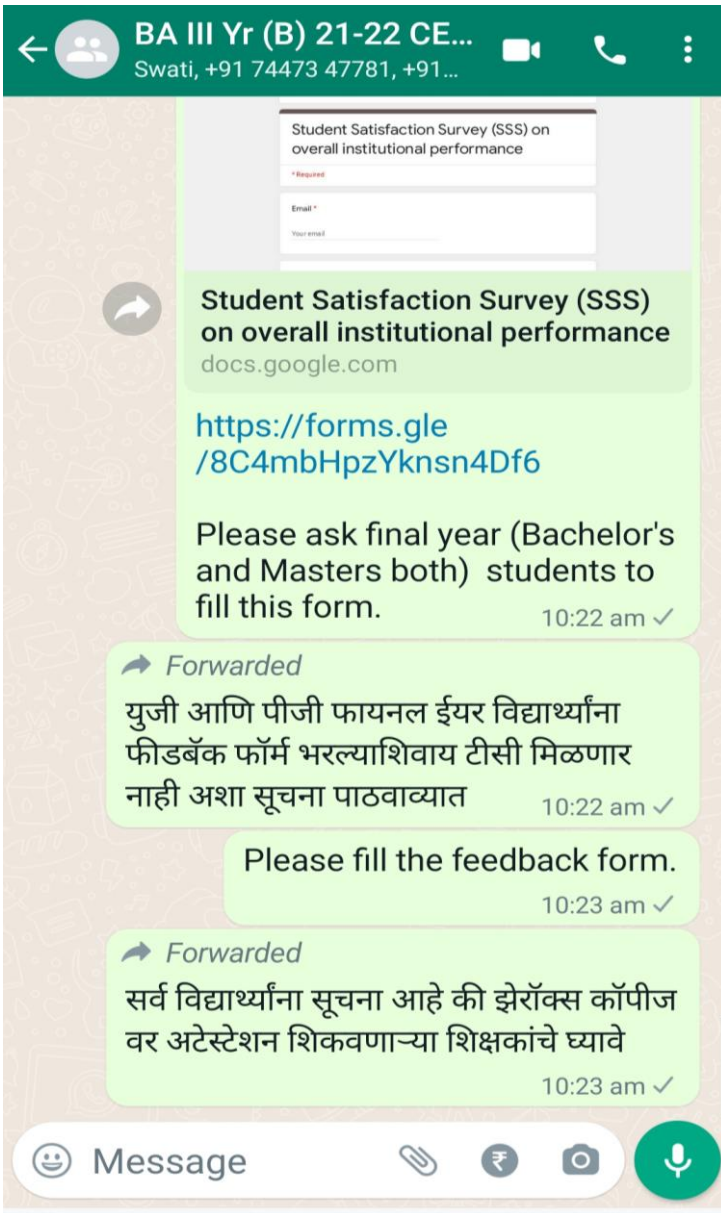
Questions Responses **36** Setting: Total points: 40

