

Autonomous

Syllabus for F.Y.B.Sc.

(Restructured)

Programme: B.Sc.

Course: Biotechnology

with effect from the Academic Year

2019 - 2020

S.P Mandali's Ramnarain Ruia College

Department of Biotechnology

Syllabus for F.Y.BSc Biotechnology

Credit based and Grading system

To be implemented from Academic year 2019-20

Semester I					
Course code	Unit	Topic	Credits	Lectures /week	45hrs/w eek
Paper I: Basic	Unit I	Chemical Calculations	2	1	15
chemistry I RUSBTK101	Unit II	Chemical Kinetics Liquid State		1	15
	Unit III	Nomenclature of organic compounds Bonding and structure of organic compounds Basic concepts involved in organic reaction mechanism		1	15
Paper II : Bioorganic Chemistry	Unit I	Biomolecules: Carbohydrates and Lipids	2	1	15
RUSBTK102	Unit II	Biomolecules: Proteins and Amino Acids	G	1	15
	Unit III	Biomolecules: Nucleic Acids		1	15
Paper III :Biodiversity and cell	Ora Unit I	Biodiversity (Animal, Plant, Microorganisms)	2	ce	15
biology RUSBTK103	Unit II	Ultra Structure of Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cell.		1	15
	Unit III	Bacteria and Viruses		1	15
Paper IV : Microbial	Unit I	Microscopy and Stains	2	1	15
techniques RUSBTK104	Unit II	Sterilization Techniques		1	15
	Unit III	Nutrition, Cultivation and Enumeration of Microorganisms		1	15

Paper V :Introduction to	Unit I	Scope and Introduction to Biotechnology	2	1	15
Biotechnology	Unit 1	Healthcare Biotechnology		1	15
RUSBTK105	Unit II				
		Food and Agriculture Biotechnology		1	
	Unit III		_		
Paper VI:		Replication	2	1	15
Molecular	Unit I	10110		4	
Biology-II RUSBTK106	Unit II	Mutation and DNA Repair		1	15
		Genetic variation and chromosomal basis of inheritance		1	15
	Unit III				
Paper VII		Overview of Indian Society	2	1	15
:Societal	Unit I				
Awareness RUSBTK107	Unit II	Concept of Disparity		1	15
	Unit III	The Indian Constitution		1	15
Practicals	Omt m		2		
RUSBTKP1 01	Practicals based	on Paper I and Paper II (Chemistry)	2		
Practicals	Practicals based	on Paper III and Paper IV (Life	2		
RUSBTKP1	science)				
02					
Practicals		on Paper V and Paper VI	2		
RUSBTKP1	(Biotechnology)				
03			1/4/17/11/11/11/11/11		
TOTAL CREDITS		COLLE	20		

Expl	ore •	Semester II	E	(ce	
Course code	Unit	Topic	Credits	Lecture	45Hrs/p
				s/week	aper
Paper I: Basic	Unit I	Stereochemistry	2	1	15
Chemistry-II	Unit II	Chemistry of Aliphatic		1	15
RUSBTK201		Hydrocarbons			
	Unit III	Aromatic Hydrocarbons		1	15
Paper II : Physical	Unit I	Concept of Qualitative Analysis	2	1	15
Chemistry RUSBTK202	Unit II	Oxidation Reduction Chemistry		1	15
	Unit III	Chemical Thermodynamics		1	15

