



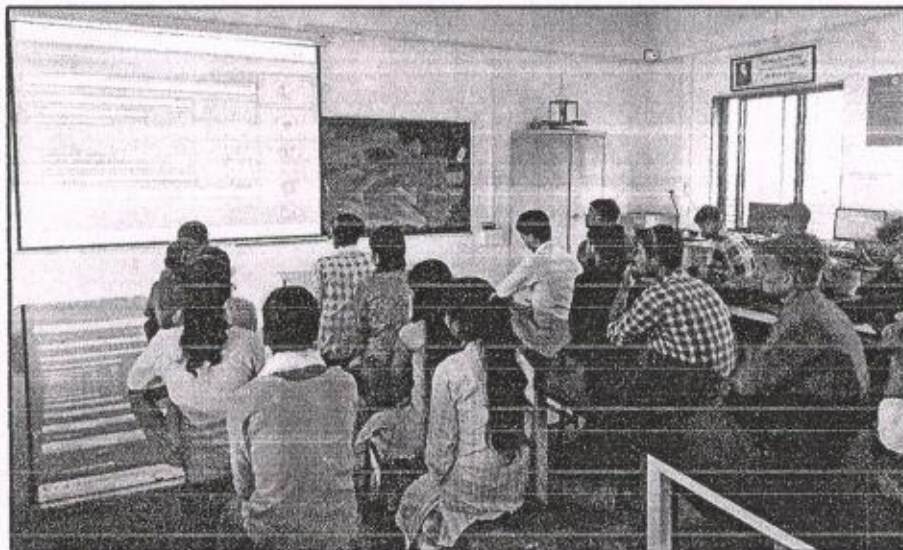
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada,
Dist. Palghar- 401604
Email: asccmokhada@gmail.com
Website: www.asccmokhada.co.in NAAC reaccredited 'A+' grade
Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY (2023-2024)

Report of Activity Under MOU

Name of the Department/ Committee	Department of Zoology
Name of the Head	Dr. S. K. Pawar
Title of the Event/ Programme	Activity under MOU (Student Participation in State Level Workshop on Sericulture)
Date /Period of Event/ Programme	Monday, 27 th July 2023 at 11.00 am
Objective of the event/Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To create awareness about opportunities in the field of applied zoology.2. To motivate the students through entrepreneurship development about the field of Sericulture.
Sponsored Agency /Institute	Department of Zoology, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Onde, Vikramgad Dist. Palghar
Total No. of the Participants	28
Total No. of the Teacher Participants	3
Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address & email etc.)	Mr. Vinit V. Kamble Research Scholar, Department of Zoology Shivaji University, Kolhapur, 416004
Venue of the Event/ Programme	Laboratory, Department of Zoology
Programme Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Awareness about opportunities in the field of applied zoology has created among the students.2. Students got thorough knowledge about the Sericulture technology.

Photos



Facility provided to the students for attending the workshop on online mode



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
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Students Participation

Dr. S. K. Pawar
Head, Department of Zoology

Dr. A. N. Chandre
IQAC, Coordinator

Dr. L. D. Bhor
Principal



Principal
Arts, Science & Commerce, College
Mokhada Dist. Palghar



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
Arts, Commerce And Science
College, Tryambakeshwar



Dr. Dilip Pundlik Pawar
M.A., B.Ed., SET, NET, Ph.D.
I/e Principal

Dist. Nashik - 422 212 (Maharashtra) Phone No. : (02594) 233508, 234034
E-mail : tbkcollege294@gmail.com, Website : www.mvptryambakcollege.ac.in
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University ID No. : PU/NS/A/55/(1998)
Junior College No. J-13-14-008

Ref: 296/05/03/2024

Appreciation Letter

To,
Dr. A. S. Chandore
Department of Botany
Rayat shikshan Sanstha's
ASC college Mokhada

Dear Sir,

We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to you for your enthusiastic talk delivered during One day workshop on *Medicinal plant* organized under Board of Student Development, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune on 6th March 2024

Your speech will be memorable for Participants, Teachers and Students. Again, thanks a lot for your wholehearted participation in this event.

With best regards,

Dr. V.B. Sonawane
Co-ordinator

Dr. D. P. Pawar
Principal



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar
Email: ascemokhada@gmail.com
Website: www.ascemokhada.co.in
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Internal Quality Assurance Cell (2023-2024)

Report of Plant Identification conducted under MoU

Name of the Department/ Committee	Botany
Name of the Coordinator	Prof. S. E. Saindanshiv
Title of the Event/ Programme	Plant identification
Date /Period of Event/ Programme	18/02/2024
Objective of the event/Programme	To know botanical names of plants
Sponsored Agency /Institute	Swami Muktanand college of science, Yeola Dist. Nashik.
Total No. of the Participant	25
Total No. of the Teacher Participant	04
Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address & email etc.)	Prof. S. E. Saindanshiv Associate Professor ASC College Mokhada Dist. Palghar Mob. No. 9423755253 Subhash22081966@gmail.com
Venue of the Event/ Programme	Swami Muktanand college of science, Yeola Dist. Nashik.
Programme Outcome	Beneficiary understand the botanical names of plants.


Coordinator


Dr. A. N. Chandore
IQAC, Coordinator


Dr. L. D. Bhor
Principal
Principal

Arts, Science & Commerce, College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

**Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist.
Palghar 401604**

Email: asccmokhada@gmail.com

Website: www.asccmokhada.co.in

Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (2023-24)

Report of Event/ Program

Name of the Department/ Committee	Department of Chemistry
Name of the Coordinator	Prof. S. R. Vhande
Title of the Event/ Program	"Carrier Opportunities for TY B. Sc. Students in Medical Laboratories"
Date /Period of Event/ Program	05/03/2024
Objective of the event/Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To the development, implementation, and evaluation of laboratory policies, procedures, and protocols.2. To Manage laboratory resources efficiently, including inventory control, equipment maintenance, and compliance with safety regulations.3. To Develop experimental and data analysis skills.4. Learn to use scientific apparatus. Learn to estimate statistical errors and recognize systematic errors.
Sponsored Agency /Institute	Loknete Ramsheth Thakur ASC College Mokhada Dist. Palghar 401604
Total No. of the Participant	61
Total No. of the Teacher Participant	04
Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address & email etc.)	Prof. Yogita Patil Department of PG- DMLT Sapkal Knowledge Hub Nashik 422213 Mob. No. 9881885664
Venue of the Event/ Program	Loknete Ramsheth Thakur ASC College Mokhada Dist. Palghar 401604
Program Outcome	The following are the outcomes of medical Laboratories: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Knowledge, Technical Skills, and communication clinical studies.

3. Educational Methodologies and Training Responsibilities.
4. Supervision, Management, and Administration.
5. Professional and Ethical Conduct and Continuing Professional Development.

Photo gallery



Prin. Dr. L. D. Bhor Felicitated Chief guest Speaker Prof. Yogita Patil on guest lecture organized for TY B. Sc. Students under MoU on 05/03/2024



Welcome Address and Introduction of guest speaker by Prof. S. R. Vhande on 05/03/2024



Galaxy S23 Ultra
05/03/2024


Chief guest Speaker Prof. Yogita Patil guiding to TY B.Sc. students under MoU




Galaxy S23 Ultra
05/03/2024

Chief guest Speaker Prof. Yogita Patil guiding to TY B.Sc. students under MoU


Prof. S. R. Vhande
Coordinator


Dr. A. N. Chandore
IQAC, Coordinator


Dr. L. D. Bhor
Principal
Principal

**Arts, Science & Commerce, College
Mokhada Dist. Palghar**



June - 1984

"Education Through Self - Help Is Our Motto" - Karmaveer

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, MOKHADA

Tal. : Mokhada, Dist.: Palghar - 401 604 (Maharashtra)

(Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai)



Ph: (O): 02529 295101

Ph: (R): 02529 299728

NAAC Reaccredited - 'A+' Grade (CGPA : 3.43)
ISO Certified 9001:2015

Email: asccmokhada@gmail.com
Website: www.asccmokhada.co.in

Principal

Dr. L. D. Bhor

(M.Com., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.)

Outward No. : BY hand

Date: 01/03/2024

To,
Prof. Yogita Patil
Department of PG-DMLT
Sapkal Knowledge Hub
Nashik (MS) 422213

**Subject: Invitation as chief guest for One Day Workshop organized by
Department of Chemistry in our college**

Respected Madam,

With reference to above mentioned subject, I am happy to inform you that, Department of **Department of Chemistry, Loknete Ramsheth Thakur ASC College Mokhada** is organizing One day Workshop under MoU Scheme for benefits of B.Sc. students in our college on **Tuesday 05th March 2024 at 11:00 am.**

It is my immense pleasure and honour to invite you as chief guest speaker to deliver a lecture on the topic "**Carrier Opportunities for B.Sc. Students in Medical Laboratories**" program through offline platform in our college.

Therefore, you are requested, kindly accept our invitation, and oblige.

Thanking you!

Your Sincerely

Principal

Arts, Science & Commerce, College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar



OK

June - 1984

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Principal

Dr. L. D. Bhor

(M.Com., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.)

Outward No. : BY hand

Date: 05/03/2024

Appreciation Letter

To,
Prof. Yogita Patil
Department of PG-DMLT
Sapkal Knowledge Hub
Nashik (MS) 422213

Respected Madam,

Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College Mokhada, would like to thank you for taking part in One Day Workshop in Department of Chemistry as a chief guest & resource person. You delivered a talk on "**Carrier opportunities for B.Sc. Students in Medical Laboratories**" on Tuesday, 05th March 2024 for the benefits of B.Sc. students as well as teaches. It was an honour to have you as a chief guest & resource person for this event.

We believe that the knowledge you shared during will help immensely to give the lecture on "**Carrier opportunities for B.Sc. Students in Medical Laboratories**" to the staff and students. We know your time is precious and we are grateful as you shared some of it with us. We look forward to your participation in future events.