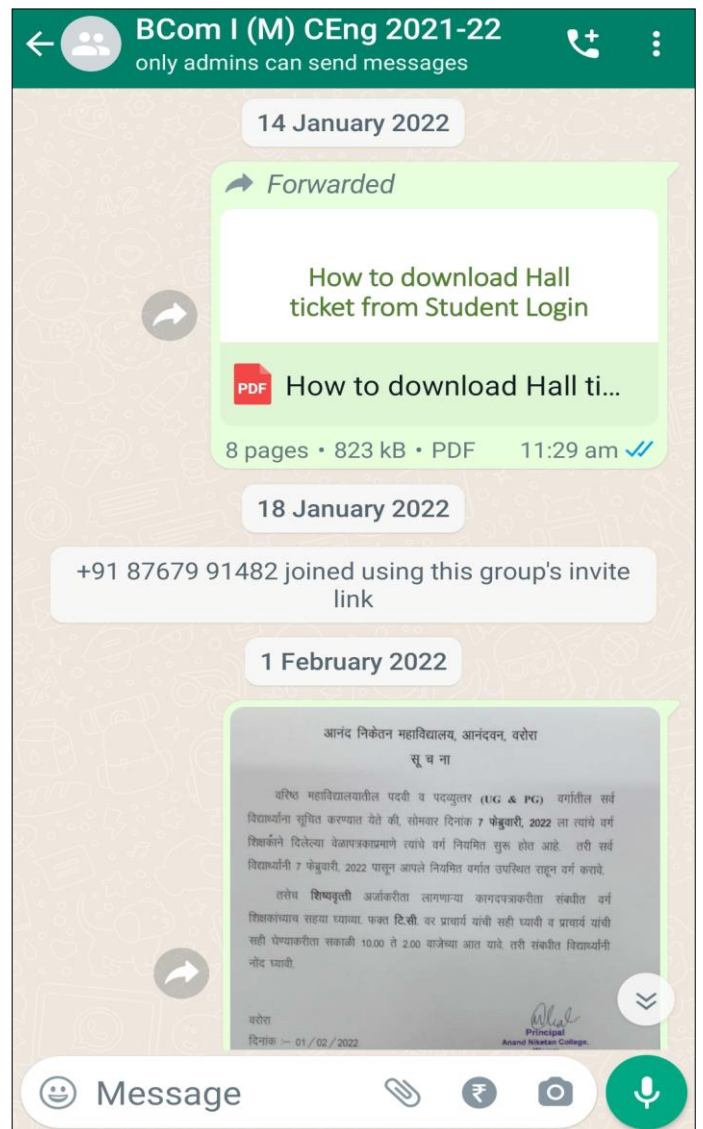
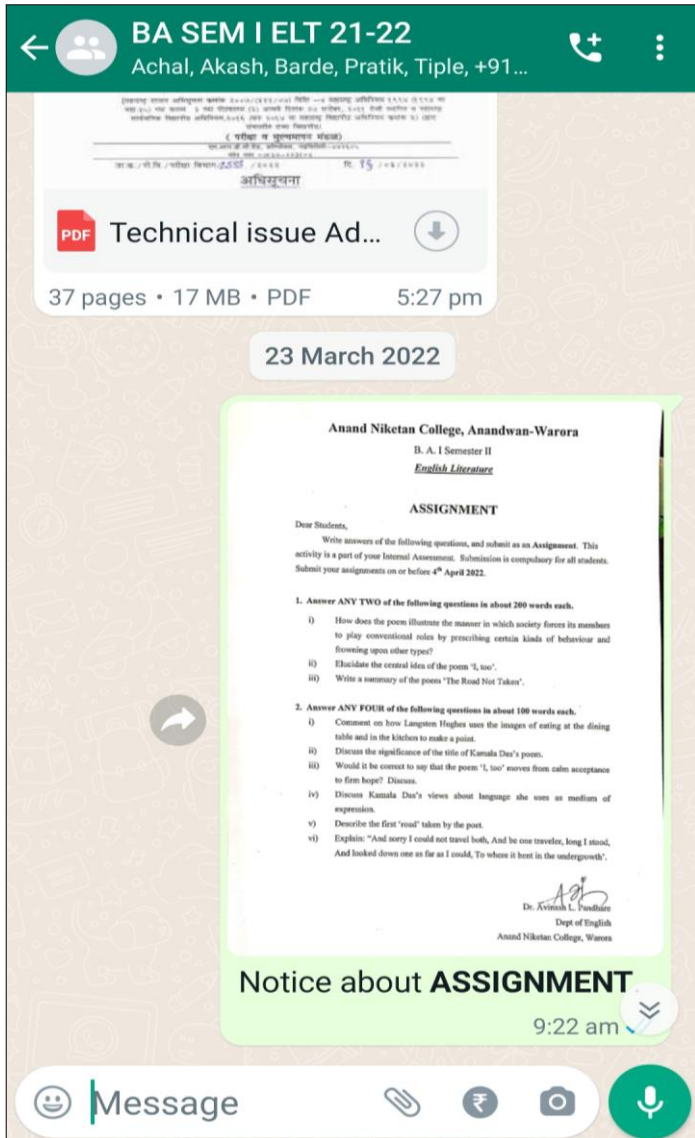
Scores [Release scores](#)

anmanmankar@gmail.com	40
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (1)	20
sunitamagre939@gmail.com	8
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (2)	30
sunitamagre939@gmail.com (1)	14
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (3)	30
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (4)	36
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (5)	34
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (6)	38
madhurutumsare792@gmail.com (7)	34

