कक्षा 8 अध्याय 2 सूक्ष्मजीव मित्र व शत्रु

Microorganism: Friends and Foes

Microbes and humans

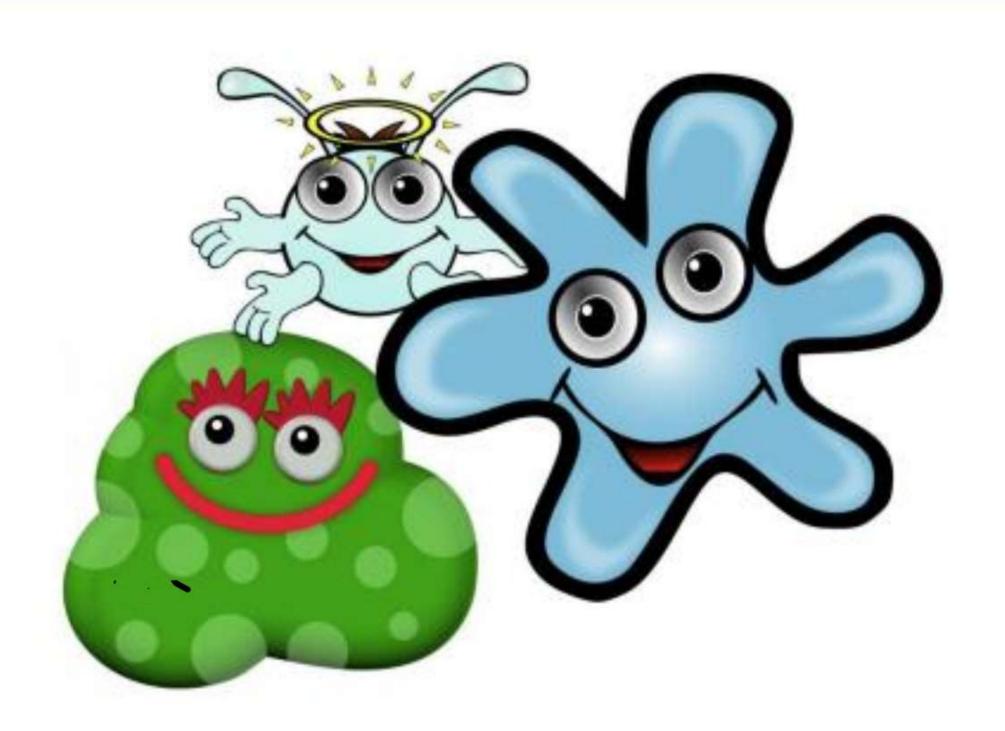
friendly microorganisms

- Pharmaceutical manufacturing
- Commercial wine production
- Making curd from milk
- Manufacturing of vinegar
- Development of antibiotics
- Development of vaccines
- Increase in fertility of trees and plants

Harmful microorganisms

- Factors causing serious illness
- Food poisoning
- Rotting food
- Making plants and animals sick