Thanking You!

Yours Sincerely


Principal

Arts, Science & Commerce, College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar



ok



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College,

Mokhada, Dist. Palghar 401604

Department of Chemistry

2023-24

Department of Chemistry & Department of PG-DMLT Sapkal Knowledge Hub,
Nashik Under MoU Scheme Jointly organized a One Day Workshop on,

"Carrier Opportunities for B.Sc. Students in Medical Laboratories"

Students Attendance

Date: 05/02/2024

Following students were participated in this programme:

Sr. No	Name of Students	Class	Signature
1.	Pranali Santosh Batre	F.Y.B.Sc	
2.	Ujjwala Ashok Patil	F.Y.B.Sc	
3.	Asha Ramdas Garit	F.Y.B.Sc	
4.	Hreshada Arun Satpute	F.Y.B.Sc	
5.	Bhavika Ramchandra Satpute	F.Y.B.Sc	
6.	Mansi Madhukar Gawari	F.Y.B.Sc	
7.	Bramila Pareshu Giranphale	F.Y.B.Sc	
8.	Renuka Kashinath Khutade	F.Y.B.Sc	
9.	Dhanashree Madhukar Mali	F.Y.B.Sc	
10.	Apeksha Balu Khode	F.Y.B.Sc	
11.	Reshma Pandurang Shinde	F.Y.B.Sc	
12.	Vaishali Yashawant Beraf	F.Y.B.Sc	
13.	Kamla Vishnu Bambare	F.Y.B.Sc	
14.	Ashvini Dilip Mule	S.Y.B.Sc	
15.	Yogita Ramesh Pawar	S.Y.B.Sc	
16.	Vaishnavi Narayan Gawari	F.Y.B.Sc	
17.	Priyanka Narayan Chaudhari	F.Y.B.Sc	
18.	Sandip Tulshiram Waghade	F.Y.B.Sc	



19.	Dodke Shubhan Dodke Shubhan	P.Y. B.Sc	Codke
20.	Rohit Jitendra Khopade	-11-	Rohit
21.	Baj Bhausaar Misake	S.Y. B.Sc	Baj
22.	Lahare Pravin Ananda	-11-	Lahare
23.	Yogesh Chander Varthe	S.Y. B.Sc	Yogesh
24.	Ritesh Bhaskar Warghade	T.Y. B.Sc	Ritesh
25.	Amit Harichandrajadhav	S.Y. B.Sc	Amit
26.	Dhiraash Baliram Jadhav	T.Y. B.Sc	Dhiraash
27.	Ajay Prakash Koti	F.Y. B.Sc	Ajay
28.	Manoj Ramesh mali	F.Y. B.Sc	Manoj
29.	Mahindra Kisan Lakhan	F.Y. B.Sc	Mahindra
30.	Harshad Janardan Moule	F.Y. B.Sc	Harshad
31.	Chetan Ravindra Shinde	F.Y. B.Sc	Chetan
32.	Kishor Harichandra Tumade	F.Y. B.Sc	Kishor
33.	Rakesh Ramesh Kharapade	F.Y. B.Sc	Rakesh
34.	Tushar Kailas Shingade	F.Y. B.Sc	Tushar
35.	Lahare Pravin Ananda	S.Y. B.Sc	Lahare
36.	Tushar Chandar Kozada	F.Y. B.Sc	Tushar
37.	Rudras Ramesh Dhondaga	S.Y. B.Sc	Rudras
38.	Sanjay Beelhya Peighe	F.Y. B.Sc	Sanjay
40.	Amit Eknath Dighe	F.Y. B.Sc	Amit
41.	Jagdish chander Bagul	F.Y. B.Sc	Jagdish
42.	Ketan Laxman Gadge	T.Y. B.Sc	Ketan
43.	Prasul Jyotsna Sene	-11-	Prasul
44.	Nilesh Kasant Duni	F.Y. B.Sc	Nilesh
45.	Sandip Narayan padher	T.Y. B.Sc	Sandip
46.	Khade Jagdish Padmakar	F.Y. B.Sc	Khade
47.	Sachin R. Gangoda	-11-	Sachin
48.	Dinesh sitaram Lakhan	-11-	Dinesh
49.	Bhogade Parraj Kashinath	S.Y. B.Sc	Bhogade
50.	mali Akshay sawarji	S.Y. B.Sc	Mali
51.	Garrel videsh vijay	S.Y. B.Sc	Garrel



52.	Arati Amit Santosh	S.Y.B.Sc	Arati
53.	Kanhai Bhavesh Bhaskar	F.Y.B.Sc	Arati
54.	Khadade Tukaram Ramesh	F.Y.B.Sc	Arati
55.	Asha Vikas Janathe	S.Y.B.Sc	Janathe
56.	Sanyam Prakash Satpute	S.Y.B.Sc	Satpute
57.	Ashvini Khutade	T.Y.B.Sc	Khutade
58.	Mittal Worghade	-u-	Mittal
59.	Harshada Pawar	-u-	Pawar
60.	Ashvini Wagh	-u-	Wagh
61.	Prabhesh Khurzode	S.Y.B.Sc	Khurzode
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Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada,

Dist: Palghar-401604.

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Department of Economics

Report of Event/Programme

Name of the Department/ Committee	Department of Economics
Name of the Coordinator	Dr. Y. H. Ulvekar
Title of the Event/ Programme	'संघर्षाकडून उत्कर्षाकडे'
Place of Visit	S.M.D.L.College, Kalamboli Raigad
Date /Period of Event/ Programme	07 th Oct, 2023 at 9:00 am (IST)
Objective of the event/Programme	To guide students of S.M.D.L.College,Kalamboli about successful life
Total No. of the Participant	80
Total No. of the Teacher Participant	05
Programme Outcome	With the help of this event/activity the students of S.M.D.L.College,Kalamboli had understand the importance of hard work in successful life.


Coordinator


IQAC Coordinator


PRINCIPAL
Arts Science and Commerce College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar





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Website: www.asccmokhada.co.in

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Ignoration function of Guest lecture



Dr. Yashwant Ulvekar guide to students' importance of hard work in successful life



Dr. Yashwant Ulvekar guide to students' importance of hard work in successful life



Prin. Priti Mahajan Expressing Vote of thanks of Guest


Coordinator


IQAC Coordinator


PRINCIPAL

Arts Science and Commerce College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar





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2023-2024

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Sr. No.	Faculty Exchange Programme - Expert Lecture	
1	Name of the Department	Mathematics
2	Head of Department	Mr. P. K. Patil
3	Name of the Coordinator	Mr. P. K. Patil
4	Title of the Event/ Programme	Faculty Exchange Programme - Expert Lecture
5	Date /Period of Event/ Programme	4 th March 2024
6	Objective of the event/Programme	Expert lecture will help students <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to know more about concept of L-Hospital's Rule.• to gain knowledge about Derivatives of function & Limit of indeterminate form.
7	Sponsored Agency /Institute	Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College Mokhada, Dist. Palghar
8	Total No. of the Participant	18
9	Total No. of the Teacher Participant	02
10	Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address & email etc.)	Mr. Vaibhav. B. Jagzap, Assistant Professor, HoD of Mathematics Mahatma Phule Arts, Science & Commerce College, Panvel
11	Venue of the Event/ Programme	Online (Google Meet)
12	Topic Name	L-Hospital Rule





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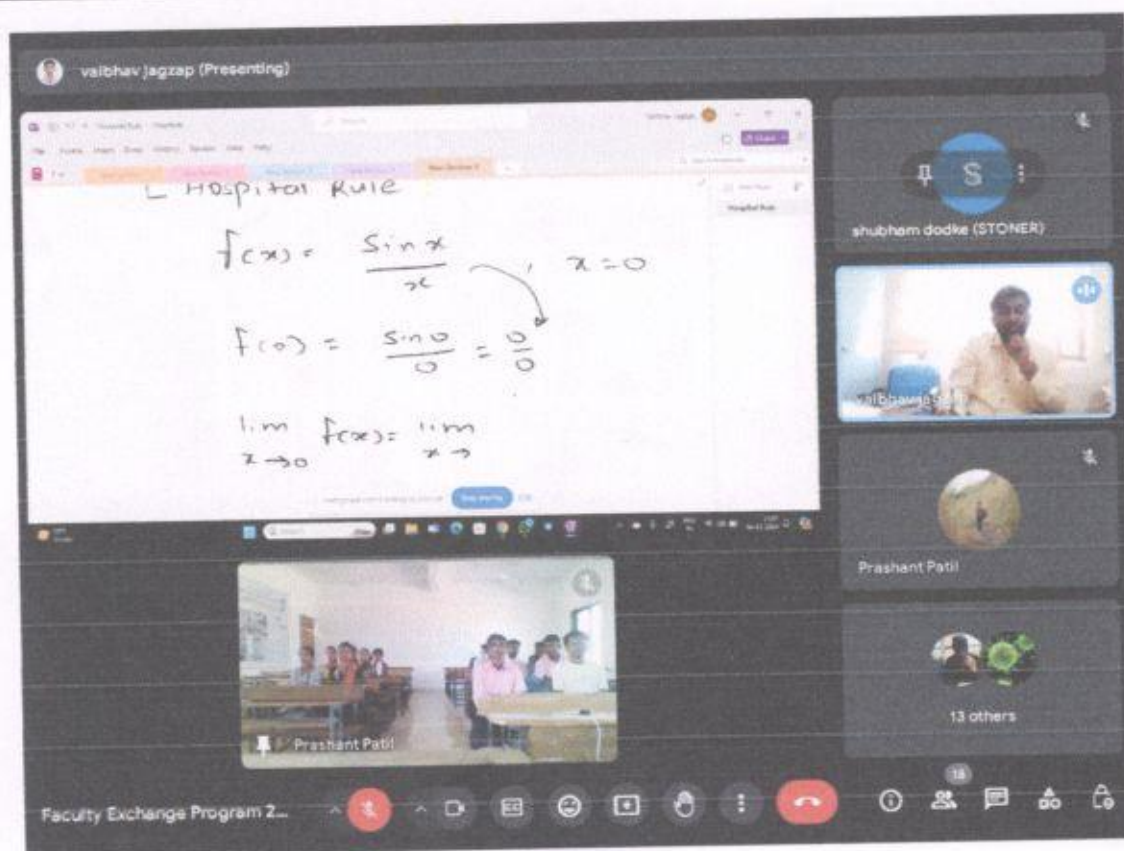


Program Outcomes:

The expert lecture has helped students to understand concept of L-Hospital Rule. This activity helped students to understand certain concepts from syllabus by sharing and exchanging of knowledge by faculty from other institute. Students were excited to hear & understand knowledge of faculty from other institute.

