



Estd 2009

Shri Balasaheb Mane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS

Address : Vathar Tarf Vadgaon, Tal. Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur - 416 112 (Maharashtra)

Phone : (0230) 2407740, 2407760 **Fax :** (0230) 2407750 **Email :** director@amgoi.edu.in **Website :** www.amgoi.org

Approved by : AICTE, New Delhi No. F-No. MS (NewInt) 2009 / 08, Higher & Technical Education Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai. **Affiliated to :** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere - Raigad. (B.Tech. & M.Tech. Programs), Shivaji University, Kolhapur. (MBA Program).

Accredited by NAAC

Founder President

Late Shri. Ashokrao Mane

Director

Dr. A. V.Deshmukh, M.E., Ph.D.

President

Hon. Shri. Vijaysinh A. Mane

Ref. No. :

Date :

Criteria 2 :TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Summary Sheet

2.5 - Evaluation Process and Reforms

2.5.2 - Mechanism to deal with internal examination related grievances is transparent, time- bound and efficient



Sr. No.	Content
1	Sample Document of Grievance Redressal on Internal Examination in AY 2023-24

chem.

14170174

= 34

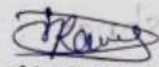
FL-11

	Shri Balasaheb Mane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ambap's		
	ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS		
	Vathar tarf Vadgaon- 416 112		
	Faculty of Engineering		
APPLIED SCIENCE & HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT			
Student Attendance Sheet			
UNIT TEST/MSE- I/II, SEM - Odd/Even		Class: - F.Y.B Tech.	
Academic Year: 2023-24		Subject: Engg. Chemistry.	
Date- 11/10/2023		Time: 10.15-11.15am.	

Roll No.	Name of Student	Sign	Marks
141	Ashutosh . P. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	18
142	Gaurav . P. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	14
143	PARTH D. PATIL	<u>Patil</u>	02
144	Parth M. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	15
145	Prafull . A. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	16
146	Rutuja . R. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	19
147	Samruddhi . S. Patil	<u>Patil</u>	20
148	Soham Rajaram Patil	<u>Patil</u>	20
149	Sushant Subhash Patil	<u>Patil</u>	18
150	Vaishnavi Ravindra Patil	<u>Patil</u>	20
151	Yash Krishnat Patil	<u>Patil</u>	15
152	Yashvardhan Yuvraj Patil	<u>Patil</u>	20
153	Shobad Pandurang Powar	<u>Powar</u>	07
154	AB	Ab	
155	Aarya Pramod Rasal	<u>Rasal</u>	20
156	Sairaj Shingaji Chorpade	<u>Chorpade</u>	19
157	Shravani Vishwanath Sankpal	<u>Sankpal</u>	20
158	Mohammadtajim Babarub Shaikh	<u>Shaikh</u>	18
159	Utkarsh N. Shelke	<u>Shelke</u>	14
160	Vaibhav . T. Shinde	<u>Shinde</u>	11
161	Suraj . P. Lohar	<u>Lohar</u>	16
162	Sayali . S. Suryawanshi	<u>Suryawanshi</u>	19
163	Pranav . P. Dutar	<u>Dutar</u>	19

Roll No.	Name of Student	Sign	Marks
164	Sayali Vishvanath Thaneekar	Sayali	19
165	Ankita Rajesh Utture	Ankita	20
166	Mansi Shivaji Varpe	Mansi	20
167	Nirgam Krupadan Waydande	Nirgam	11
168	Aayvardhan Anil Yedav	Aayvardhan	09
169	Guruprasad Bhagaji Zore	Guruprasad	18
170		Ab	
171	Prerana Gurudev Pilare	Prerana	19
172	Riya Santosh Lalukar	Riya	16+1=17
173		Ab	
174		Ab	

Total No. of Students : 34
 Total No. of Student Present : 30
 No. of Student Absent : 04


 Sign of Jr. Supervisor

Hakukar



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere

ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS

Vathar Tarf Vadgaon, Tal. Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur. (M.S.) Pin 416 112.



(To be filled by the Candidate) Sr. No. **038292**

Mid Sem Exam./Unit Test-I/Unit Test-II/POE

Course: FY. BTech Div-A

Exam Seat No.:

			1	7	2
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Subject: Engg chemistry

Code: BTBS 102/202

Semester: I, MSE

Examination Seat No.