Friendly Microorganisms





Harmful Microorganisms

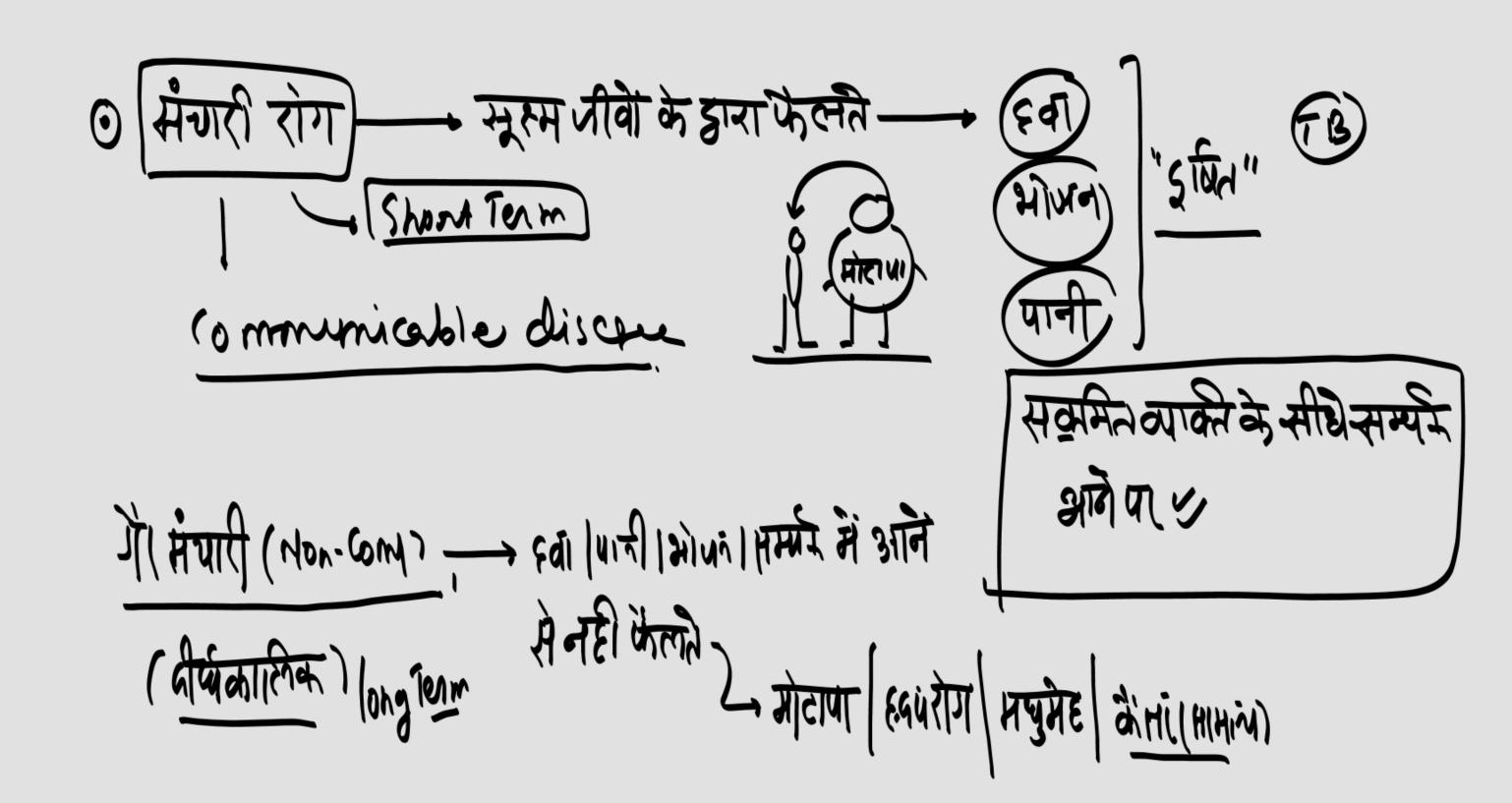
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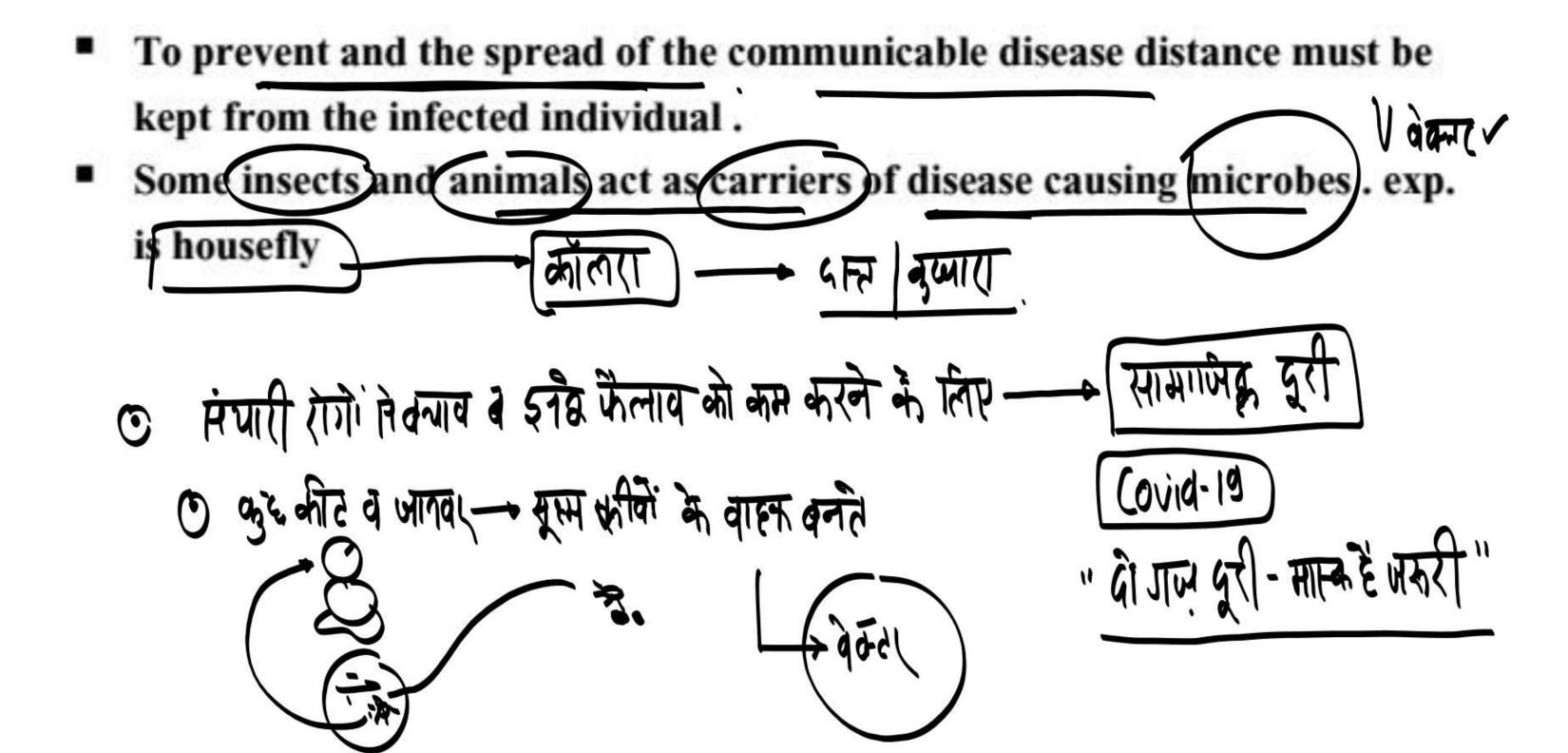
- Pathogen enter our bodies by the air we breath,
 the water we drink or the food we consume.
- They can also be transmitted through direct contact with an infected person or by an animal.
- Communicable disease are microbial disease that can spread from an infected person to a healthy person by air, water, food and physical contact
- The common cold, chicken pox and tuberculosis are the example of such communicable disease