Photographs of the activity:

Lecture by Mr. Vaibhav B. Jagzap:- Topic Name: L-Hospital Rule





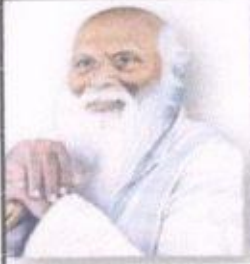
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Lecture by Mr. Prashant K. Patil:- Topic Name: Application of Derivatives - Rolle's Theorem & Example

Sr. No.	Faculty Exchange Programme - Expert Lecture	
1	Name of the Department	Mathematics
2	Head of Department	Mr. V. B. Jagzap
3	Name of the Coordinator	Mr. V. B. Jagzap
4	Title of the Event/ Programme	Faculty Exchange Programme - Expert Lecture
5	Date /Period of Event/ Programme	5 th March 2024
6	Topic Name	Application of Derivatives - Rolle's Theorem & Example.
7	Sponsored Agency /Institute	Mahatma Phule Arts, Science and Commerce College, Panvel
8	Total No. of the Participant	41
9	Total No. of the Teacher Participant	02
10	Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address & email etc.)	Mr. Prashant K. Patil, Assistant Professor, HoD of Mathematics Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College Mokhada, Dist. Palghar
11	Venue of the Event/ Programme	Online (Google Meet)





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Proof of Rolle's theorem
We are given that the function f is continuous on $[a, b]$, $f'(x)$ exist for all x in (a, b) and $f(a) = f(b)$.

GPS Map Camera

Google

Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
X3FV+WFG, Taluka, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410206, India
Lat 18.974821°
Long 73.09355°
05/03/24 01:33 PM GMT +05:30

Proof of Rolle's theorem
We are given that the function f is continuous on $[a, b]$, $f'(x)$ exist for all x in (a, b) and $f(a) = f(b)$.
We show that there exist point c in (a, b) such that $f'(c) = 0$.
Since f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$ it attains the max of f in $[a, b]$ and the minimum in $[a, b]$. Thus there exist two points M and m in $[a, b]$ such that $f(M) = M$ and $f(m) = m$.
Now there are three cases (i) $M = m = a = b$.
Case (i): If $M = m$, then function f is a constant and so its derivative is zero throughout in (a, b) . Hence any point of (a, b) can be chosen as c for which $f'(c) = 0$.

GPS Map Camera

Google

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Website: asccmokhada.co.in





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Example

Q1. Verify Rolle's theorem for the function $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 9, x \in [1, 4]$

Ans. Since given function $f(x)$ is polynomial, it is continuous on $[1, 4]$, also f is differentiable on $(1, 4)$.

Further, $f(1) = 1^2 - 3(1) + 9 = 7$ & $f(4) = 4^2 - 3(4) + 9 = 7$

So, all conditions of Rolle's theorem is satisfied.

\therefore the derivative of $f(x)$ should be 0 for at least one point $c \in (1, 4)$.

To find value of c ,

$$f'(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$\text{So, } f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c - 3 = 0$$

GPS Map Camera

Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
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[Signature]
Coordinator

[Signature]
IQAC Coordinator

[Signature]
Principal
Arts, Science & Com. College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

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Internal Quality Assurance Cell (2023-2024)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Report of Event/ Programme

Name of the Department/ Committee	Department of History
Name of the Coordinator	Mr. D. R. Bhoje
Title of the Event/ Programme	Field Visit to at <u>Suryamal Hill Station</u> , Tal. Mokhada District. Palghar
Date /Period of Event/ Programme	Thursday, 07 th Thursday th April 2023 at 11:00 am (IST)
Objective of the event/Programme	To spreading Awareness among the History Students about the importance of local natural heritage Tourism. To understand the concept of Natural Heritage tourism. To aware students about employment through Natural heritage tourism.
Total No. of the Participant	07
Total No. of the Teacher Participant	01
Programme Outcome	Through this field visit students learned importance of Natural heritage tourism and conservation of tourism places.



History Department students to Visit at Suryamal Hill Station Tal. Mokhada District. Palghar for understand the importance of Historical Heritage tourism on 07th Dec, 2023.





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Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar-401604.

Email: ascemokhada@gmail.com

Website: www.ascemokhada.co.in

Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai



History Department students to Visit at Suryamal Hill Station Tal. Mokhada District. Palghar for understand the importance of Historical Heritage tourism on 07th Dec, 2023.



History Department students to Visit at Suryamal Hill Station Tal. Mokhada District. Palghar for understand the importance of Historical Heritage tourism on 07th Dec, 2023.





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
 Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar-401604.

Email: ascemokhada@gmail.com

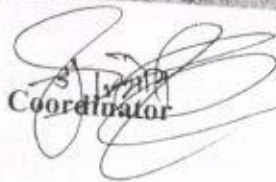
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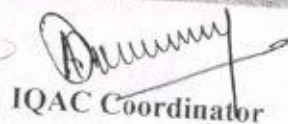
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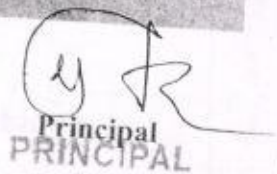


History Department students to Visit at Suryamal Hill Station Tal. Mokhada District, Palghar for understand the importance of Historical Heritage tourism on 07th Dec, 2023.




 Coordinator


 IQAC Coordinator


 Principal

Arts Science and Commerce College
 Mokhada, Dist. Palghar





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist: Palghar-401604.

Email: ascemokhada@gmail.com

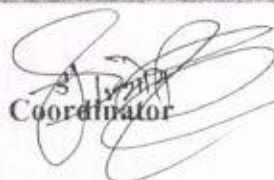
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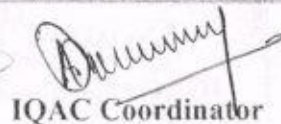
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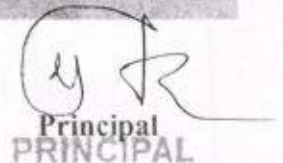


History Department students to Visit at Suryamal Hill Station Tal. Mokhada District. Palghar for understand the importance of Historical Heritage tourism on 07th Dec, 2023.




Coordinator


IQAC Coordinator


Principal
PRINCIPAL

Arts Science and Commerce College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar



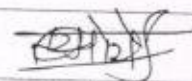
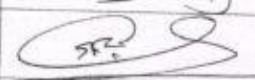
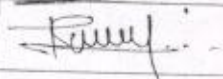
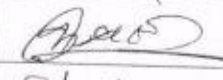
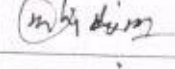
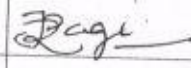
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science & Commerce College –
Mokhada, Tal - Mokhada, Dist - Palghar.

Department of History

Date 07/12/2023

Field visits the Hill Station at Suryamal in Mokhada taluka

Students Attendance

Sr. No.	Students Name	Class	Signature
1.]	Neesak R. Bhoite	M.A. - II	
2.)	Tambada Shufesh Ramesh	M.A. - II	
3.]	Pravin Shankar Gore	M.A. - II	
4.)	Kishor Mukte Narayan	MA. II	
5.]	Monj Laxman Bilim	M.A. - II	
6.]	Pagi Jitesh Ramdas	M.A. I	





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Mokhada
Dist. Palghar 401604
Department of Botany

Field Visit 2023-24

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's


Art, Science and Commerce College, Mokhada, Dist.: Palghar

Department of Botany

Field Visit 2023-24

Students list: Field Visit 2023-24

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the students
1	3401	PATIL SUJIT DEVCHAND
2	3402	MAHALE SUBHASH KRUSHNA
3	3403	/ MOKASHI TRUPTI ASHOK
4	3404	WAGH AJIT RAMCHANDRA
5	3405	ZOLE RAHUL PARSHURAM


Head / विभागाध्यक्ष
Department of Botany / वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Mokhada
Dist. Palghar 401604
Department of Botany

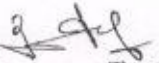
Field visit report

Mokhada lake

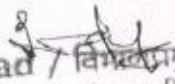
We students of T.Y.B.Sc. Botany conducted visit on 9th January 2024 to Lake of Mokhada. Lake is located to half kilometer away from our college. This lake is primarily used by local people for washing water purpose. It is with an area of about 10 acres. It is shallow lake with well-built compound or fence. Our prime aim to visit this lake is study the pond ecosystem. This lake is with fresh water and consists of hydrophytic plants. The hydrophytic plants are with submerged, free floating and rooted type.

Some of the hydrophytic plants we have seen during the visit are as follows:

1. *Hydrilla*
2. *Vallisneria*
3. *Pistia*
4. *Lemna*
5. *Trapa*
6. *Jussiaea*


Incharge Teacher




Head / विभागाध्यक्ष
Department of Botany / वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग



Field visit report (2023-24)

Dhodipada lake

The Department of Botany organized a field visit for the students of T.Y.B.Sc. Botany to the Dhodipada lake on 25th September 2023. Lake is located to 2 kilometers away from our college. This lake is primarily used Fishing and washing purpose. It is with an area of about 20 acres. Our prime aim to visit this lake is study the pond ecosystem. This lake is with fresh water and consists of hydrophytic plants and algae. The hydrophytic plants are with submerged, free floating and rooted type.