Center: AMGOI

																					1	7	2
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Date: 21/10/2023

Time: 1 hr

B. R. Sokashe

[Signature]

Name of the Supervisor

Signature of the Supervisor

(To be filled in by the examiner)

Q. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Marks		
										In Fig.	Signature
		04	12+1=13							$\frac{16+1}{20} = \frac{17}{20}$	<i>[Signature]</i>
										<u>Lahutan</u>	

(Start writing from here)

Q1.

~~i] conc. HCl. NaOH.~~

~~ii] super heated steam.~~

~~2] iii] permanent~~

~~iv] starch~~

Q2.

(A) TEMPORARY HARDNESS:

The hardness which can be removed by simple process like boiling is called as Temporary hardness.

Also know as carbonate system.

* Ion exchange method.

- Advantages :

1. It is a easy process.
2. It is highly superior.
3. In this method both cations and anions are removed.
4. There is no problem of ppt formation.

- Disadvantages :

1. It has high cost.
2. It can be used for turbid water.
3. It can not be used for hard water.
4. It can not be used for acidic water.

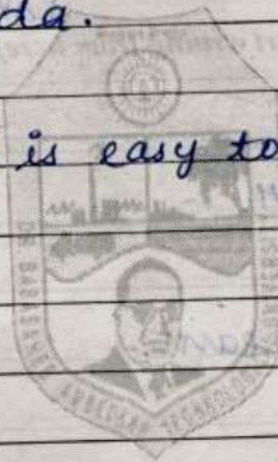
* Hot lime soda.

- Advantages :

1. This process is easy to handle.
- 2.

- Disadvantages

1. There is problem of ppt and sludge formation.



c] CORROSION:

→ Distraction of any metal due to chemical reaction in surrounding environment.

ex: Formation of brown rust in iron
Formation of green film in copper
Formation of yellow film in sodium
Formation of black film in silver

• CAUSES:

4 Any pure metal is unstable in nature hence it readily combined with atmospheric oxygen or any other chemical to form a stable compound.

• EFFECT OF CORROSION:

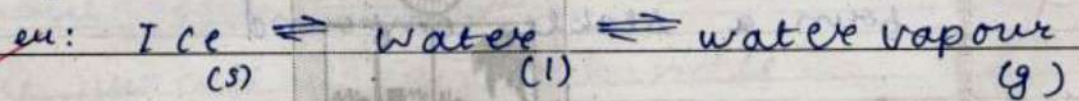
1. Due to corrosion life of any metal get reduced.
2. Due to corrosion design of any equipment get destroyed.
3. Due to corrosion color of any metal get change.
4. Due to corrosion strength and toughness get reduced.
5. corrosion effect on hardness of metal.
6. EFFECT of physical and chemical properties of a pure metal.

E] PHASE RULE:

A

• PHASE:

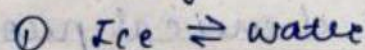
A phase is defined as an "An homogeneous physically distinct and mechanically separable portion of system which is separated from other such part of the system by definite boundary surface."



• DEGREE OF FREEDOM:

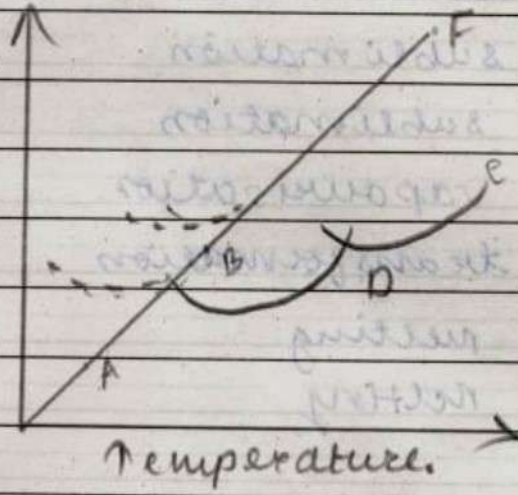
It is independent variable factor (ex - Temperature, Pressure, concentration) which is required to express condition of a system.

- In this system there are two phase namely. $\text{Ice} \rightleftharpoons \text{water} \rightleftharpoons \text{w.v}$



$$P = 2$$

D]



- sulphur system :

sulphur system is two solid allotropes form at low Temperature in rhombic sulphur, (SR) and high Temperature in monoclinic sulphur form. Besides these liquid sulphur (SL) and SV. As the 4 phases are chemically sulphur it is one component system.