C. Use of Whatsapp



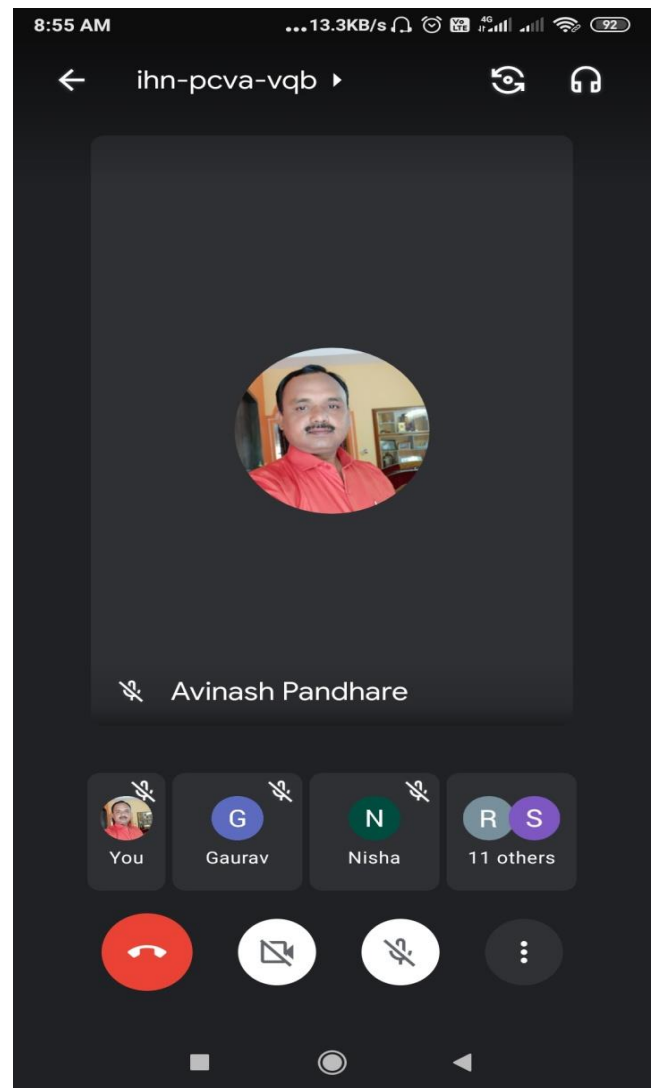
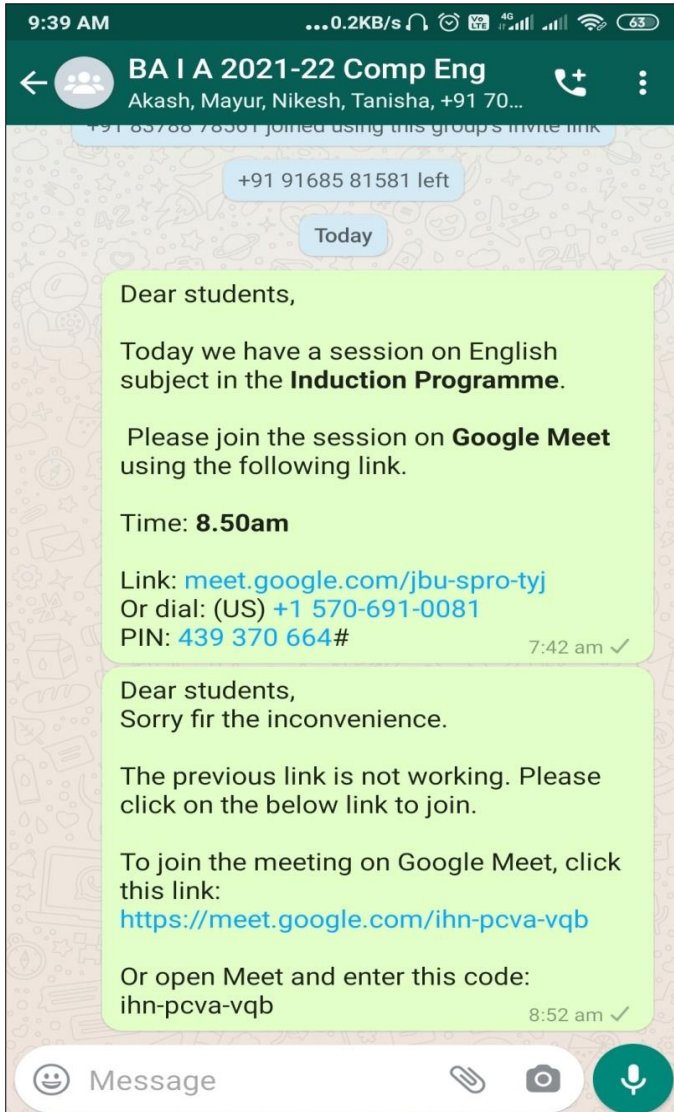