This visit was organized to study the biodiversity and to collect plant specimens such as angiosperms for herbarium, algae, bryophytes, etc. for submission in practical examination. Teaching staff members Dr. A. N. Chandore and Prof. S. E. Saindanshiv and 11 Students were present in this visit.

Dhodipada lake is situated at about 2 Km away from college and consists of a rich in flora and fauna. The students and staff gathered in college campus at 9:00 AM. The students carried with them polythene bags, papers, small bottles, forceps, scissors, etc. for carrying specimens. A luxury bus was arranged for the tour. Journey was started at 10:00 AM. Breakfast was served in the bus. We reached at Dhodipada lake at 10:30 AM.

During excursion, we found that forest is rich in biodiversity. The students collected the different specimens of algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes and angiosperms. Some wood rotting fungi were also seen. During the excursion, the diversity of plants with reference to their habitat, morphology, economic use, etc. was explained by the teachers.

Some of the hydrophytic plants we have seen during the visit are as follows:

1. *Hydrilla*,
2. *Vallisneria*,
3. *Pistia*,
4. *Lemna*,
5. *Trapa*,
6. *Jussiaea*

Few algae were observed as follows

1. *Chara*

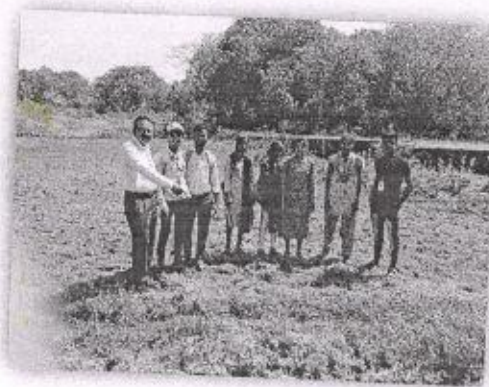
2. *Spirogyra*
3. *Hydrodictyon*

Outcomes of the tour:

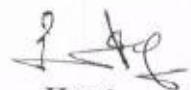
1. Students get on hand observation of pond.
2. Students understand the hydrophytic ecosystem.
3. Students get knowledge about various hydrophytic plants from the lake.
4. The students learnt about biodiversity in plants.
5. They collected plant specimen for submission purpose.



Students observing the hydrophytic ecosystem




Incharge Teacher


Head
Head / विभागप्रमुख
Department of Botany / वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग



The Following students were participated in the field visit.

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Students Name	Signature
1.	3401	Patil Sujit Devchand	
2.	3402	Mahale Subhash Krushna	
3.	3403	Mokashi Trupti Ashok	
4.	3403	Wagh Ajit Ramchandra	
5.	3405	Zole Rahul Parshuram	R.P. Zole

Head /
Department of Botany / वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग

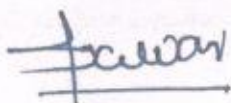


Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Mokhada Dist. Palghar
Department of Zoology
2023-2024
Field Visit Report

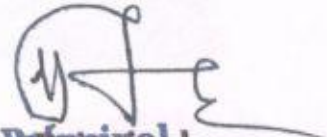
To observe the animals in their natural habitat department of zoology has organized Grassland Ecosystem field visit. The field report was done by random observation in the Eight students and different species of insects was recorded. As per the curriculum of University of Mumbai, Mumbai the department of Zoology has organized the field visit for the students as follow-

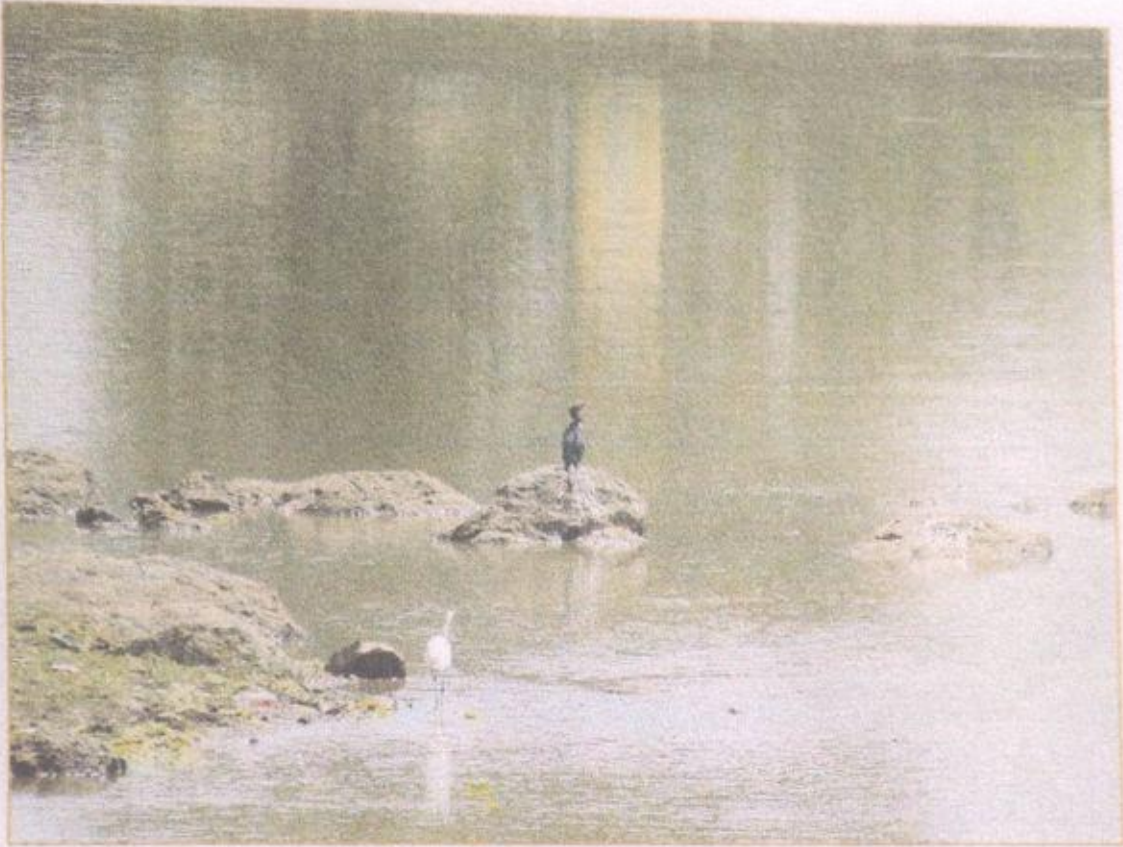
Sr.No.	Class	Place	Date	No. of Students
1.	S.Y.B.Sc	Jagdamba Lake, Mokhada	16/03/2024	07
2.	T.Y.B.Sc	Fish Market, Mokhada	16/03/2024	09
3.	T.Y.B.Sc	Jagadamba Lake	16/03/2024	09

All the students have actively participated in the field visit and submitted the field visit report to the department. All faculty members were actively participated in field visit. Field visit was successfully organized under the guidance of Hon. Dr. L. D. Bhor.


Head,
Department of Zoology



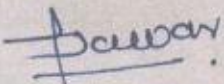

Principal,
Arts, Science & Com. College
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar



Field Visit to Jagadamba Lake



T.Y.B.Sc Field Visit


Head,
Department of Zoology




Principal,
Arts, Science & Com. College
Mokhada



S.Y.B.Sc Field Visit





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
**Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Mokhada, Dist. Palghar**

Department of Zoology

2023-2024

Notice

Date: 13/03/2024

All the students of S.Y.B.Sc and T.Y.B.Sc. are hereby informed that their field visit is organized on 16/03/2024 at 11.00 am. Field visit is compulsory for all the students as per the Syllabus of University of Mumbai, Mumbai, so all should remain present for the same.



Jawaw
Head,
Department of Zoology



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Mokhada Dist. Palghar
Department of Zoology

2023-2024

Field Visit

Attendance

Class: T.Y.B.Sc

Date: 16/03/2024

Place: Jagadamba Lake

Sr.No	Seat No.	Name of Student	Signature
1	1013337	Nitesh Vasant Dhum	<u>N. Dhum</u>
2	1013338	Ketan Laxman Gadge	<u>Gadge</u>
3	1013339	Prasad Jaysam Guse	<u>Guse</u>
4	1013340	Mouli Vasant Vaman	<u>Mouli</u>
5	1013341	Memou zeba mustak	<u>Memou</u>
6	1013342	Zahul Bhabad Singh Padari	<u>Padari</u>
7	1013343	Padhee Sandip Narayan	<u>Padhee</u>
8	1013344	Anol Ramdas Thadkar	<u>Thadkar</u>
9	1013345	Sandip Jaysam Waghade	<u>Waghade</u>





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Loknete Ramsheth Thakur Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Mokhada Dist. Palghar
Department of Zoology

2023-2024

Field Visit

Attendance

Class: S.Y.B.Sc

Date: 16/03/2024

Sr.No	Seat No.	Name of Student	Signature
1	3040	Gareel videsh visay	
2	3044	Kamdi Ravindra Vinayak	
3	3047	Mali Akshay sawanji	
4	3048	Mali Atul Jagannath	
5	3039	Amit Santosh Cravel	
6	3037	Fupane Dinesh Suresh	
7	3035	Dighe Jurnal Jaitya	





Metal-free, an effective and one-pot protocol for the reductive amination of aldehydes using glycerol as a green solvent

SHRIPAD M PATIL^{a,b,*}, ASHWINI V BEDRE^b, VILAS B GADE^c and MANOHAR K JOPALE^d

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^bSavitribai Phule Pune University, Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat, Maharashtra 414 401, India

^cDepartment of Chemistry, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Mokhada, Palghar, Maharashtra 401 604, India

^dDepartment of Chemistry, M. V. P. Samaj's, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422 212, India

E-mail: patilshripad55@gmail.com

MS received 21 February 2023; revised 7 April 2023; accepted 13 April 2023

Abstract. A novel, green, catalyst-free, and efficient method has been developed for the one-pot reductive amination of carbonyl compounds using sodium borohydride. This method has performed reductive amination on various functionalized amines and aldehydes, including aliphatic, aromatic, and heteroaromatic compounds. The reductive amination of the carbonyl compounds occurred in a single step without any side reaction. The key benefits of this technique included its easiness, greener protocol, quick transformation, variety of substrates, high yield, metal-free, and solvent recyclability. This helps to make the procedure practical, affordable, and biodegradable.