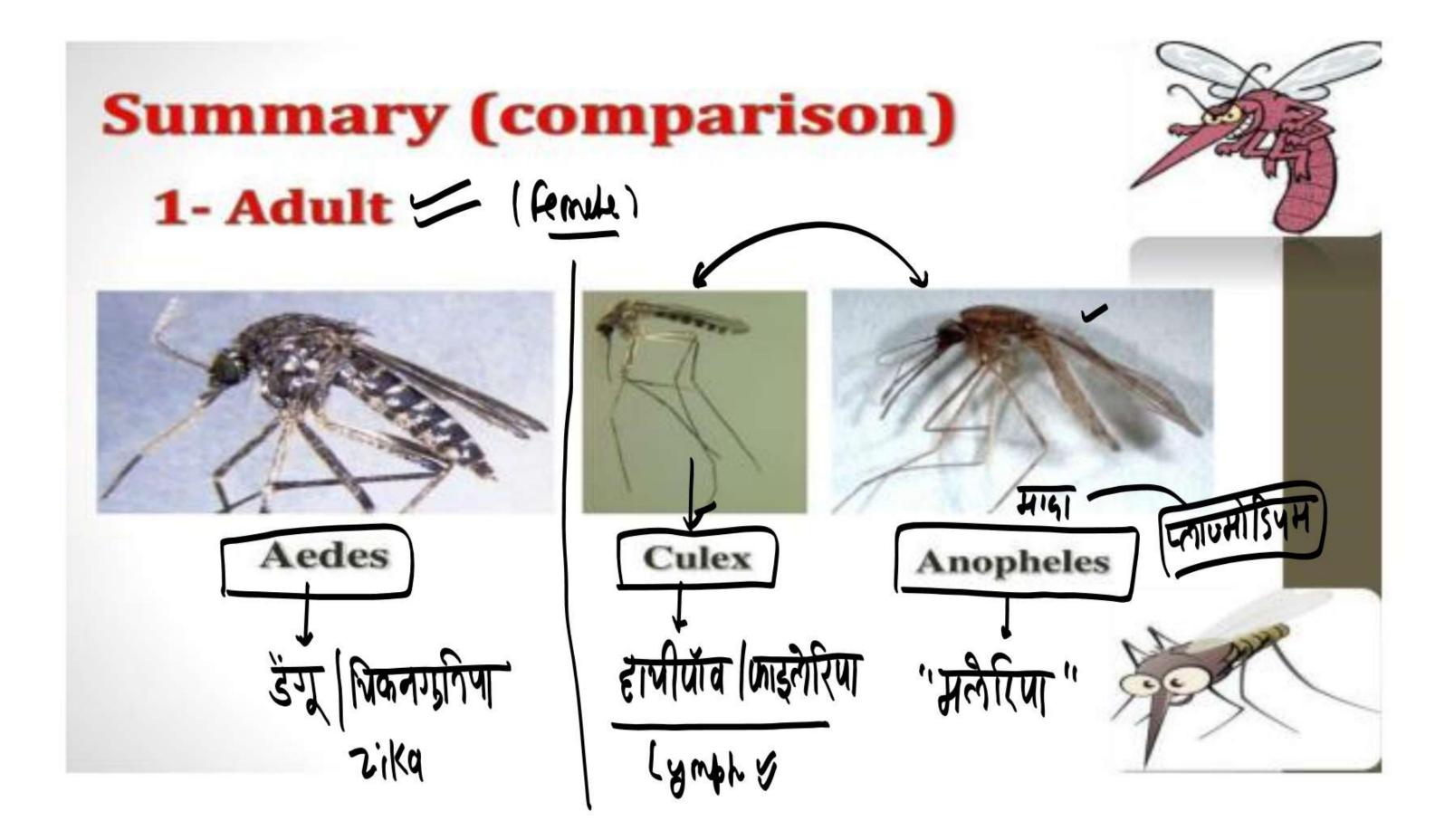
हानिकार्क सूरमधीव (पैद्यों छन)
हमिरी श्रीत कई प्रकार से प्रवेश करते हैं श्वमन के दौरान हवा के दौरा
श्री अन दौरा © यानी धीन दौरान