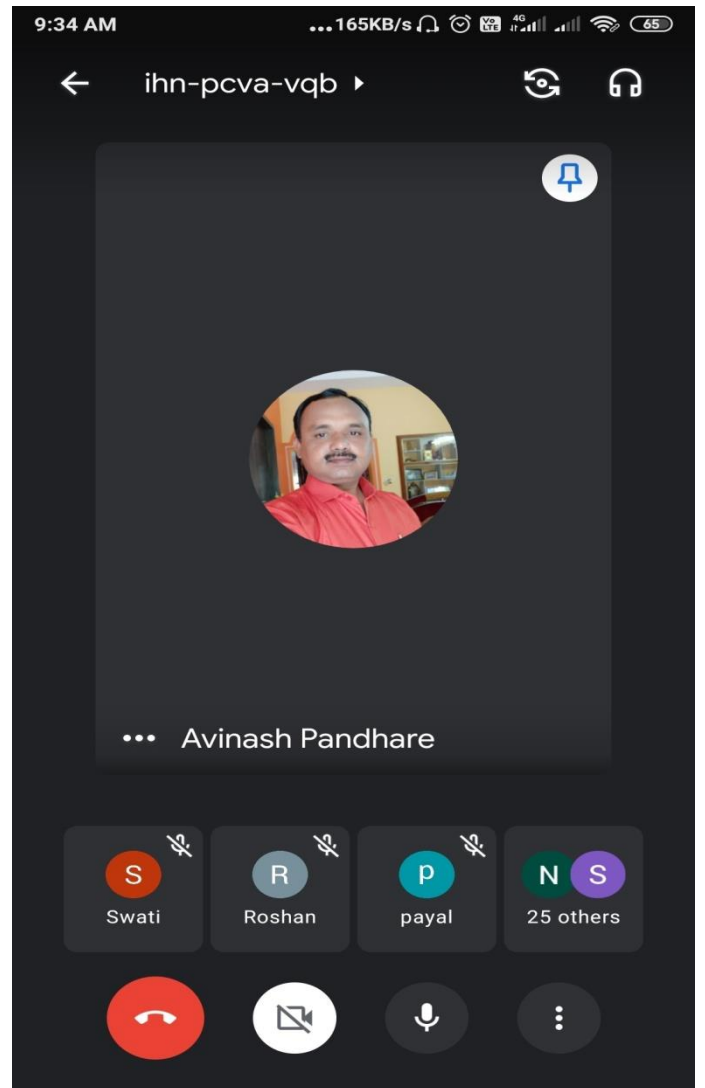
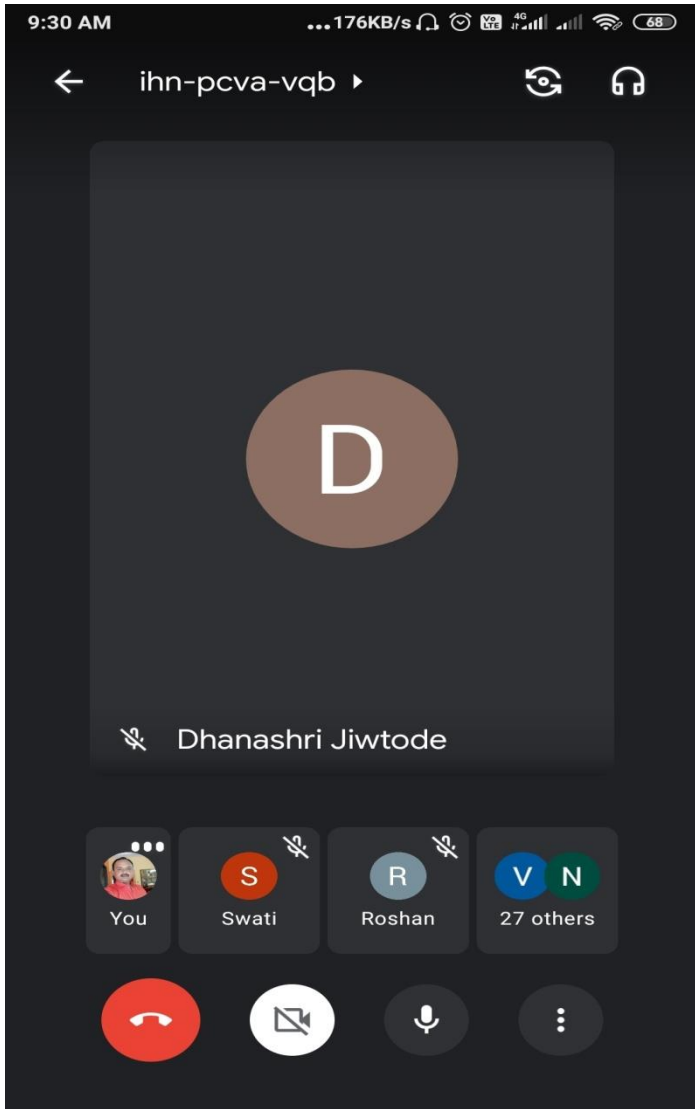