Keywords. Aldehydes; Amines; Sodium borohydrides; Glycerol; Green reaction condition.

1. Introduction

Different secondary amine substrates are essential intermediates for the preparation of biomolecules, medications, herbicides, and insecticides (Figure 1).¹ Due to the enormous significance of amines, biomedical and pharmaceutical applications are actively associated with various amines.⁴⁰ Approaches using reductive amination or imine reduction of aldehyde compounds continue to be the most straightforward route for preparing substituted amines.² For this conversion, mostly expensive metal catalysts have been used such as gold, palladium, platinum, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, rhenium, etc.³ Those metal oxides are poisonous, costly, and non-recyclable.

The reduction of imine or reductive amination of carbonyl compounds is the most straightforward

method for creating amines. The metal-supported hydrogenation reaction and hydride attacks on imine are the two methods utilized in the reductive amination reaction.⁴ In addition to imine derivatives, olefin or acetylene groups and other reductive functional groups like furyl, cyano, and nitro compounds are reduced by using catalytic hydrogenation.⁵ Several catalysts including ⁿBu₂SnClH,⁶ Bu₃SnH/SiO₂,⁷ Bu₂SnIH,⁸ NaBH₄/Brønsted acidic ionic liquid,⁹ diborane/MeOH,¹⁰ NaBH(OAc)₃,¹¹ ammoniaborane/Ti(OiPr)₄,¹² hydrioiridium (III) complex,¹³ PMHS/ZnCl₂,¹⁴ PMHS/Ti(OiPr)₄,¹⁵ PMHS/AlCl₃,¹⁶ ZnBH₄/ZnCl₂,¹⁷ ZnBH₄,¹⁸ Zn/AcOH,¹⁹ ZnBH₄/SiO₂,²⁰ NaBH₄/ZnCl₂,²¹ NaBH₄/wet clay,²² NaBH₄/H₂SO₄,²³ Ti(OiPr)₄/NaBH₄,²⁴ NaBH₄/Fe(OTf)₃,⁴ solid acid activated NaBH₄,²⁵ NaBH₄/(GuHCl),²⁶ NaBH₄/H₃PW₁₂O₄₀,²⁷ LiBH₄,²⁸ TiCl(OiPr)₃/NaBH(OAc)₃,²⁹ picoline/borane,³⁰ NiCl₂/NaBH₄,³¹ pyridine/borane,³²

*For correspondence

Supplementary Information: The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12039-023-02172-3>.



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One-pot protocol for the reductive amination of aldehydes using thiamine hydrochloride as a green catalyst under solvent-free condition

Shripad Patil, Ashwini Bedre, Vilas Gade, Manohar Jopale, Ravindra Bhagat & Ashok Pise

To cite this article: Shripad Patil, Ashwini Bedre, Vilas Gade, Manohar Jopale, Ravindra Bhagat & Ashok Pise (2023): One-pot protocol for the reductive amination of aldehydes using thiamine hydrochloride as a green catalyst under solvent-free condition, Synthetic Communications, DOI: [10.1080/00397911.2023.2236258](https://doi.org/10.1080/00397911.2023.2236258)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00397911.2023.2236258>

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

[EMIm][BH₃CN] Ionic Liquid as an Efficient Catalyst for the Microwave-Assisted One-Pot Synthesis of Triaryl Imidazole Derivatives

Rajesh K. Manjul¹, Suresh T. Gaikwad^{1*}, Vilas B. Gade^{2*}, Anjali S. Rajbhoj¹, Manohar K. Jopale³, Shripad M. Patil⁴, Dhananjay N. Gaikwad¹, Dayanand M. Suryavanshi⁵, Santosh P. Goskulwad⁶ and Suvarna D. Shinde⁵

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ARTICLE HISTORY

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Abstract: In this present investigation, efficient and general protocols for the synthesis of a series of imidazoles **4(a-p)** derivatives have been developed by cyclocondensation of aromatic aldehydes, benzil and ammonium acetate in the existence of efficient [EMIm][BH₃CN] ionic liquid catalyst under microwave condition in good to excellent yields (91-97%). The structures of the synthesized compounds have been confirmed by IR and NMR spectra. The significant features of this protocol are an uncomplicated workup process, rate enhancement with high yields, and efficient catalysts. It was concluded that [EMIm][BH₃CN] is the finest catalyst under MW heating conditions.

Keywords: Microwave assisted, ionic liquid, MW irradiation, imidazole skeleton, [EMIm][BH₃CN], pyridinium.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern science focuses on developing reactions and more skillful methods to be used in gradually practical and environmentally beneficial circumstances [1]. Significant concerns have been about reducing waste and sustainable development, as there are notable, important topics that include external factors. It is crucial to consider all the possible heads of chemical synthesis, giving particular consideration to processes that start moving towards a supportability chemical industry [2]. Currently, multicomponent reactions carried out in ionic liquids have exceptional advantages and are favorable from the standpoint of green technologies [3, 4]. It's been depicted as a reaction medium that is environment friendly, and nowadays, its utilization in the chemical industry has become extremely significant and normal [5, 6].

The use of ionic liquids in multicomponent processes is a topic that has recently received attention [7]. Molten salts with low vapor pressure are known as ionic liquids. Furthermore, many exhibit high thermal stability, solvating

properties, low thermal decomposition, and electrical conductivity [8]. Due to the large variety of inorganic, polymer, and organic compounds soluble in alkaline solutions serve as a solvent or reaction medium for many isolation or catalytic activities. Their ability to dissolve depends on the smaller organic cations and larger anions. The ionic liquids comprise benzoate, acetate, hexafluorophosphate formate, halides, hydrogensulphate, mixture-sulphonate, nitrate, tetrafluoroborate, phosphate, thiocyanide, trifluoromethane sulfonated, tosylate anions, imidazolium, ammonium, pyridinium, phosphonium, and pyrrolidinium cations [9-11].

To provide rapid, easy, clean, and efficient procedures for synthesizing diverse organic compounds, microwave (MW) irradiation has been used as an amazing dielectric heating tool [12]. The mix of MW irradiation and ionic liquids gives a green methodology of incredible enthusiasm for synthesizing different heterocyclic compounds [13-15].

The imidazole skeleton is specifically noteworthy as they display important biological characteristics and are a component of some medical drugs. They have high power and wide relevance in pharmacology [16, 17]. Additionally, enormous classes of imidazole derivatives are utilized as ionic liquids [18]. Along these lines, these properties have found various synthetic ways to deal with these heterocycles. Various

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(19) INDIA

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(22) Date of filing of Application :25/02/2024

(43) Publication Date : 22/03/2024

(54) Title of the invention : SYNTHESIS OF PURE CRYSTALLISED COPPER OXIDE, A SUSTAINABLE PROCESS USING AN EXTRACT OF THE ASPHALTUM PUNJABIANUM AND ITS ANTI-MICROBIAL PROPERTY.

(51) International classification :B01J23/72, B82Y30/00, B82Y40/00, C01G3/02
(86) International Application No :NA
Filing Date :NA
(87) International Publication No :NA
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number :NA
Filing Date :NA
(62) Divisional to Application Number :NA
Filing Date :NA

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(57) Abstract :

Copper oxide is a chemical compound consisting of copper and oxygen. It may be found in several forms, including copper(I) oxide (Cu₂O) and copper (II) oxide (CuO). Copper oxide is often used as a catalyst in several industrial processes, including the production of rayon, synthetic fuels, and chemicals. Copper oxide is used in the electronics sector, particularly in the manufacturing of semiconductors and solar cells. The introduction of copper oxide into the environment, either during synthesis or via waste disposal, may have detrimental effects on aquatic ecosystems and soil quality. In this synthesis, we have produced copper oxide [CuO] by combine extract Asphaltum punjabianum from, which serves as a sustainable solvent, with solid copper nitrate Cu(NO₃)₂. In addition, it's far less risky, causing no harmful pollutant with low waste biproducts, making it entirely sustainable. The synthesised copper oxide was characterized by the usage of SEM, XRD, EDAX, and FTIR. Along with it, antimicrobial property of copper oxide was also checked.

No. of Pages : 7 No. of Claims : 3

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No.202421013573 A

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :25/02/2024

(43) Publication Date : 22/03/2024

(54) Title of the invention : SYNTHESIS OF PURE CRYSTALLISED COPPER OXIDE, A SUSTAINABLE PROCESS USING AN EXTRACT OF THE ASPHALTUM PUNJABIANUM AND ITS ANTI-MICROBIAL PROPERTY.

(51) International classification	B01J23/72, B82Y30/00, B82Y40/00, C01G3/02
(86) International Application No	:NA
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(87) International Publication No	:NA
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number	:NA
Filing Date	:NA
(62) Divisional to Application Number	:NA
Filing Date	:NA
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No. of Pages : 7 No. of Claims : 3

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application : 21/02/2024

(21) Application No. 202421012169 A

(43) Publication Date : 15/03/2024

(54) Title of the invention : SYNTHESIS OF NICKEL OXIDE, AN ECOFRIENDLY METHOD USING AN EXTRACT OF THE ASPHALTUM PUNJABIANUM AND ITS ANTI-BACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL PROPERTY.