Paper III:		Plant Physiology	2	1	15
Physiology	Unit I		_	_	10
and Ecology		Animal Physiology		1	15
RUSBTK203	Unit II				
	11 '. 111	Ecosystem and Interactions		1	15
D IV.	Unit III	Genetics Fundamentals	2	1	1.5
Paper IV : Genetics	I Imia I	Genetics Fundamentals	2	1	15
RUSBTK204	Unit I	Microbial Genetics	_	1	15
KUSDI K204	Unit II	Wilciobiai Genetics		1	13
	Oint II	Population Genetics		1	15
	Unit III	Topulation Genetics		1	13
Paper V:	Cint III	Plant Tissue Culture	2	1	15
Tissue Culture	Unit I	Train Tissue Culture	_	1	10
& Scientific	Cint	Animal Tissue Culture	-	1	15
Writing	Unit II				-
and				1	15
Communicatio					
n Skills					
RUSBTK205		Current trends in PTC and ATC			
	Unit III				
Paper VI:		Enzymes	2	1	15
Enzymology,	Unit I		-		
Immunology		Immunology		1	15
and Biostatics	Unit II	Ti ve de la		1	1.5
RUSBTK206	***	Biostatistics		1	15
D VIII	Unit III		2	1	1.5
Paper VII:		Globalization and Indian Society	2	1	15
Globalization, Ecology and	Unit I	and Human Rights	V1-71 (1-11/17)		
Sustainable	Ullit I	Ecology		1	15
Development	Unit II	Leology		1	13
RUSBTK207	OIII II	Understanding stress and conflicts –		1	15
	Unit III	Its management		1	15
Practicals	Chit III		2		
RUSBTKP20	Practicals base	d on Paper I and Paper II (Chemistry)	L.	700	
1	JIE W	LADEITEILE!		LUCI	
Practicals	Practicals base	2			
RUSBTKP20	science)	* * *			
2					
Practicals		d on Paper V and Paper VI	2		
RUSBTKP20	(Biotechnology	y)			
3					
TOTAL			20		
CREDITS					

SEMESTER I Paper I

Learning Objectives:

The basic objective of the first unit of this paper is to recapitulate the various aspects of chemical calculations by student. Also, the various units of concentration and concept of milimoles and miliequivalence must be learns by them. The concept of stoichiometry and problems based on it is discussed profusely. The second unit of this paper significantly underlines the concept of chemical kinetics and liquid state. The student learns elaborately the various aspects of liquid state. The third unit makes student aware of nomenclature of organic compounds.

Learning Outcome:

- The student will be able to
- perceive the concept of mole and its relation with molar mass and do the calculations based on that.
- Understand and apply the units of volume and mass based units of concentration
- understand the concept of stoichiometry and will be able to solve the problems on it.
- understand the concept of standardization and its significance.
- understand kinetic theory of gases and various gas laws.
- understand the difference between real gas and ideal gas.
- understand the characteristics of liquid state, physical properties and the concept of viscosity and surface tension and its determination.
- understand the rate of reaction and determination of molecularity of a reaction.
- Understand the nomenclature of organic compounds.

Course code	Unit	Topics	Credits	Lectures
Basic Chemistry-I	re • E	Chemical calculations: Mole concept, relation with molar mass, conversion of amount into mole and vice versa, relation with the number of	Ex	cel
RUSBTK101	I Chemical Calculations	particles present. Amount and concentration, volume based units for concentration, molarity, normality, formality, mass based	2	15
		unit for concentration - molality and mole fraction, ppm and ppb, concept of milimoles and		

	miliequivalents		
	Problem solving based on various concentration units		
	Stoichiometryand calculations based on it, concept of limiting reactant and yield for a chemical reaction.		
	Calculations based on stoichiometry.		
	Primary standards, properties of primary standards, primary standards for different types of titrations, secondary standards, standardization, standard solutions.		
	Chemical Kinetics: Rate of a reaction, rate constant and measurement of reaction rates. Order and molecularity of reaction.		
RUIA	Integrated rate equation for zero, first and second order reactions (with equal and unequal initial concentration of the reactants).	GE	
II Chemical kinetics Liquid state	Kinetic characteristics of zero, first and second order reactions. Numerical problems based on zero, first and second order reactions.	Ex	cel
	Methods for the determination of the order of a reaction (a) Integration method (b) Graphical method (c) Half time method (d) Ostwald's isolation method (e) differential method.		