Induction Programme



-Dr. Avinash L. Pandhare

BA Sem I (A) – 2021-22





Add class comment

 **Sandesh Tiple** 
8 Dec 2021

Lecture 2 on the man in black

 2 attachments

Add class comment

 **Sandesh Tiple** 
23 Oct 2021

Lecture 1 on the man in black

 1 attachment

Add class comment

 **Sandesh Tiple** 
9 Oct 2021

8th Lecture on Of Studies

 1 attachment

UNIT I (A) Hydrides Of Boron

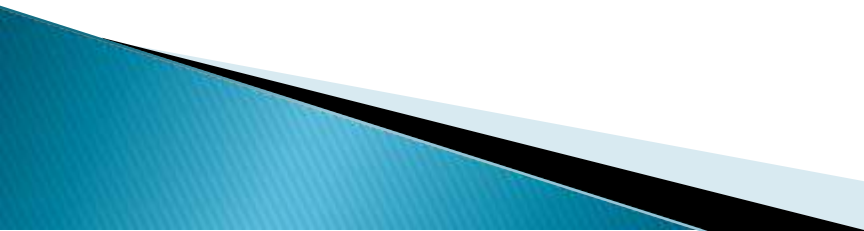
STRUCTURE AND BONDING IN BORAZINE

Saroj Sahare

Assistant Professor

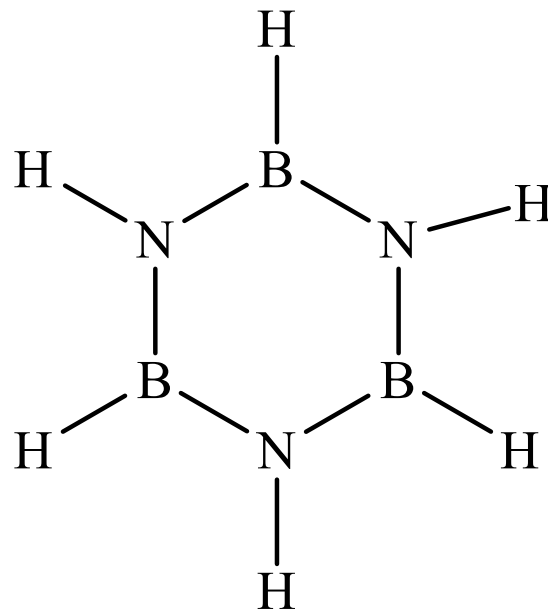
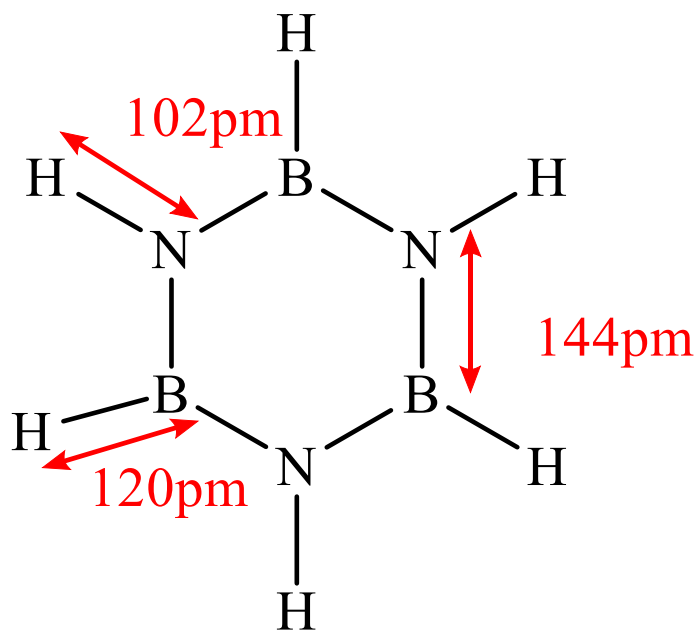
Anand Niketan College, Warora

Borazine (Inorganic Benzene)

- ▶ *Formula: $B_3H_6N_3$*
 - ▶ *Polar inorganic compound*
 - ▶ *Cyclic structure*
 - ▶ *Alternate three BH units and three NH units*
 - ▶ *Isoelectronic with Benzene*
 - ▶ *Isostructural with Benzene*
 - ▶ *Borazine is a colourless liquid*
 - ▶ *Aromatic smell*
 - ▶ *Aromatic compound*
- 

Borazine (Inorganic Benzene)

▶ Formula: $B_3H_6N_3$



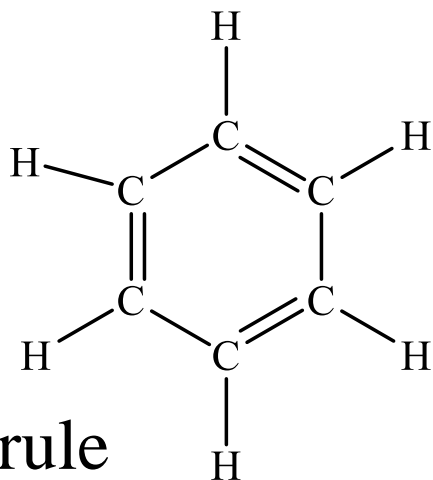
Characteristics of Aromatic Compounds

- ▶ A delocalized conjugated π system
- ▶ Coplanar structure
- ▶ Cyclic nature
- ▶ A number of delocliized electrons that is $(4n+2\pi)$ electrons this is known as Huckel rule.