(51) International classification : C01G0053040000, C25B0001040000, C01G0053000000,
C01G0053090000, B01J0023755000

(86) International Application No : NA

Filing Date : NA

(87) International Publication No : NA

(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number : NA

Filing Date : NA

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(57) Abstract :
Nickel oxide is a binary chemical consisting of nickel and oxygen. It is present in several forms, such as nickel (II) oxide (NiO) and nickel (III) oxide (Ni₂O₃). Nickel (II) oxide is the predominant and potent variant, renowned for its distinct features that make it suitable for numerous applications. Nickel oxide is used in electronics for its role as a component in cathode materials for rechargeable batteries and fuel cells. Moreover, its semiconducting characteristics are essential in fuel sensors since they enable the detection of several gases, including carbon monoxide and methane. The automotive sector utilizes nickel oxide inside catalytic converters to reduce emissions and control air pollution caused by vehicle exhaust. Moreover, nickel oxide demonstrates its adaptability and importance in several technical fields, including photovoltaic cells, thermistors, and magnetic materials. Discharging nickel compounds into the environment, whether via production processes or disposal, may have detrimental effects on ecosystems and pose risks to aquatic organisms. Nickel is a long-lasting pollutant in the environment. In this synthesis, we have generated nickel oxide [NiO] by using Asphaltum punjabianum extract as a sustainable solvent, along with robust nickel chloride NiCl₂·6H₂O. Furthermore, it has a high level of stability and does not produce any detrimental pollutants or significant waste byproducts, making it completely sustainable. The synthesized nickel oxide was characterized using SEM, XRD, EDAX, and FTIR. In addition, the antibacterial properties of nickel oxide were also tested.

No. of Pages : 7 No. of Claims : 3



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(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No.202421012169 A

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :21/02/2024

(43) Publication Date : 15/03/2024

(54) Title of the invention : SYNTHESIS OF NICKEL OXIDE, AN ECOFRIENDLY METHOD USING AN EXTRACT OF THE ASPHALTUM PUNJABIANUM AND ITS ANTI-BACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL PROPERTY.

(51) International classification : C01G0053040000, C25B0001040000, C01G0053000000, C01G0053090000, B01J0023755000

(86) International Application No : NA
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(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number : NA
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Filing Date : NA

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Nickel oxide is a binary chemical consisting of nickel and oxygen. It is present in several forms, such as nickel (II) oxide (NiO) and nickel (III) oxide (Ni2O3). Nickel (II) oxide is the predominant and potent variant, renowned for its distinct features that make it suitable for numerous applications. Nickel oxide is used in electronics for its role as a component in cathode materials for rechargeable batteries and fuel cells. Moreover, its semiconducting characteristics are essential in fuel sensors since they enable the detection of several gases, including carbon monoxide and methane. The automotive sector utilizes nickel oxide inside catalytic converters to reduce emissions and control air pollution caused by vehicle exhaust. Moreover, nickel oxide demonstrates its adaptability and importance in several technical fields, including photovoltaic cells, thermistors, and magnetic materials. Discharging nickel compounds into the environment, whether via production processes or disposal, may have detrimental effects on ecosystems and pose risks to aquatic organisms. Nickel is a long-lasting pollutant in the environment. In this synthesis, we have generated nickel oxide [NiO] by using Asphaltum punjabianum extract as an eco-friendly solvent, along with potent nickel chloride NiCl2.6H2O. In this synthesis, we have generated nickel oxide [NiO] by using Asphaltum punjabianum extract as a sustainable solvent, along with robust nickel chloride NiCl2.6H2O. Furthermore, it has a high level of stability and does not produce any detrimental pollutants or significant waste byproducts, making it completely sustainable. The synthesized nickel oxide was characterized using SEM, XRD, EDAX, and FTIR. In addition, the antibacterial properties of nickel oxide were also tested.

No. of Pages : 7 No. of Claims : 3

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application : 07/07/2024

(21) Application No 202421051945 A

(43) Publication Date : 26/07/2024

(54) Title of the invention : A NEW ECO-FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STAIN FROM FRUITS OF SYZYGIIUM STOCKSII (DUTHIE) GAMBLE.

(51) International classification G01N0001300000, C12Q0001684100, G06N0003120000, G01N0015060000, C09D0015000000
(86) International Application No : NA
Filing Date : NA
(87) International Publication No : NA
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number : NA
Filing Date : NA
(62) Divisional to Application Number : NA
Filing Date : NA

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(57) Abstract :

The nucleus is the brain of the cell. It controls the essential metabolic activities of the cell and stores hereditary information of the organism. The study of the morphology of the nucleus is a fundamental subject of cytogenetics. Based on the behaviour of the nucleus, chromosome counts, chromosome behaviour and morphology can be understood evolution and some important anomalies of the organism or species. Many stains (for example Carmine, Orcein) are available for staining the nucleus and chromosomes, which are slightly expensive. We have formulated very easy and eco-friendly nucleus and chromosome stains in the laboratory. The stain is prepared from the fruits of *Syzygium stocksii* (Duthie) Gamble. A fresh fruit pulp extracted in 45% to 50% Acetic acid. This freshly prepared extraction is filtered and used for staining the nucleus and chromosomes. The formulation of this stain has shown equivalent results as aforesaid expensive stains.

No. of Pages : 6 No. of Claims : 2

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No.202321033816 A

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :13/05/2023

(43) Publication Date : 16/06/2023

(54) Title of the invention : A NEW ORGANIC STAIN FOR VASCULAR BUNDLES FROM RIPEN FRUITS OF BROOM CREEPER (COCCULUS HIRSUTUS (L.) W.THEOB.).

(51) International classification :A61K 365900, A61K 367300, A61P 191000, B25H 050000, C07D 634800

(86) International Application No :NA
Filing Date :NA

(87) International Publication No :NA
Filing Date :NA

(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number :NA
Filing Date :NA

(62) Divisional to-Application Number :NA
Filing Date :NA

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(57) Abstract

A vascular bundle is a basic component of transport system in vascular plants. It is important to evaluate and understand the position of vascular bundle. The vascular bundles provide important diagnostic details which help to identification of plant families. In the present investigation we have formulated an easy and economical method of vascular bundle staining in laboratory. The stain is prepared from fruits of broom creeper (Cocculus hirsutus (L.) W.Theob.). A fresh fruit juice extracted in 50 % ethanol. This freshly prepared extraction filtered and used for staining the transverse section of Parthenium hysterophorus L. This freshly prepared stain is a low-cost formulation over an expensive stain which show equivalent results.



Fig. 1: Transverse section of Parthenium hysterophorus L. Stain

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(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No.202321032274 A

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :07/05/2023

(43) Publication Date : 16/06/2023

(54) Title of the invention : A NEW ECO-FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STAIN FROM FRUITS OF COCCULUS HIRSUTOUS (L.) W.THEOB.

(51) International classification :A61K 365900, A61K 367300, C12N 090200, G01N 013000, G21C 170600
(86) International Application No Filing Date :NA
(87) International Publication No :NA
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number Filing Date :NA
(62) Divisional to Application Number Filing Date :NA

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(57) Abstract :
Genetic material is one of the essential components of the life as it stores hereditary information. The genetic material found in the form of nucleus in each cell. Nucleus meta morph in to the sets of chromosome numbers in the divisional stages of eukaryotic cells. The study of chromosome counts, chromosome behaviour and karyomorphology are the basic and essential part of Cytogenetics and Systematics. Presently, many stains have been used for staining the chromosomes and nucleus. Among them, Orcein and Carmine are well known stains for cytological studies. We have formulated very easy and eco-friendly nucleus and chromosome stain in laboratory. The stain is prepared from fruits of broom creeper (Cocculus hirsutus (L.) W.Theob.). A fresh fruit pulp extracted in 45% to 100% Acetic acid and Propionic acid. This freshly prepared extraction filtered and used for staining the chromosomes and nucleus. The formulation of this stain is very cheap over aforesaid expensive stains. The newly formulated stain showed superior and/or equivalent results.



No. of Pages : 4 No. of Claims : 2

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(21) Application No. 202323032274 A

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(43) Publication Date: 16/06/2023

(22) Date of filing of Application: 07/05/2023

(54) Title of the invention: A NEW ECO-FRIENDLY NUCLEAR STAIN FROM FRUITS OF COCCULUS HIRSU TOS (L.) W. THEOB.

(51) International classification: A61K 365900, A61K 367300, C12N 090200, G01N 013000, G21C 170600
(86) International Application No.: NA
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(87) International Publication No.: NA
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number: NA
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(62) Divisional to Application Number: NA
Filing Date: NA

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Genetic material is one of the essential components of the life as it stores hereditary information. The genetic material found in the form of nucleus in each cell. Nucleus meta morph in to the sets of chromosome numbers in the divisional stages of eukaryotic cells. The study of chromosome counts, chromosome behaviour and karyomorphology are the basic and essential part of Cytogenetics and Systematics. Presently, many stains have been used for staining the chromosomes and nucleus. Among them, Orcein and Carmine are well known stains for cytological studies. We have formulated very easy and eco-friendly nucleus and chromosome stain in laboratory. The stain is prepared from fruits of broom creeper (Cocculus hirsutus (L.) W. Theob.) A fresh fruit pulp extracted in 45% to 100% Acetic acid and Propionic acid. This freshly prepared extraction filtered and used for staining the chromosomes and nucleus. The formulation of this stain is very cheap over aforesaid expensive stains. The newly formulated stain showed superior and/or equivalent results.

No. of Pages: 4 No. of Claims: 2

Research article

Tripogon salunkhei (Poaceae), a new grass species from Maharashtra state, India

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Tripogon salunkhei sp. nov., is described and illustrated from the Sinnar tehsil of Nashik district, Maharashtra state, India. The new species is very distinct among the species of *Tripogon* Roem. & Schult by all spikelets having two florets. Coloured photographs, distribution, and ecological notes of the new species are provided.