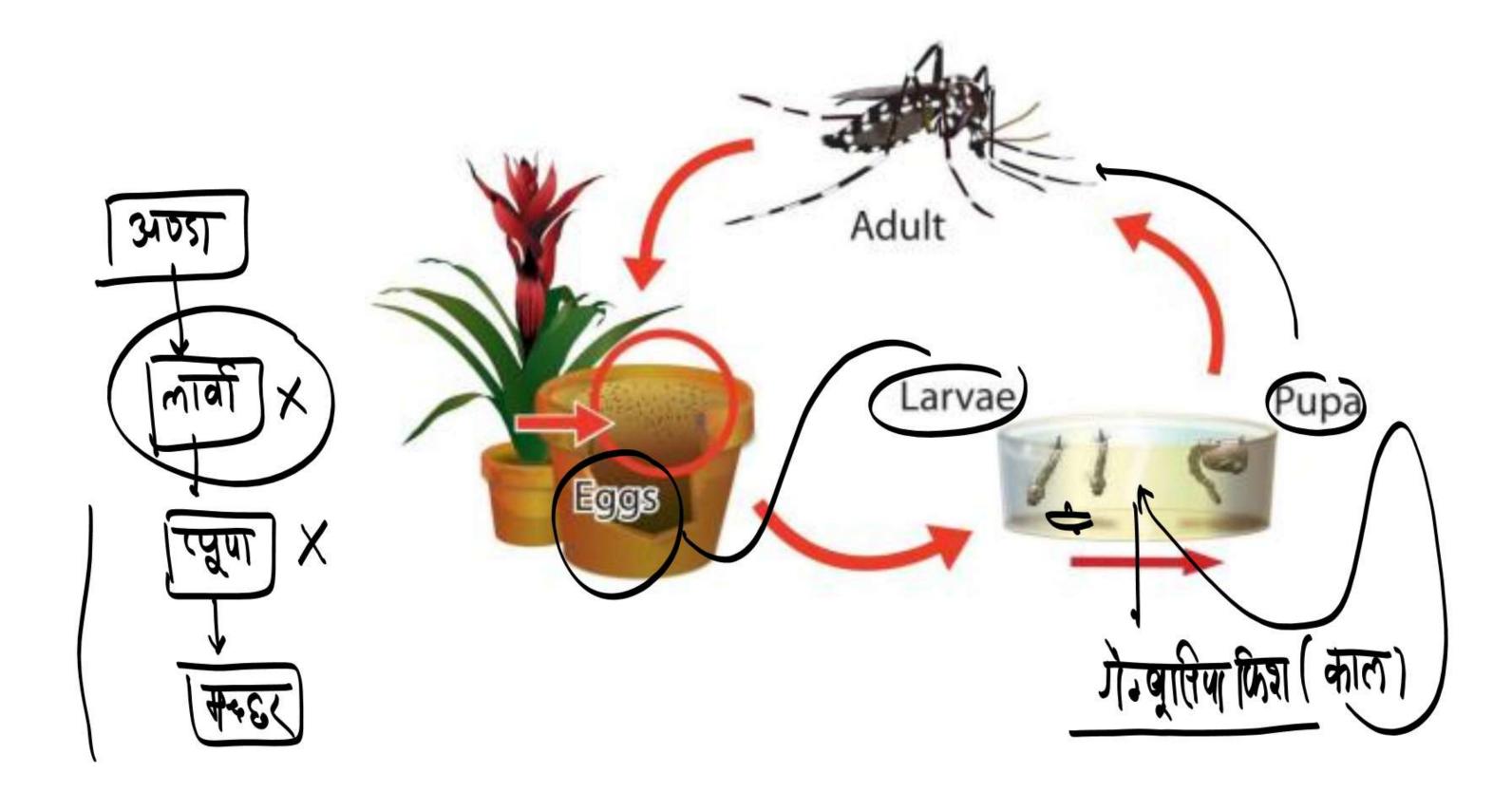
भू कारी बीमार्याकी अपवा आगवा के मीचे सम्यंक आने पा सुसमजीव

