

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the original objectives and identifying any areas for improvement.

Name :

Max. Marks : 60

SECTION - A

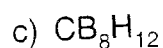
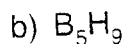
1. Illustrate precipitation from homogeneous solution with an example.

- (5×3=15)**

SECTION - B

7. Describe the basic principles of nuclear reactors.

- a) $(B_{10}H_{10})^{2-}$



- (3×6=18)**

P.T.O.



SECTION – C

Essay type questions. Answer **any three** questions and **each** carries **nine** marks.

12. Explain the theory of electrogravimetry with an example. Mention the applications of electrogravimetry.
 13. Compare and contrast room temperature ionic liquids and super critical fluids based on their fundamental nature, key properties and applications as green solvents.
 14. Outline the theory and experimental setup involved in neutron activation analysis. Comment on the merits and demerits of this technique.
 15. Give an account of isopoly and heteropoly acids of tungsten.
 16. What are phosphazenes ? Discuss in detail the preparation, structure, bonding and properties of hexachlorocyclotriphosphazene. **(3×9=27)**
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