Keywords: Gramineae, India, new taxon, taxonomy, *Tripogon*

Introduction

Genus *Tripogon* is distributed in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of Africa, America, Asia and Australia. It is represented by 51 species worldwide (Thoiba and Pradeep 2020), with 24 species and two varieties so far recorded in India according to Clayton and Renvoize (1986) and Thoiba and Pradeep (2020). However, recently Jabeena et al. (2022) described a new species from India and presently *Tripogon* comprises 27 taxa in India of which 17 species are endemic. Most of these species are restricted to the peninsular India, while only a few species are distributed towards the northern part of India (Thoiba and Pradeep 2020, Jabeena et al. 2022). The genus is easily identified by having a single terminal raceme and laterally compressed spikelets with two to several florets, and 3-nerved lemmas (Clayton and Renvoize 1986).

During the exploration of the Nashik district in 2021, we came across an interesting population of the genus *Tripogon* growing in open hilly slope areas in Sinnar tehsil of Nashik district. At first sight, the plant looked very different due to its dwarf habit and spikelets with only two florets. After screening a number of individuals from the population, we found that the population possesses consistent characters. During subsequent seasons observations were made on the consistency of the aforesaid characters and it became evident that they remained constant. After critical analysis and consultation of the relevant literature (Bor 1960, Shukla 1996, Kabeer and Nair 2009, Potdar et al. 2012), and examination of the protologue (Hooker 1897) and type of *T. trifidus* Munro ex Hook.f. (K000245010 digital image!) we concluded that our plant is allied to *T. trifidus*. However, it is very distinct in the characters which are provided in Table 1 and is described here as *Tripogon salunkhei* Gosavi, Madhav and Chandore sp. nov.



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Table 1. Morphological comparison between *Tripogon salunkhei* Gosavi, Madhav & Chandore sp. nov. and *T. trifidus* Munro ex Hook.f.

Characters	<i>Tripogon salunkhei</i>	<i>Tripogon trifidus</i>
Height of plant (cm)	5–8	20–95
Leaf sheaths length (cm)	1.0–2.5	4–12
Leaf blade dimensions (cm × cm)	1.0–5.0 × 0.3–0.6	10–70 × 0.1–0.2
Florets in spikelets	strictly 2-florets	5–20 florets
Width of lower glumes (mm)	0.2–0.3	0.5–0.7
Upper glumes dimensions (mm × mm)	3.0–4.5 × 0.4–0.6	3–5 × 1.0–1.2
Apex of upper glumes	entire, acute to obtuse	2-toothed, mucronate or minutely awned at sinus
Lemmas	2.5–3.0 × 0.7–1.0 mm; median awns 1.5–2.5 mm long	3.0–4.5 × 1–1.3 mm; median awns 2.8–4.5 mm long
Palea	margin sparsely scaberulous, apex always bi-fid	margin densely ciliate, apex entire
Caryopse dimensions (mm × mm)	1.2–1.4 × 0.3–0.4	1.6–2.5 × 0.25–0.3

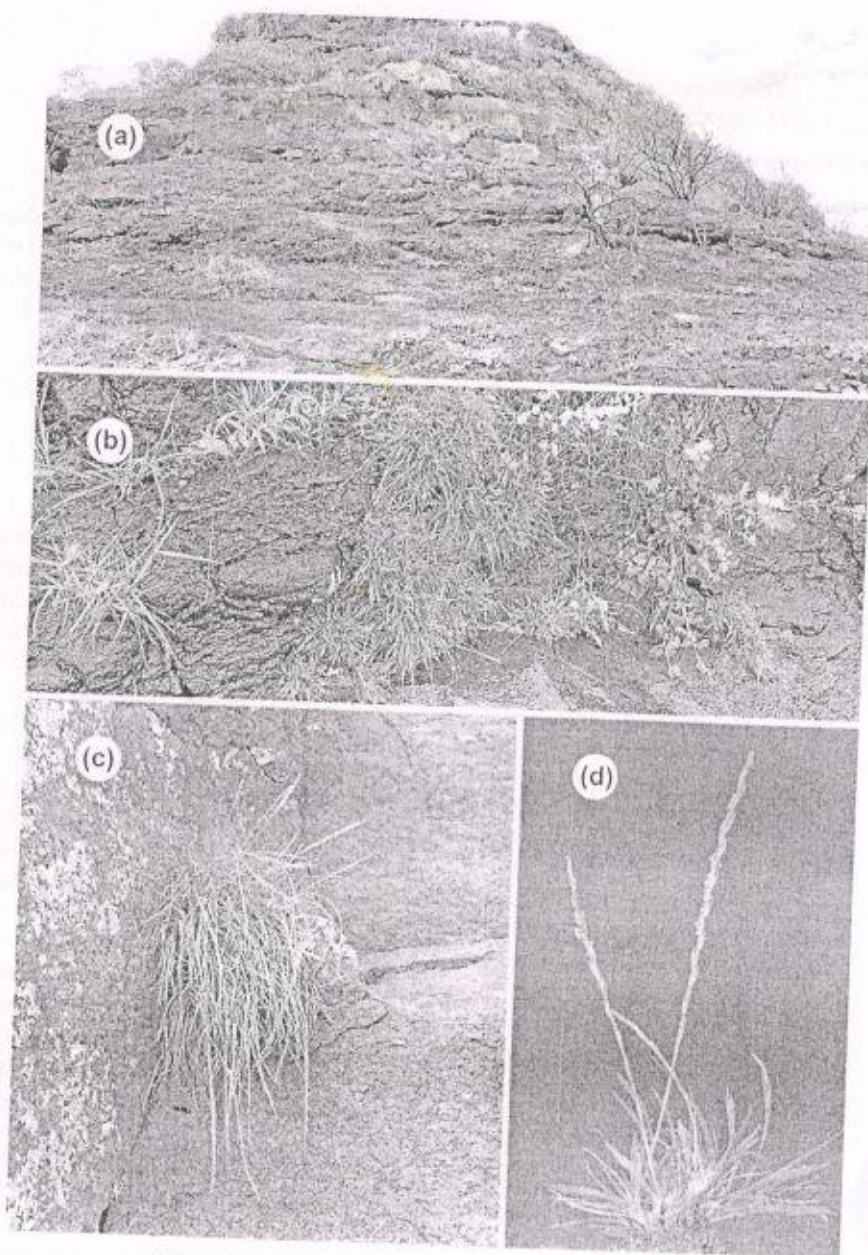


Figure 1. *Tripogon salunkhei* sp. nov.: (a) habitat, (b–c) plants growing on rock cleft, (d) single plant with spikes. Photographs by K.V.C. Gosavi and A.N. Chandore.

Rediscovery of little-known-monotypic genus *Karnataka* P.K.Mukh. & Constance (Apiaceae)

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Abstract

Karnataka (Apiaceae) is a monotypic genus rediscovered after its type collection around 175 years from Mudbidri area of Dakshina Kannada (South Canara) district, Karnataka. Detailed morphological description, identity notes and photoplates have been provided based on fresh material collected by authors.

Keywords: Endemic genera, eudicots, identity, *Karnataka benthamii*, monotypic, Umbelliferae, Western Ghats.

Introduction

Family Apiaceae is represented by about 466 genera and 3820 species throughout globe and majority of Apiaceae are distributed and diversified at North America and temperate Eurasia (Plunkett *et al.*, 2018). According to present estimation, the family is represented by 70 genera and 246 species in India (Gosavi *et al.*, 2020, 2022) including six endemic genera to the country. All these six genera namely *Karnataka* P.K.Mukh. & Constance (1986a: 145), *Pinda* P.K.Mukh. & Constance (1986b: 226), *Polyzygus* Dalzell (1986b: 228), *Sivadasania* N.Mohanan & Pimenov (2007: 900), *Shrirangia* Gosavi, Madhav & Chandore (2022: 2) and *Vanasushava* P.K.Mukh. & Constance (1974: 595) are restricted to the Western Ghats. Genus *Karnataka* can be easily catches in the field by the major characters: tuberous habit, large ternate-compound leaf, white-brilliant flowers, dorsally sub-compressed to compressed fruit, three ribbed fruit and unwinged lateral ribs.

During survey of flowering plants from Western Ghats, authors were came across an unknown tuberous Apiaceae member from Mudbidri, Dakshina Kannada district. After examination of relevant literature (Clarke, 1879; Cooke, 1903; Mukherjee and Constance, 1986a, 1986b, 1993) the collected unknown Apiaceae member was identified as monotypic genus *Karnataka*. The species identity *Karnataka benthamii* (C.B.Clarke) P.K.Mukh. & Constance has been confirmed after consultation of holotype (BM000630552) housed in BM.

Metz collected plant specimens from South Kanara (Canara) and labelled by Miquel through the intermediate R. F. Hohenaker in around 1847 (Burkill, 1965). Among the plants collection Metz had been collected Apiaceae member which was labelled as *Pimpinella? involucrata* Wight et Arn. (1834: 369). Clarke examined those sheets and realized that the plant material altogether different than *P. involucrata* especially by fruit morphology. Thus, he kept the species under the genus *Schultzia* Spreng. (1813: 30) with a new species, *Schultzia benthamii* C.B.Clarke (1879: 697). However, he had doubt on species as the fruit characters did not fit with the genus *Schultzia* (Clarke, 1879). After examination of same sheets, Mukherjee & Constance (1986a) were established new genus *i.e.* *Karnataka* based on carpological and floral characters as well as tuberous habit. Since 1847 nobody had collected this genus. Thus, the present collection of genus *Karnataka* is the rediscovery after 175 years.

Taxonomic Treatment

Karnataka P.K.Mukh. & Constance, Brittonia 38: 145. 1986.