गणिया द्युश्वपुरगामिम









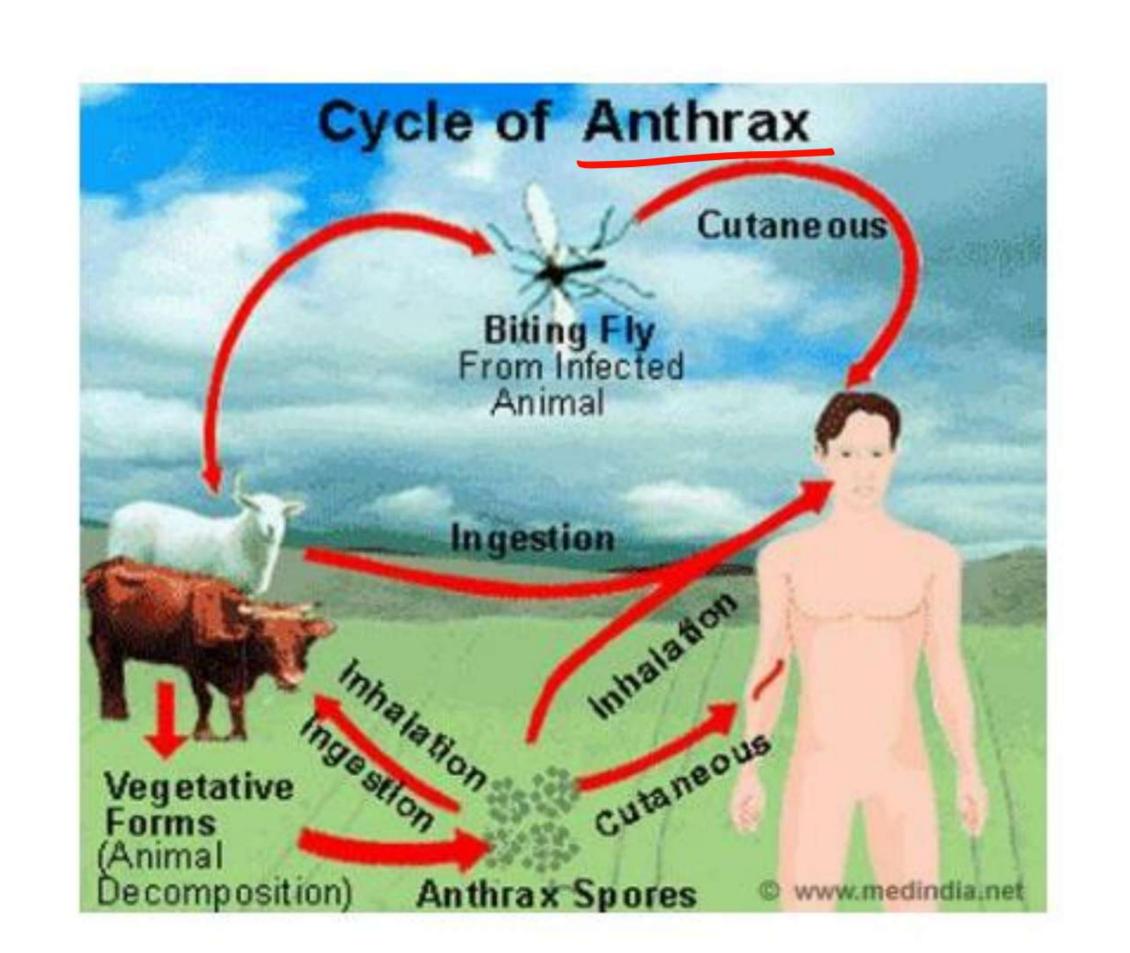
Human Disease	Causative Microorganism	Mode of Transmission	Preventive Measures (General)	
Tuberculosis	Bacteria	Air	Keep the patient in complete isolation. Keep the personal belongings of the patient away from those of the others. Vaccination to be given a suitable age.	
Measles	Virus	Air		
Chicken Pox	Virus	Air/ Contact		
Polio	Virus	Air/Water		
Cholera	Bacteria	Water/Food	Maintain personal hygiene and good sanital habits. Consume properly cooked food and boile drinking water. Vaccination.	
Typhoid	Bacteria	Water		
Hepatitis A	Virus	Water .	Drink boiled drinking water. Vaccination.	
Malaria	Protozoa	Mosquito	Use mosquito net and repellents. Spray Insecticides and control breeding of mosquitoes by not allowing water to collect in the surroundings.	

