

*Mangesh*  
3-10-22

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Semester-V	Karm. Ramraoji Aher Arts, Science & Commerce College, Deola, Nashik Dept. of Zoology Internal Examination - Oct - 21 Subject- Poultry Management, 20 - 3511	Supervisor sign- Max. Marks-10 Marks obtained
Class- T.Y.B.Sc.	Roll No. 8 Name- Mayuri Bhagwant Ahire	10

Q1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Which of the given is not included in Poultry farming ... Cow ..... (cow, chicken, duck, turkey)
2. Which is not an important component of Poultry farm management dirty condition (disease free breed, proper food, dirty condition, safe farm condition).
3. Poultry birds which are grown for meat are called broilers ..... (layers, broilers, roosters, cockerels)
4. The ..... is not a characteristic of broilers (generally they are female, sold in fresh, table birds, all).  
they are never vaccinated
5. ..... is not a characteristic of layers (females have high rate of egg production, they are never vaccinated, birds are given balanced diet, white leghorn)

Q2. Write true or false:

1. In Pen making several males are kept in the company of a large flock of females True
2. Busra is an Indian Poultry breed True
3. Ghagus is not an exotic breed reared in India False
4. Serotonin is the chemical that improves brain mental state after eating chicken False
5. A Rooster is also called cock True

Define or Explain:

(5 marks)

1. Poultry
2. Any two chicken diseases
3. Two types of poultry birds
4. Two methods of hatching chickens
5. Two poultry farm waste
6. Two water system in poultry
7. Two feeding system in poultry
8. Two endogenous poultry breed
9. Grant parents breed
10. Commercial breed
11. Pureline
12. Building register

*Start answer from here*

② Any two chicken disease →  
1) Salmonellosis  
2) coccidiosis

③ Two types of poultry birds →  
1) chicken  
2) Ducks

① Poultry → Poultry is animal husbandry birds raised commercially or domestically for meat & eggs.

③ Two endogenous poultry breed →

- ① Bara Bussud
- ② Assej

④ Two methods of hatching chicken →

- ① Grain artificial hatching
- ② Mash mechanical hatching

⑤ Two poultry farm waste →

- ① Poultry manure
- ② dead birds disposal

⑥ Two water system in poultry

- ① bowl methods
- ② drip system

⑦ Two feeding system in poultry

- ① grain
- ② mash

⑪ Pureline →

Those breeds of organism that have been generated through repeated self-fertilization

⑩ Commercial breed →

Commercial breed is pure birds  
They take to used for breeding purpose.

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Semester-III	Karm. Ramraoji Aher Arts, Science & Commerce College, Deola, Nashik Dept. of Zoology Internal Examination - Oct. 2022 Subject- Zoology Paper-I (ZO 231- Animal Diversity-III)	Supervisor sign.
Date-		Max. Marks-10
Class-S.Y.B.Sc.		Marks obtained
Seat No. 26287	Name- Pawar Shushti Manik.	10

Q.I (A):- Choose the correct answers. (2.5)

- ✓ (1) Herdmania is a example of class-----  
 (a) Tunicata (b) Hemichordata (c) Cephalochordata (d) None
- ✓ (2) Absence of jaws is called-----  
 (a) Gnathostomata (b) Agnatha (c) Amphibia (d) None
- ✓ (3) Petromyzon is a example of -----  
 (a) Cyclostomata (b) Amphibia (c) Pisces (d) None
- ✓ (4) Scoliodon body consists of ----- scales.  
 (a) Placoid (b) Ctenoid (c) Cosmoid (d) None
- ✓ (5) Frog is a example of class-----  
 (a) Amphibia (b) Pisces (c) Cyclostomata (d) None

(B):- Mention true/false (2.5)

- ✓ (1) In birds fore limbs are modified in to wings. TRUE
- ✓ (2) Balanoglossus is a example of class cephalochordate FALSE
- ✓ (3) Heterocercal tail occurs in labeo. FALSE
- ✓ (4) Salamander is a example of Urodela. TRUE
- ✓ (5) Claspers are a copulatory organs found in male Scoliodon, TRUE.

(C):- Define/ Explain (Any 10) (5)

- ✓ (1) Homodont (2) Coelom (3) Solitary (4) Notochord  
 (5) Triploblastic (6) Bilateral symmetry (7) Agnatha (8) Acraniata  
 (9) Heterocercal tail (10) Apoda (11) Oviparous (12) Marine.