Aromatic compound

▶ Benzene

▶ Cyclic



▶ Planar

▶ $(4n+2\pi)$ rule

σ bond = 6 (C-C) +
6(C-H)

Π bond = 3

$\Pi e^- = 6$

• Borazine

• Cyclic

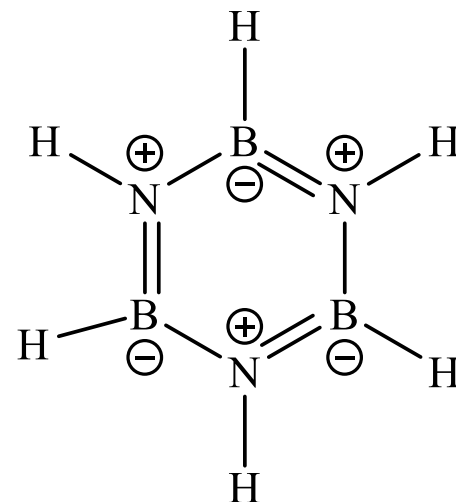
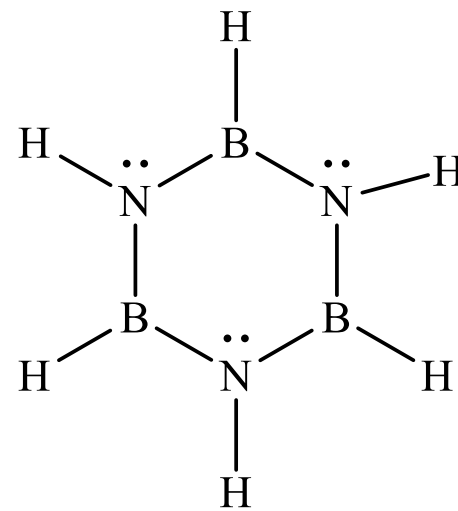
• Planar

• $(4n+2\pi)$

σ bond = 6 (3B-H)(3N-H)
+ 6 (B-N)

Π bond = 3

$\Pi e^- = 6$





b) Atomic and ionic radii

Defn. - it is the distance between the nucleus of an atom to the outermost shell where probability of finding an electron is maximum. it is measured in \AA or pm.

Variation of period and in a group

- 1) Atomic radius decreases in a period and increases in a group
- 2) In period - when we move from LHS to RHS i.e from IA to IIA group elements in the same period atomic radius decreases due to increase in a nuclear charge.
- 3) In Group - When we move from top to bottom in a group from Li to Fr and from Be to Ra, the atomic radius increases due to addition of extra shell
- 4) Ionic radii is also show same trend.
- 5) IA group elements have largest atomic radii in their corresponding periods.

0:20 / 14:08



BSc Part- 1 • 2/20

Avinash Nannaware



s & p Block Elements [Video -1]

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B.Sc. Sem-V

Unit-II-Magnetic Properties of Matter

Dr. Nilesh S. Ugemuge



Syllabus-(UNIT-II -12L)

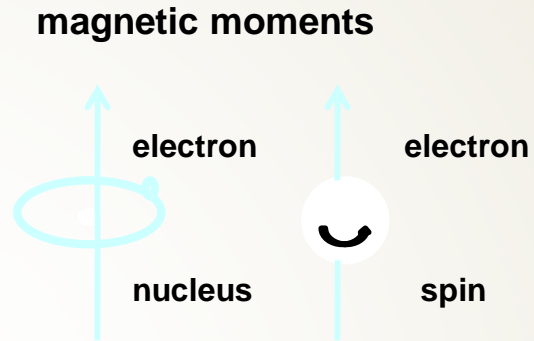
- Magnetic Properties of Matter: Dia-, Para-, Ferri- and Ferromagnetic Materials.
 - Classical Langevin theory of Dia- and Paramagnetic Domains.
 - Quantum Mechanical Treatment of Paramagnetism,
 - Curie's law,
 - Weiss's Theory of Ferromagnetism and Ferromagnetic Domains,
 - Discussion of B-H Curve, Hysteresis and Energy Loss.
- 

Why Magnetism?



Introduction(Origin of Magnetism)

- ❖ Macroscopic properties (Magnetic) are the result of electron magnetic moments.
- ❖ Moments come from 2 sources:
 - Orbital motion around a nucleus
 - Spinning around an axis



- ❖ The net magnetic moment for an atom is the sum of the magnetic moments of constituent electrons.
- ❖ Atoms with completely filled electron shells does not contribute to magnetic moment of the atom.
- ❖ The main contribution to magnetism comes fro the spin of the unpaired valence electrons.