- Area - sulphur system contains 4 areas namely -

- ① ABFA (SR)
- ② BCE (SM)
- ③ DEEF (SL)
- ④ ABCD (SV)

Thus each area contains only 1 phase.

$$P = 1 \quad \& \quad C = 1$$

$$F = C - P + 2$$

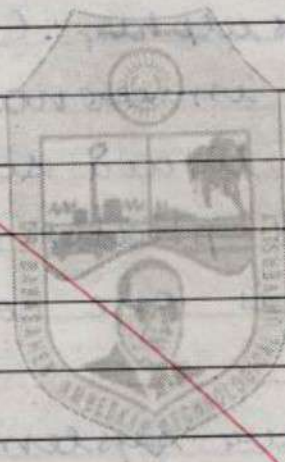
$$= 1 - 1 + 2$$

$$= 2$$



hence, it is bivariant.

Curve - There are 6 curves.

- ① AB - sublimation
- ② BC - sublimation
- ③ CD - vapourisation
- ④ BE - transformation
- ⑤ CE - melting
- ⑥ EF - melting



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	Faculty of Engineering	
	APPLIED SCIENCE & HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT	

401-440
=40
FL-03

Student Attendance Sheet

UNIT TEST/MSE- I/II, SEM - Odd/Even	Class: - FY. B.Tech (Div-D) -
Academic Year: 2023-24	Subject: Engineering Chemistry
Date- 06/03/2024	Time:

Roll No.	Name of Student	Sign	Marks
401	Bagadi Sharada Krishna	<u>Bagadi</u>	19
402	Chavan Tanuja Babaso	<u>Chavan</u>	11
403	Om kamalakar Ghadage	<u>Ghadage</u>	17
404	Harshvardhan Shivaji Ghadge	<u>Ghadge</u>	06
405	Vijay Krishnaath Ghorpade	<u>Ghorpade</u>	12
406	Tanishk Sagar Harugale	<u>Harugale</u>	09
407	Routhvijay Prakash Jadhav	<u>Jadhav</u>	01
408	Atharv Dilip Jondhale	<u>Jondhale</u>	09
409	Abhishek Pandurang Kadam	<u>Kadam</u>	05
410	Pratiksha Arun Khade	<u>Khade</u>	18
411	Prerana Santosh Khol	<u>Khol</u>	17
412	Yash Santosh Londhe.	<u>Y.S.Londhe</u>	06
414	Sahil Laxman Mengane	<u>Mengane</u>	19
415	Aarati Uttam Patil	<u>Patil</u>	20
416	Anuj Bhausa Patil.	<u>Patil</u>	05
417	Patil Asmita Arun	<u>Patil</u>	19
418	Patil Srushti Jeevan	<u>Patil</u>	17
419	Subas Anil Patil	<u>Patil</u>	01
420	Rohan Anil Pawar.	<u>Pawar</u>	15
421	Yashvardhan Sudhakar Redij	<u>Redij</u>	06
422	Avinash Ramchandra Shinde	<u>Shinde</u>	08
423	Santosh Songappa Siddhoroddi	<u>Siddhoroddi</u>	17
424	Gayathri Ramdas Patil	<u>Patil</u>	19

Roll No.	Name of Student	Sign	Marks
425	Aniket khandappa Bandichode	<i>AKB</i>	03
427	Virendra Dattatray Dange	<i>Virendra</i>	14
428	Pooas Ramesh Desai	<i>Pooas</i>	02
429	Satyam Ramchandra Ebbake	<i>Satyam</i>	08
430	Abhijit Ravindra Khutale	<i>Abhijit</i>	04
431	Virek Sanjay Lohar	<i>Virek</i>	12+13 <i>16</i>
432	Mhabale SanKet Ananda	<i>Sem.</i>	20
433	Axif Dastgir Mullani	<i>Axif</i>	07
434	Ayush Jaydeep Patil	<i>Ayush</i>	04
436	Dhanaji maruti Patil	<i>Dhanaji</i>	04
437	Vipul Ravindra Patil	<i>Vipul</i>	04
438	Sahil Sushant Savamdekar	<i>Sahil</i>	04
439	Gurudev Gajanansawant	<i>Gurudev</i>	15
440	Saad Sameer Aeb	<i>Saad</i>	15

Total No. of Students : 37
 Total No. of Student Present : 37
 No. of Student Absent : 00

Dr. P. R. Demanna
 Sign of Jr. Supervisor



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere
ASHOKRAO MANE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS



Vathar Tarf Vadgaon, Tal. Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur. (M.S.) Pin 416 112.