1) Homodont :- The Animal which teeth similar Anatomy is called Homodont e.g. scoliodon.

2) coelom :- The cavity present <sup>between</sup> body wall is called Intestinal canal & coelom.

3) Solitary :- The Animal which species And they Not live in other Are live in single

that's called solitary. e.g. Tiger.

- 5) Triploblastic:- The body is considered three layers called tripl. blastic animal. i) endoderm ii) mesoderm iii) ectoderm.
- 6) Bilateral symmetry:- The body is divide into 2 equal parts is called bilateral symmetry.  
e.g. Arthropods, Human.
- 7) Agnatha:- jaws are absent.  
i) Appendages are absent.  
ii) Nostrils are similar single.  
iii) e.g.: maxixe, petromyzon.
- 8) Acrania:- cranium is absent.  
They are cartilaginous.
- 9) Heterodontal tail:- The upper lobe is narrow & long & lower lobe is short & broad. e.g. scoliodon.
- 10) oviparous:- The Animal which directly birth of young ones is called oviparous.  
e.g.: Human.
- 11) Apoda:- i) The Animals legs are absent.  
ii) They Animals- Are eyes function less.  
iii) eg: snakes.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher

College, Deola.

# DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

• Study of Different's  
Types Microscope •

By,

Ms, Jadhav Piyusha Janardan

Guided by :- Dr. V. K. Wahule

# CERTIFICATE

Class F.Y. Bsc

Year 2022 - 23

This is to certify that the work entered in this Journal is the work of

Shri / Kumari Jadhav Piyusha Janardan.

of \_\_\_\_\_ division \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. 50

Uni. Exam No. \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfactorily completed the required number of practical and worked for the 1st term / 2nd term / both the terms of the year 2022 2023 in the school / college laboratory as laid down by the university.

HEAD  
Head of the  
Department of Zoology  
K.R.A. Arts, Science and Comm.  
College, Deola, Tal. Deola (Nashik)

External  
Examiner

Internal Examiner  
Subject teacher

Date :25/04/2023 Department of Zoology .

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Completed

# INTRODUCTION

Sciences microscopes is very important in laboratory works. Since microorganisms are invisible to the unaided eye, the essential tool in microbiology is the microscope. One of the first to use a microscope to observe microorganisms was Robert Hooke, the English biologist who observed algae & fungi in the 1660s. In the 1670s, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch merchant, constructed a number of simple microscopes & observed details of numerous forms of protozoa, fungi & bacteria. During the 1700s, microscopes were used to further elaborate on the microbial world, & by the late 1800s, the sophisticated light microscopes had been developed. The electron microscopes had been developed. in the 1940s, thus making the viruses & the smallest bacteria visible.

Microscopes permit extremely small objects to be seen, objects measured in the metric system in micrometers & nanometers. A micrometer is equivalent to a millionth of meter, while a nanometer (nm) is a billionth of a meter, while Bacteria, fungi, protozoa, & unicellular algae are normally measured in micrometers, while viruses are commonly measured in nanometers. A typical bacterium such as Escherichia Coli measures about two

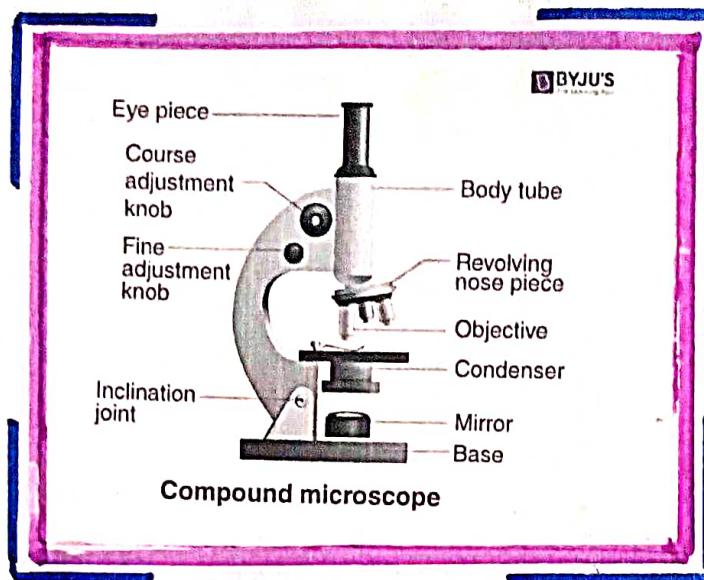
(2)

micrometers in length & about one micrometer in width.