Applications of Magnetic Materials

- ❑ **Soft Magnetic Materials** - Ferromagnetic materials are often used to enhance the magnetic flux density (B) produced when an electric current is passed through the material. Applications include cores for electromagnets, electric motors, transformers, generators, and other electrical equipment.
- ❑ **Data Storage Materials** - Magnetic materials are used for data storage.
- ❑ **Permanent Magnets** - Magnetic materials are used to make strong permanent magnets
- ❑ **Power** - The strength of a permanent magnet as expressed by the maximum product of the inductance and magnetic field.

UNIT IV - LASER

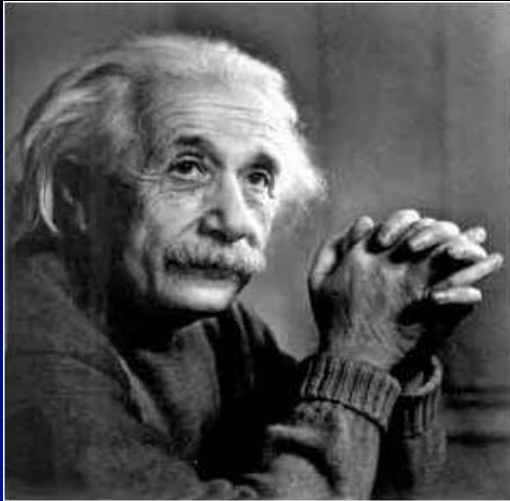


Kalyani Vitthal Atram
Assistant Professor,
Department Of Physics,
Anand Niketan College,
Anandwan, Warora



LASER

Light Amplification by
Stimulated Emission of
Radiation.



The idea of laser is based on Albert Einstein theory of light.



Laser was developed first time by Gordon Gould in 1957



The first Laser was fabricated by Maiman in 1960

PROPERTIES OF LASER

- Coherence
- Directionality
- Intensity
- Monochromaticity

ICT Teaching Learning

1. S. A. Shah <https://youtu.be/m-krLYvsP98>
2. A. P. Wakulkar - <https://youtu.be/FRY2T1fpDX8>
https://youtu.be/pYWRotD_-3l
3. D. S. Panchbhai <https://youtu.be/wXVPVD6Aq0Y>
4. S. M. Parkhi <https://youtu.be/V684JF12pHw>
5. S. P. Sahare <https://youtu.be/RYRIGLydvgl>
6. P. P. Bhukya https://youtu.be/-x_T29fQo1o
7. A. M. Nannaware <https://youtu.be/Prg2ZnuzDa0>
8. N. S. Ugemuge <https://youtu.be/FlGqEZmipUA>
<http://meet.google.com/nqm-xdom-ftv>
9. K. V. Atram <https://classroom.google.com/c/MTE2Nzc2Mjk3NjQ2?cjc=cjj6ggp>
<https://youtu.be/wGbN46-UINo>
10. H. Parchake <https://youtu.be/Wy4jHiCKwuw>
11. Dr. A.A.Mistry <https://meet.google.com/vqq-toyf-zdp>
12. Mr. S. G. Rathod <http://meet.google.com/gjg-oapa-ijk>
13. Dr. Prasant Wagh
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rEMjDP4aODOh2WV0DiQl3UytR8_5zZID/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Furr_kyTHnzRm-rMTU-tbwPph5-Tw5Gh/view?usp=sharing
14. Dr. A.P. Sawane <https://youtu.be/5wx0-NvBHys>
15. Dr. N.K. Patil
<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/72189389167?pwd=NG14K3pPelJQTmVRRzBpMUJ2Rjk4UT09>
16. Mr. Hemant Parchake <https://youtu.be/t39G-xU5ges>
17. Mr. Tilak Dboble <https://youtu.be/nMxk9o-58Eo>