(To be filled by the Candidate) Sr. No.

027470

Mid Sem Exam./Unit Test-I/Unit Test-II/PQE

Course: F.Y. B.Tech. Mech.

Exam Seat No.: 4 3 1

Subject: Chemistry

Code: BTBS 102

Semester: II, CA-T

Examination Seat No.

Center: AMGIOS, Vathar

Date: 6-03-2024

Time:

PRD

P. Manoj

Name of the Supervisor

Signature of the Supervisor

(To be filled in by the examiner)

Q. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Marks		Signature
									In Fig.		
	02	10	11						$\frac{12+1}{20} = \frac{13}{20}$		

(Start writing from here)

13/3/2024

Q.1	ii)	b) lime & soda
	ii)	a) super heated steam
2	iii)	b) Wine red to sky blue
	iv)	b) OH ⁻

Q.2

Advantages of ion-exchange

Advantages of Hot-lime soda process.

1) it can exchange of ions

it can not exchanged of ions

2) it is low cost

it is a high cost

Disadvantages ion-exchange

Disadvantage Hot-lime soda

1) this method can be not used for turbid water.

this method can be used for turbid water

2) this method can be not used for hot water

this method can be used for hot water

3) this method can be not used for highly acidic water.

this method can be used for highly acidic water.

Q.3

Softening water :-

Soft water it is a water which resist to formation of foam which soap is called as soft water.

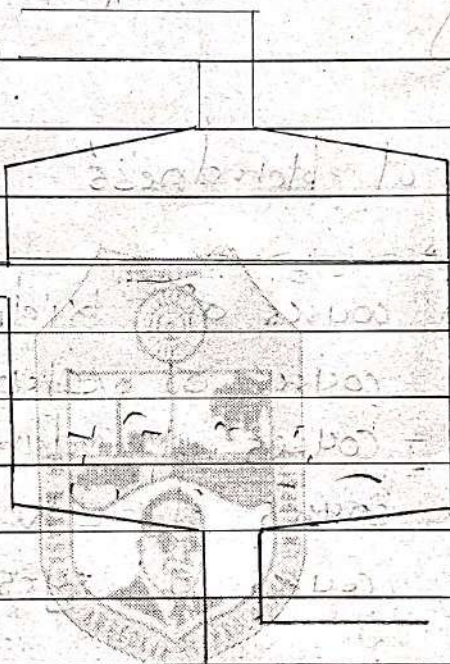
Zeolite Process

Principle :- it is a exchanged to hot water (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+}) to soft water (Na^+)

Diagram:

Hot water
(Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+})

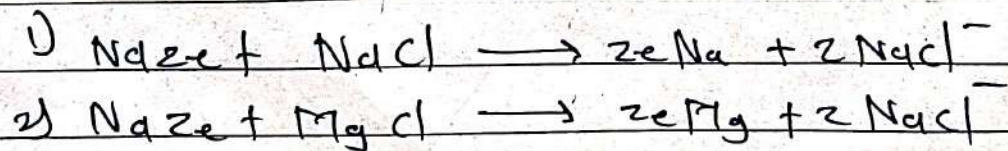
conc. NaCl



solidum
aluminosilicate

soft water

Reaction:



c) Hardness

- It is a method of water due to resist of formation of foam which soap is a hardness of water.

Causes of hardness:

It is a presence of (Na^+ , Ca^{2+} & Mg^{2+})

4 Effect of hardness -

- 1) It causes of kidney stone
- 2) It causes of stomach disorder
- 3) It causes of dandruff & hairfall
- 4) It causes of skin irritation
- 5) It causes of eyes irritation

E)

Hardness

Hardness due to resist of formation of foam which soap. and it is Na^+ & Mg^{2+} ions presence of hardness.

Types of hardness -

There are two types of hardness.

- 1) Temporary hardness (co-ordinate)
- 2) Permanent hardness (non-co-ordinate)

ex - 1) MgHCO_3

Permanent hardness

ex - 1)