Microsopes provide the observer with enhanced resolution, contrast & magnification. The human eye can resolve object of the order of 0.1 mm, while the light microscope can resolve object on the order of 0.2  $\mu$ m (200 nm) with a magnification of 1000. The transmission electron microscope, can resolve objects on the order of 0.1 nm (100 Å "units").

The microscope is a valuable instrument. There are many small objects or details of objects which cannot be seen by the unaided human eye. The microscope magnifies the image of such objects thus making them visible to the human eye. Microscopes are used to observe the shape of bacteria, fungi, parasites & host cell in various stained & unstained preparation.

# • Compound Microscope •



What is a Compound Microscope?

A compound microscope is defined as a microscope with a high resolution & uses two sets of lenses providing a 2-dimensional image of the sample.

The term compound refers to the uses two or more than one lens in the microscope. Also, the compound microscope is one of the types of optical microscopes. The other type of optical microscope is a simple microscope is that a simple microscope is that a ~~simple~~ microscope uses only one lens, while the compound microscope uses more than one lens.

It is said that invention of the compound microscope was done by the Dutch spectacle-maker Zacharias Janssen in early 1590. However, there are no records that support that Zacharias Janssen used this microscope.

## • Working Principle of Compound Microscope.

A compound microscope is considered to be one of the standard microscopes that can be used for general purposes. The arrangement of the lens is such that it magnifies the objects from the complex system.

These are two types of lenses that are used in the compound microscope:

- The objective lens is placed close to the object that needs to be examined.
- The eyepiece allows the image to be viewed. The eyepiece is also known as the ocular lens.
- Parts of Compound Microscope :-

The compound microscope is mainly used for studying the structural details of cell, tissue, or sections of organs. The parts of a compound microscope can be classified into two parts :

- 1) Non-optical parts.
- 2) Optical parts.

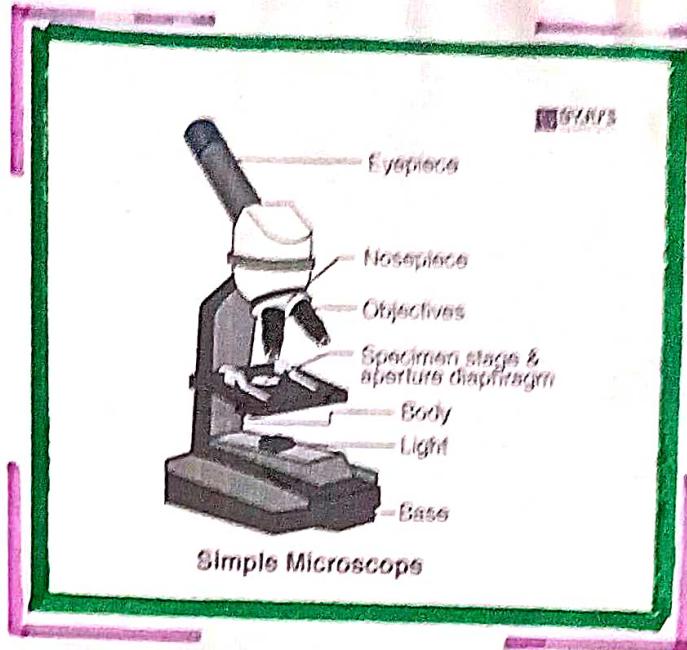
### • Non optical :-

- 1) Base
- 2) Arm
- 3) Inclination joint.
- 4) Pillar
- 5) Stage
- 6) Rack & pinion.
- 7) Body tube
- 8) Draw tube
- 9) Adjustment screws.
- 10) Automatic stop

### • Optical parts :-

- 1) Diaphragm
- 2) Condenser
- 3) Reflector
- 4) Objective lenses
- 5) Ocular lens.

# • Simple Microscope •



## • What is simple Microscope ?

A simple microscope is a magnifying glass that has a double convex lens with a short focal length. Examples of this kind of instrument include the hand lens & reading lens. When an object is kept near the lens, then its principal focus with an image is produced, which is erect & bigger than the original object. The image formed is virtual & cannot be projected on a screen like a real image.

## • What are the parts of simple microscope ?

Following are the parts of the simple microscope with their functions :

- **Eyepiece :-** It is the lens that is used to study the samples & is placed at the top. It has a magnification of  $10\times$  to  $15\times$ .