Disease causing microorganisms in animals

- Several microorganism not only cause disease in human and plant but also in other animals. for biological example anthrax is a dangerous a human and cattle disease cause by a bacterium.
- Foot and mouth disease of the cattle is caused by virus
- Robert koch (1876) discover the bacterium (bacillus anthracis)
 which is causes anthrax disease

- कई सूक्ष्मजीव न केवल मनुष्यों और पौधों में बल्कि अन्य जानवरों में भी बीमारी का कारण बनते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, एंथ्रेक्स एक खतरनाक मानव और मवेशी रोग है जो एक जीवाण के कारण होता है।
- मवेशियों में खुरपका एवं मृहपका रोग विषाणु के कारण होता है
- रॉबर्ट कोच ने 1876 में उस जीवाणु (बैसिलस एन्थ्रेसीज़) की खोज की जो एंथ्रेक्स रोग का कारण बनता है।

'' भेवनीप हापियात्।'



Disease causing microorganisms in plant

Table 2.2: Some Common Plant Diseases caused by Microorganism

De Donala	Plant Diseases	Micro- organism	Mode of Transmission	
सूरमजीव	Citrus	Bacteria वेद शिर्धा	(Air) हवा तीबू ·	
Human	Rust of wheat	Fungi कवन गढ़ पाने नाले	Air, seeds Eal	•
Plant History	Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi (Okra)	Virus	Insect	

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning



- Food poisoning could be caused by eating food that has been spoilt by microorganism.
- Toxic substance are some time produced by microorganism that grow on our food
- These contaminate the food, causing serious illness and even

 Death as a result it is a critical that we preserve food to keep it farm is spoiling

- सूक्ष्मजीवों द्वारा खराब किया गया भोजन खाने से खाद्य विषाक्तता हो सकती है।
- विषाक्त पदार्थ कभी-कभी हमारे भोजन पर उगने वाले सूक्ष्मजीवों द्वारा उत्पन्न होते हैं
- ये भोजन को प्रदूषित करते हैं, जिससे गंभीर बीमारी और यहाँ तक कि मृत्यु भी हो जाती है। परिणामस्वरूप यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि हम भोजन को सुरक्षित रखें ताकि यह खराब न हो जाए

Food Preservation

Chemical Method

- के रूप में उपयोगी होता है तथा अयारको लम्बे समय मरामित

- Salt and edible oil are common chemical used to inhibit the growth of the microorganisms like in pickles. result they are referred to as a preservatives.
- To prevent microbes from attacking pickles, we add salt or acid करते हैं - अभागित preservatives . common preservatives includes sodium benzoate and sodium metabisulphite, these are also used to prevent spoilage in jam and squashes

- Meat and fish are covered with dry salt.
- Salting in also used to prevent Amla, raw mangoes, tamarind and other fruit and vegetables.
- Use of oil and vinegar prevent spoilage of pickles because bacteria cannot leave in such environment.
- Vegetable, fruit, fish and meet are often preserved by the sugar

- मांस और मछली को सूखे नमक से ढक दिया जाता है।
- आँवला, कच्चे आम, इमली और अन्य फलों और सब्जियों को रोकने के लिए भी नमक का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- तेल और सिरके का प्रयोग अचार को खराब होने से बचाता है क्योंकि ऐसे वातावरण में बैक्टीरिया नहीं रह पाते।
- सब्जी, फल, मछली और मीट को अक्सर चीनी द्वारा संरक्षित किया जाता है

Process of Pasteurization

Pasteurization of milk (व्यं मा पार्युक्त्

- LTLT: Low temp. Long time 63°C 30 minutes
- HTST: High temp. Short time72°C 15 seconds 22°C-15.30
- UHT : Ultra high temp.,130-135 °C 1 second

Pasteurization:

- Kills and removes all pathogens(100%)
- Kills most non pathogens (99%)
 - Surviving organisms are spore formers, thermoduric and thermophilic organisms