18. Dr. R.R.Kamdi
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vaTDnOi1v6SM4DhLcuwEorv1yVum7aWW/view?usp=drivesdk>
19. Dr. T.N.Sutey <https://youtu.be/3AzyLWEDQWw>
20. Vidya Dadmal <https://classroom.google.com/c/MTk3OTU2ODMzODY2>
<https://meet.google.com/awz-zsgx-ffu?authuser=0&hs=179>
21. Mr. Chetan Warade <https://forms.gle/PktZYzjknrMSfYMB9>
22. Mr. Sandesh Tiple <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wWTLnl1J3cg3nDo4BMpC7uC5h2G-seGU/view?usp=drivesdk>
21. Dr.S.R.Verma <https://meet.google.com/wff-erez-qff>
22. Mr. A. N. Barde <https://classroom.google.com/c/MzkyODY1NzY5MDY5?cjc=wzfh12p>
23. Mrs. M.M. Manohar <https://meet.google.com/ogv-qhkk-euo>
24. Mr. M.R. Chaudhary
<https://us05web.zoom.us/j/9581199849?pwd=S09kSEs2ejF6T1dJdDZCTzBJSgtlUT09>
25. Dr.G.K.Singh
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dnfv0Zw9SZeLoufBytQLM4dUA42pMFzd/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YXbUUkz05szgXPmObbPPH3H9WZoyGt1c/view?usp=sharing>
- 26.Mr. V.S.Dhabarde <https://meet.google.com/dgg-jiwv-xnz>
27. Dr. R. H. Lad
<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1Se2BdFRnmPZTq5JKVhLZEtULA6KSFGFXsYLdJPLH6HM/edit>
28. Mrs.K.K.Kale <https://forms.gle/Jqt1JFDjB7RFRzdb7>

Department Of Zoology

M.sc sem –I seminar topic 1 Oct -15 Oct 2019 (Session 2019-20)

SR.NO	NAME OF STUDENT	Seminar TOPIC
1	Bhagyashri U. Bhoyar	Dermal cells and skeletal organization in calcareous sponges, hexactinilida
2	Nikita A. Bhoyar	Spermatogenesis: Process and Hormonal control
3	Sonu R.Chandekar	Origin of Metazoan: Colonial, Syncytial and Molecular theories
4	Sumit p. Daware	Structure and affinities of neopilina
5	Rashmi R. Deshmukh	General account and affinities of Ectoprocta
6	Pratiksha v. Dhone	General account and affinities of Ectoprocta
7	Monihi L. Khapne	Enzyme: Classification And Mechanism of Enzyme Action
8	Punam B. Mahajan	Thermoregulation In Poikilotherms
9	Sneha R. Meshram	Digestion And Absortion Of Carbohydrate In Gastrointestinal Tract
10	Anjali D. Nande	Digestion and Absorption Of Protein In Gastrointestinal Tract
11	Vishaka v. Nikhade	Mechanism Of Reflex Action
12	Aarati N. Padal	Mechanism Of Vitellogenesis in Insect
13	Pornima R. Rode	Mechanism Of Vitellogenesis in fish
14	Harsha Y. Sakharkar	Cytological And Molecular Events Of Fertilization

16	Pragati S. Turale	Splicing and cloning: gene replacement and restriction enzymes.	04/01/20
17	Pallavi B. Wakade	Colour change mechanisms in crustacea.	06/01/20
18	Monali S. Wararkar	Evolution of urinogenital organs in vertebrates.	06/01/20
19	Manisha G. Warbhe	Parathyroid ultimobranchial glands: Hormones and regulatory mechanisms.	06/01/20
20	Anjali S. Godbole	Endocrine control of metamorphosis in insects.	06/01/20
21	Payal P. Baddilwar	Structure and development of Amoecoetus.	07/01/20
22	Roma P. Sharma	Role of mutants and transgenic in human welfare.	07/01/20
23	Pallavi H. Gulghane	Hormones and Functions of Pituitary Gland	07/01/20



Department Of Zoology

M.sc sem –II seminar topic (Session 2019-20)

SR.NO	NAME OF STUDENT	Seminar TOPIC	Date
1	Bhagyashri U. Bhoyar	Metamorphosis of Amoecoetus.	01/01/20
2	Nikita A. Bhoyar	Appendicular skeleton in Amphibia and reptilia.	01/01/20
3	Sonu R.Chandekar	Appendicular skeleton in Aves and mammals.	01/01/20
4	Sumit p. Daware	Cetacia- General characters and adaptation.	01/01/20
5	Rashmi R. Deshmukh	Evolution Of Man	02/01/20
6	Pratiksha v. Dhone	Endocrine control of Metamorphosis in Insect	02/01/20
7	Mohini L. Khapne	Gonadal hormone in vertebrates and feedback mechanism.	02/01/20
8	Punam B. Mahajan	Mismatch repair, recombination repair	02/01/20
9	Anjali D. Nande	Double strand break repair and transcription coupled repair.	03/01/20
10	Vishaka v. Nikhade	Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic translation.	03/01/20
11	Aarati N. Padal	Cloning vector for recombinant DNA Technology.	03/01/20
12	Pornima R. Rode	Medical biotechnology-Disease Prognosis and Genetic Counseling	03/01/20
13	Harsha Y. Sakharkar	Metamorphosis in amphibian: Morphogenetic and biochemical mechanism.	04/01/20
14	Shraddha S. Satpute	Regeneration in vertebrates: Lens and retina.	04/01/20
15	Vaishnavi S. Sawasakade	Cloning of animals by nuclear transfer.	04/01/20