- **Base** :- This provides support to the microscope.

- **Tube :-** This is used to connect the eyepiece to the objective lenses.
- **Objective lenses :-** These are found with the magnification of  $10\times$ ,  $40\times$  &  $100\times$  & are colour coded. The lower power lenses are the shortest lens & the highest power lenses are the longest lens.
- **Revolving nose-piece :-** This is also known as the turret. It is used for holding other objective lenses & can be rotated while viewing the samples.
- **Diaphragm :-** It is used to control the amount of light that passes through the stage.
- **Stage :-** It is the platform used for placing the slides with samples.
- **Stage clip :-** These are used to hold the slides in the proper place.
- **Coarse adjustment knob :-** It is used to focus on scanning.
- **Fine adjustment knob :-** It is used to focus on oil.
- **Arm :-** It is used to support the tube & connects to the base of the microscope.
- **Power switch :-** The main power switch is used to turn on or off the microscope.

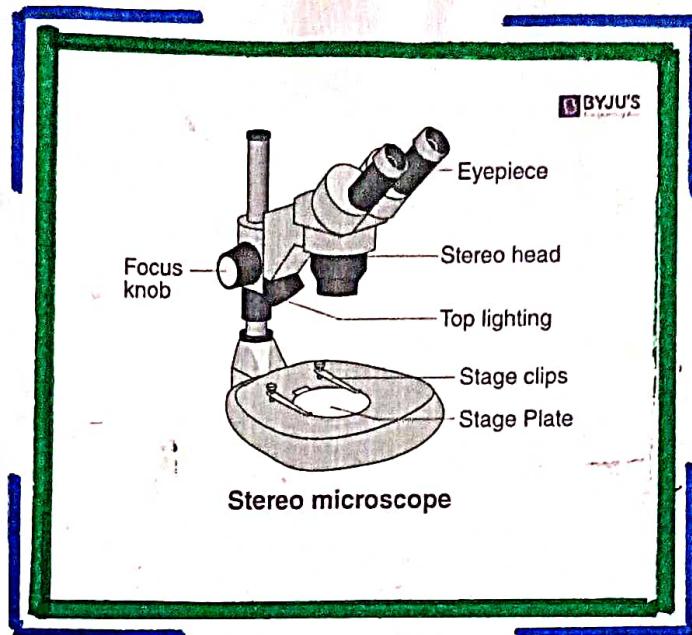
- Condenser :- It is used to focus the light on the sample < 400 $\times$  power lenses are used.

- Working of simple Microscope

As we know that simple microscope is used to get a magnified view of the samples, it is widely used in microbiology. Light from the light source is made to pass through a thin object which is transparent. To get an enlarged virtual image, a biconvex lens is used. For higher magnification & resolution, the lens must be close to the sample. To obtain contrast in the image, the size & intensity of the light beam can be modified with the help of a condenser or the diaphragm.

M

# • Stereo Microscope •



## • What is a stereo microscope?

A stereo microscope is an optical microscope that provides a three-dimensional view of a specimen. It is also known by other names such as dissecting microscope & stereo zoom microscope. Dissecting microscope parts include separate objective lenses & eyepieces. As a result, you have two separate optical paths for each eye. The slightly different angling ~~view~~ to the left & right eye produce a three-dimensional visual. Because it gives the three-dimensional view it is also called as the dissecting microscope.

## • The characteristics of a stereo Microscope.

- Two separate objectives.
- Two separate optical paths.
- Uses the light reflected from the object.
- Typical magnification range between  $10\times$  &  $50\times$
- Three-dimensional images.

## • parts of a stereo Microscope :-

Every component of the stereo microscope has its own function. The parts included with this type of microscope can vary greatly depending on the configuration & uses it will serve. Each part of a stereo microscope is labeled in the diagram below. This example is a typical classroom type stereo microscope with trinocular stand & built-in illumination.

Parts of stereo microscope :

- 1) stereo Head
- 2) ocular lens
- 3) Dioptric setting
- 4) objective lens
- 5) Focus knob
- 6) stage clips.
- 7) stage plate
- 8) Illumination.

## • How to work stereo Microscope :-

A stereo or a dissecting microscope uses reflected light from the object. It magnifies at a low power hence ideal for amplifying opaque objects. Since it uses light that naturally reflects from the specimen, it is helpful to examine solid or thick samples. The magnification of a stereo microscope ranges between ~~10x~~ & ~~50x~~.