Perennial tuberous herbs. Rootstock tuberous. Stem slender, ribbed. Leaves ternate to bi-pinnately ternate with dilated sheathing leaf base; basal-middle leaves long petiolate; upper leaves sessile with prominent lamina and sheath; leaflet lobe base attenuate, lateral leaf lobe base unequal. Inflorescence terminal and axillary compound umbel. Involucre bracts absent or present, if present then oval-ovate to oblong. Involucel usually ovate, apex acute to acuminate, rarely trifid, 1-nerved. Rays sub-equal to unequal, ribbed. Bracteoles unequal, linear-ovate to lanceolate, apex obtuse-acute or trifid. Flowers pedicellate; pedicel equal-subequal. Flowers perfect, heteromorphic, some central flowers staminate. Calyx teeth 5, subequal, subulate, persistent. Petals brilliant white, regular, inflexed, acute at apex. Style persistent. Stylopodium discoid, massive, persistent. Fruit dorsally sub-compressed to compressed; mericarp dorsally flattened; ribs primary, prominent, vascular bundles prominent. Lateral ribs prominent, inflexed, unwinged. Commissural vittae 6-7; vallecular vittae unequal, 2-3 between two vallecular ribs, 3-4 between lateral and vallecular ribs. Endosperm grooved under vittae.



FIGURE 1. Photographs of *Karnataka benthamii* (C.B.Clarke) P.K.Mukh. & Constance in field, A. Habitat, B. Inflorescence, C. Fruiting twig. Photos by: K.V.C. Gosavi (A), A.N. Chandore (B, C).

Karyotype Report

Cytology of two varieties of *Coix lacryma-jobi* L.
(Poaceae) in IndiaNilesh Appaso Madhav¹, Arun Nivrutti Chandore², and
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Summary The detailed karyomorphological studies were undertaken for two varieties of *Coix lacryma-jobi* L., namely *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* (Balansa) E.G. Camus & A. Camus and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* (Rom.Caill.) Stapf. The present communication deals with meiotic and somatic chromosome numbers, total chromosome length, arm ratio, centromeric position, and Stebbins classification. Somatic chromosome number $2n=20$ and meiotic number $n=10$ were observed in both varieties. Karyotypes of both varieties of *C. lacryma-jobi* fell under the 4A asymmetric category of Stebbins classification. Chromosome number and karyomorphology of *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* are reported for the first time.

Keywords *Coix lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum*, *Coix lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen*, Karyotype analysis, Chromosome number.

Genus *Coix* L. is well-known for its fodder and rich nutritious food. The utricles are also used for ornamentation of cloths and jewelry by tribal people. The genus is taxonomically very difficult because it shows a high range of variation among its taxa. Earlier the genus comprised several species but now has only three species and three varieties namely, *Coix aquatica* Roxb., *C. gasteenii* B.K.Simon, *C. lacryma-jobi* L., *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* (Rom.Caill.) Stapf, *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* (Balansa) E.G.Camus & A.Camus, and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *stenocarpa* Oliv. (Madhav and Gosavi 2022a). Because of high variations in morphology and habitat in the genus *Coix*, many workers have done cytological works in different taxa (Koul and Paliwal 1964; Rao 1977; Clayton 1981; Sapre *et al.* 1985; Christopher and Mini 1988; Christopher and Jacob 1990, 1991; Han *et al.* 2004; Barve and Sangeetha 2008; Gosavi and Yadav 2011; Rao and Nirmala 2011; Cai *et al.* 2014), but now most of the taxa subsumed and few kept under variety rank. Thus, to understand the species, variety, and variations of the *Coix* need to thoroughly work on cytology. The present communication is the first step in carrying out the basic karyomorphology of *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum*.

Materials and methods

The utricles and plant specimens of *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* (Balansa) E.G. Camus & A.Camus and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* (Rom.Caill.) Stapf (Fig. 1A, D) for the present investigation were collected from the Upper Sichey in Sikkim and Mawblang in Meghalaya, respectively. The voucher specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Shivaji University Kolhapur (SUK).

Root tips were obtained from germinated seeds (utricles) for mitotic study. Seeds germinated between the moist blotting papers in the glass Petri plates. Mitosis was studied from healthy root tips (5 to 12mm) pretreated with a saturated aqueous solution of *p*-dichlorobenzene for 3–4 h at $9 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$. The root tips were squashed in 2% propionic orcein for staining. A Leica DM750 microscope with an attached ICC50 W camera was used for taking pictures of chromosomes from freshly prepared slides. The method of Levan *et al.* (1964) was used for karyotype analysis. Ten plates with well-separated somatic chromosomes were studied for analysis. The degree of karyotype asymmetry has been determined by using Intrachromosomal asymmetry index (A1), Interchromosomal asymmetry index (A2), Asymmetry index (Ai), Coefficient of variation of the centromeric index (CV_{CI}), Coefficient of variation of chromosome lengths (CV_{CL}), Gradient Index (GI), Symmetric Index (SI), Total haploid chromosome length percent (TCL%), Total chromosome length of haploid complement

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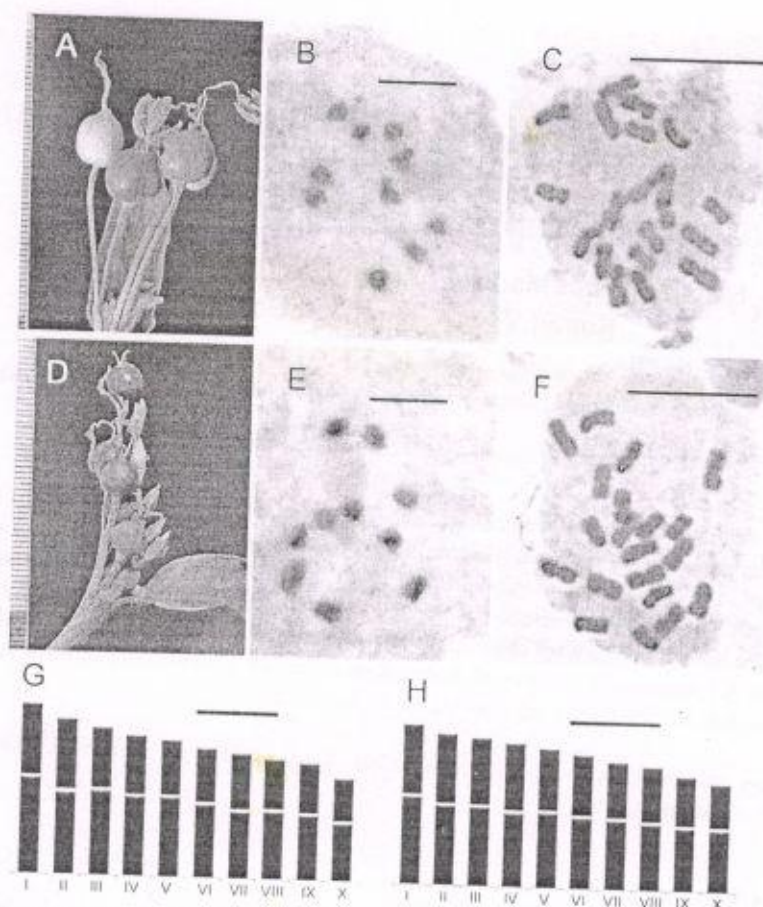


Fig. 1. Cytological analysis. *Coix lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* (Balansa) E.G. Camus & A. Camus (A–C, G) and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* (Rom. Cail.) Stapf. (D–F, H). (A, D) inflorescences and utricles; (B, E) meiotic chromosome plates; (C, F) somatic chromosome plates; (G, H) idiograms. Scale bars = 10 μ m (B, C, E, F) and 2 μ m (G, H).

(TCLH), Total form percent (TF%), indices (Zarco 1986, Paszko 2006), and the categories of Stebbins (1971).

For meiotic studies early budding male spikelets were fixed in a Carnoy's fluid in the morning time (7:00 a.m. to 7:15 a.m.); anthers were separated from fixed spikelets and squashed in 2% propionic-orcein. Results were obtained from mounted slides.

Results and discussion

C. lacryma-jobi var. *ma-yuen* and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* shares common meiotic chromosome number $n=10$ (Fig. 1B, E), somatic chromosome number $2n=20$ (Fig. 1C, F), karyotypic formula $2n=20=20m$ and 4A category of Stebbin's classification (Table 3). Karyotype analysis of the *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* is given in Table 1 and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* is given in Table 2. The basic parameters of the karyotype of both varieties are given in Table 3. Idiograms of both taxa have been drawn in Fig. 1G and 1H, respectively.

C. lacryma-jobi var. *lacryma-jobi* is widely distributed throughout the tropics in different habitats thus, the taxon shows high variation in its morphology especially in its size, shape, and colors of utricle as compared to other varieties. While, *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* is

cultivated in China, Myanmar, and northeast India for its medicinal and rich potential food value, and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* is distributed in Southeast Asia (Xi et al. 2016; Madhav and Gosavi 2022a, b). In the *C. lacryma-jobi* different cytotypes were reported such as $n=5$ and 10; $2n=10, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 30, 31, 39, 40,$ and 41 (Koul and Paliwal 1964; Koul 1965; Rao 1973, 1977; Venkateswaralu et al. 1976; Christopher and Mini 1988; Christopher and Jacob 1990; Christopher et al. 1989; Rao and Nirmala 1993; 1994a, b, 2001, 2011; Christopher et al. 1995a, b, 1996, 1997; Nirmala 2003; Han et al. 2004; Barve and Sangeetha 2008; Gosavi and Yadav 2011; Cai et al. 2014). Among them $2n=20$ is dominated number in the *C. lacryma-jobi* (Liu et al. 2020) and the same result we have got in the present investigation of *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* and *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum*. The chromosome number in *C. lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* has been reconfirmed as reported by Mehra (1882) and Venkateswarlu et al. (1976), but we did not get $2n=30$ as reported by Christopher and Jacob (1989, 1990). Chromosome number of *lacryma-jobi* var. *puellarum* report here for the first time.

Christopher and Jacob (1989) reported that $ACL=3.25 \mu$ m, the range of chromosome size = 2.66 to 3.91 μ m,