Additional supplementary can be attached to increase or decrease magnification & adjust working distance based on the user's needs. For instance, if a longer working distance is required than a lens of less than  $1x$  is required:  $0.3x$ ,  $0.5x$  or  $0.7x$ . An ocular lens or eyepiece can allow you to increase the total magnification of your microscope to  $300x$  or higher.

## • Stereo Microscope Use :-

With a dissecting microscope one can work on a specimen in real-time while it is still being observed. Unlike the typical compound microscope, a dissecting microscope has a longer working distance that allows for dissecting objects or even perform microsurgery. Biologists can use these microscopes to the dissections, botanists to study plants, & pathologists to perform dermatological examination.

Stereo microscope magnification helps sort & visualize peripheral surfaces in three-dimensions which allows for a thorough examination of objects.

# • Reference •

- <https://cdn1.byjus.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/simple-microscope.png>
- <https://cdn1.byjus.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/compound-microscope.png>
- <https://cdn1.byjus.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/stereo-microscope.png>
- <http://byjus.com/physics/simple-microscope/>  
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original % 20 objects.
- <http://byjus.com/physics/compound-microscope/>
- <http://byjus.com/physics/stereo-microscope/>.

*Dave M. Walker*

Deola Education Society's  
Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher  
Art's Science and Commerce College, Deola.

Request for Redressal for Grievance in Examination

Date: 21 / 11 / 2022

Name of the Student: More sushma Keshav.

Class of the Student: T.Y.B.Sc (Physics)

1) Name of the Examination: T.Y.B.Sc Phy. Internal exam Nov. 2022.

2) Subject: paper-II Electrodynamics

3) Paper (with nomenclature): II

4) Date of examination: 24/11/2022

5) Name of the teacher: Dr. S. B. Bansode

6) Grievance (in detail): Because for engagement ceremony,

my engagement ceremony is to be held on 24/11/22

so I can't attend the internal Exam.

Forwarded for necessary action (with remark)

7) Teacher's comment:

As her Engagement is there, please hurry  
him permission Bansode

Signature of the Examiner

8) Comment of the Head of the Department:

Engagement Ceremony of more sushma  
is on 24/11/22. Please Give permission  
to be absent for Exam.

Signature of the HoD

9) Comments by CEO :

Chunji  
Signature of the CEO

Aher.  
Principal  
Kar. Ramraoji Aher Arts, Sci. &  
Comm. College, Deola (Nashik)



9527709402

Deola Education Society's  
Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher  
Art's Science and Commerce College, Deola.

Request for Redressal for Grievance in Examination

21/12/2022

Date:

Name of the Student: KIRAN BHUSAHEB JAGTAP

Class of the Student: F.Y.B.A.

1) Name of the Examination: EXTERNAL I

2) Subject: OPTIONAL ENGLISH

3) Paper (with nomenclature): OPTIONAL ENGLISH

4) Date of examination: 11/12/2022

5) Name of the teacher: Prof. J.D. Kadu

6) Grievance (in detail): Due to cold, vomiting and headache i should take bed rest as per doctor's advice.

Forwarded for necessary action (with remark)

7) Teacher's comment:

Due to cold, vomiting and headache, he was absent for the examination. Signature of the Examiner  
so, grant the permission of Exam.

8) Comment of the Head of the Department:

do. it needful,

Prof. Dr. Dani &  
Shri. Param Wad

J.D.Kadu

Prof. J.D. Kadu

Signature of the HoD

9) Comments by CEO:

Signature of the CEO

Amer.  
2-12-2022

# MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss Taqtap Kiran  
Bhandarkar

s/was under my treatment since 01/12/2022 to \_\_\_\_\_

For Fever

He/She is/was advised medical treatment and rest for this period.

He/She is medically fit to resume his/her duties w.e.f. \_\_\_\_\_

Dr's Seal



Signature

Dr. Lalit D. Metkar

R.A.M.S

Reg. Name of Dr. A.I  
Metkar Hospital, Deola

Regd No.

Deola Education Society's  
Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher  
Art's Science and Commerce College, Deola.

Request for Redressal for Grievance in Examination

Date:

Name of the Student: Shewalec Nitin ~~subhasrao~~

Class of the Student: T.Y.B.com

1) Name of the Examination:

2) Subject: B.R.F, Advance accounting, Indian & Global economics  
Auditing & Taxation, marketing management

3) Paper (with nomenclature): marketing management II

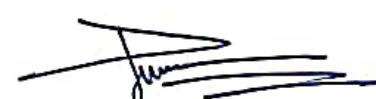
4) Date of examination: 23/11/2022 to 29/11/2022

5) Name of the teacher: Dr. D.S. Shinde

6) Grievance (in detail): I could not appear for the exam  
because I had attended training  
for my appointment as an employee  
in KSCF Co-operative bank

Forwarded for necessary action (with remark)

7) Teacher's comment:



Signature of the Examiner

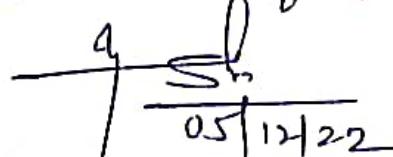
8) Comment of the Head of the Department:

  
Signature of the HoD

9) Comments by CEO :

  
Signature of the CEO

P) do the needful

  
05/12/22

# ESAF CO-OPERATIVE

Date - - P-2022

KARMAVIR RAMRAVJI AHER  
College of Arts, Science, Commerce,  
Deola.

To,  
Principal

**Respected Sir,**

**Nitin Sahebrao Shewale has joined us as a banking staff, but his training was from November 22 to 26 at the Zonal Office of Nagpur, but we request you to give him time for the exam.**



**Thanks & Regards  
Vivek Khare  
Branch Manager Deola Branch**

Request for Redressal for Grievance in Examination

Date:

Name of the Student: Divyo Shravan Ahire

Class of the Student: S.Y.B.Sc.

1) Name of the Examination:

Botany - I, Botany - II, zoology - I, zoology - II, Chemistry - I, Chemistry - II

2) Subject: Botany - I, Botany - II, Marathi, Environmental Awareness.

3) Paper (with nomenclature):

4) Date of examination: 23/11/2022 to 11/12/2023

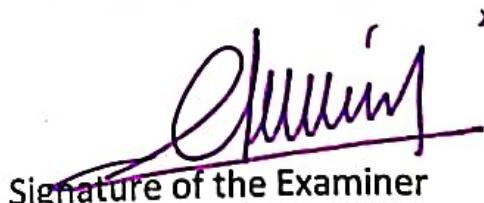
5) Name of the teacher: Dr. S.D. Thakare

6) Grievance (in detail): Due to operation of my hand so, for internal exam. I am going to take a help of my sister so please allow me the permission.

Forwarded for necessary action (with remark)

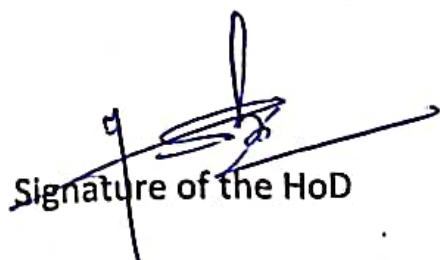
7) Teacher's comment:

Please do needful

  
Signature of the Examiner

8) Comment of the Head of the Department:

Writer is allowed.

  
Signature of the HoD

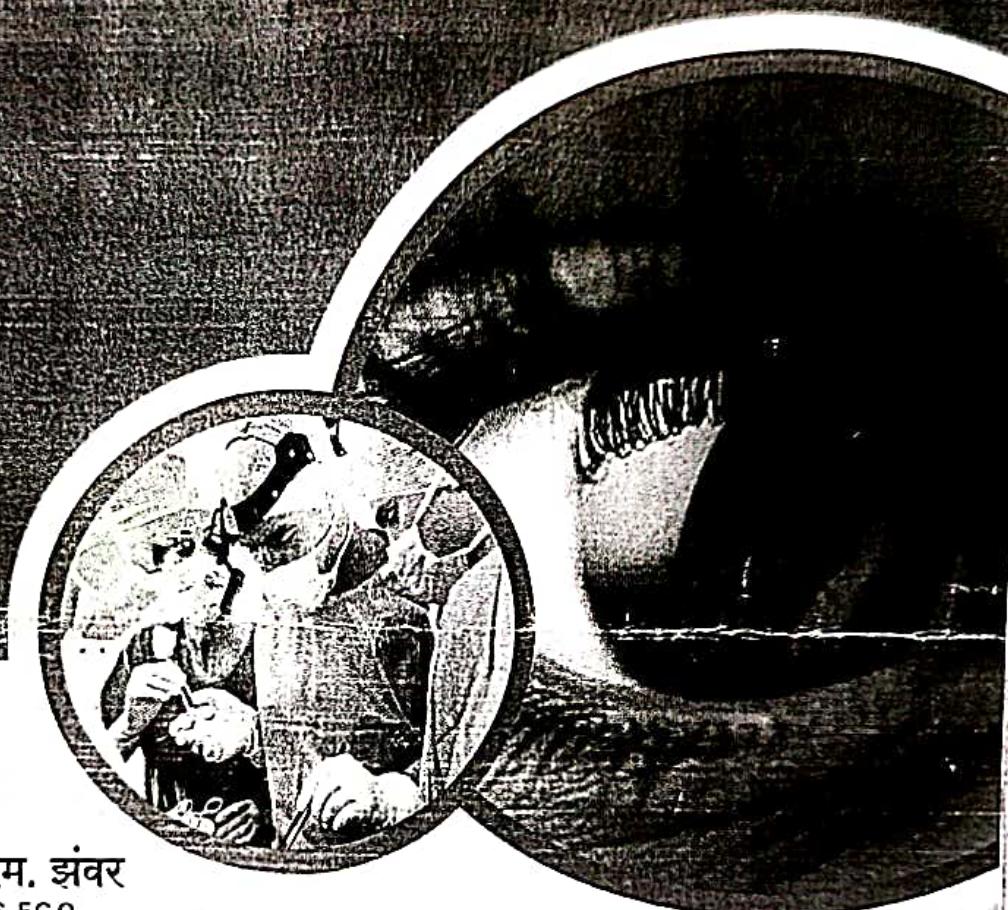
9) Comments by CEO :

  
Signature of the CEO

# सिध्दांदी विजायक

## हॉस्पिटल व नेत्रालय

कलंत्री शोरुमच्या मागे, डॉ. घोपडे शेजारी, सदाणा रोड,  
मोसम्पुल जवळ, मालेगाव, फोन : ०३५५४-२५७०००



डॉ. रश्मी एम. झंवर

M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S., F.G.O.

(नेत्र रोग तजा)

Regd. No. 2003/04/1848

डॉ. मुकुंद झंवर

M.B.B.S., FCPS, DNB, FIAGES

(जनरल व लॅग्रेटकोपीक सर्जन)

Regd. No. 2001/08/2803

9146257700

वेळ : सकाळी ११ ते ३, सायं. ६ ते ९  
अत्यावश्यक रोवा २४ तास

कृपया फेर तपासणीस येतांना फाईल व पेपर सोबत आणावे.

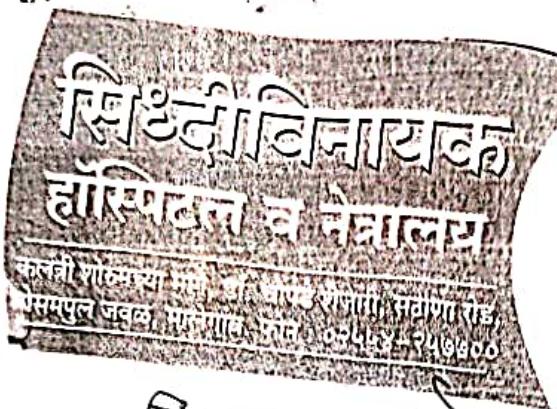
नांव : नेहिला ठारामा अली

पता : इलाला

22/f

दिनांक : ११/११/२०२२

8308549577



डॉ. मुकुंद झंवर  
MBBS, FCPS, DNB, FIAGES  
(जनरल व अंग्रेजीक राजन)  
Regd. No. 2001/08/2803

डॉ. रम्मी एम. झंवर  
MBBS, DOMS, FGO  
(नैत्र रोग तथा)  
Regd. No. 2003/04/1848

दिनांक : ११/११/२२  
गांव :  
वय :

Ramot  
ग्राम

१

- T. Sphaceloma  
top (10)

- T. Pilon D.  
top (10)

- Chancery  
top (10)

- Gas Ulcer  
soft top (10)

(इनमें)

(प्रीम फॉन्ट)  
(10 अंके ठेक)

१

\* अत्यावश्यक २४ तास सेवा

\* घेल : सकाळी ११ ते ३ सायंकाळी ६ ते ७.