Introduction to liquid state, characteristics of liquid state, physical properties of the liquids. Determination of surface tension by drop number method using stalagmometer. Surface active solutes and surface tension, applications of surface tension measurement. Viscosity: Introduction, coefficient of viscosity. Determination of coefficient of viscosity by Ostwald viscometer. Applications of viscosity measurement Nomenclature of Organic Compounds:	
by drop number method using stalagmometer. Surface active solutes and surface tension, applications of surface tension measurement. Viscosity: Introduction, coefficient of viscosity. Determination of coefficient of viscosity by Ostwald viscometer. Applications of viscosity measurement Nomenclature of Organic	
surface tension, applications of surface tension measurement. Viscosity: Introduction, coefficient of viscosity. Determination of coefficient of viscosity by Ostwald viscometer. Applications of viscosity measurement Nomenclature of Organic	
Coefficient of viscosity. Determination of coefficient of viscosity by Ostwald viscometer. Applications of viscosity measurement Nomenclature of Organic	
viscosity by Ostwald viscometer. Applications of viscosity measurement Nomenclature of Organic	
Nomenclature of Organic	
Compounds.	
IUPAC nomenclature of mono functional aliphatic compounds. IUPAC nomenclature of bifunctional aliphatic compounds	
and their cyclic analogues. Bonding and Structure of organic compounds: 15	
Concept of Hybridization (sp3, sp ² and sp hybridization) Hybridization: sp ³ , sp ² and sp hybridization of carbon and	
nitrogen; sp ³ and sp ² hybridizations of oxygen in organic compounds and their geometry with suitable examples.	

	Basic concepts involved in organic reaction mechanism:
	Electronic Effects: Inductive, electromeric, resonance effects, hyperconjugation Carbocations, Carbanions and Free radicals:
	Homolytic and heterolytic fission, examples of the same.
	Formation of carbocations, carbanions and free radicals. (primary, secondary, tertiary, allyl, benzyl), their relative stability.
	Organic acids and bases; their
	relative strengths.
	Paper II
Course Objectives: To acquaint stud	
	nowledge of Classification, Structure and
Characterization of Biomolecules	
	Carbohydrates: Structure,
Bioorganic	Function, Classification,
Chemistry	Characteristic Reactions,
RUSBTK102	Physical and Chemical Properties, D &L Glyceraldehydes,
I Biomolecules: Carbohydrates	Structure of Monosaccharide, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides. Isomers Of Monosaccharides, Chemical/Physical Properties 15
and Lipids	of Carbohydrate, Chemical Reactions for Detection of Mono., Di and Polysaccharides,
	Lipids: Classification of Lipids, Properties of Saturated, Unsaturated Fatty Acids,

-		Paper III		
PVAIAI		Polynucleotides.	LA	
FVHAR		Nucleotides and	FV	CO
		Structure of Nucleosides,		11
		RNA,		Market Hilliam
N	lucleic Acids	Differences between DNA and		
	iomolecules:	Bonding between NitrogenousBases in DNA	C 5	15
	III	Pyrimidine Bases Hydrogen Ponding between		
		RNA. Structure of Purine and		
		Properties and Types of DNA,		
		Function of Nucleic Acids,		
		Nucleic Acids: Structure,		
		Structure, Protein denaturation		
		Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary		
		polypeptides, Primary,		
		determination, Sequencing of		
A	Amino Acids	Functions, Primary structure		
	Proteins and	Classification, Properties,		13
В	iomolecules:	bond Protein- Structure,		15
	II	Peptides- Formation of peptide		
		Reaction of amino acids		
		Properties, Classification,		
		Amino acids: Structure,		
		Proteins and Amino Acids:		
		of Phospholipases, Steroids		
		Lipids, Structural Lipids, Action		
		Structure and Function, Storage		
		and Function, Lipoproteins:		
		Sterols: Cholesterol: Structure		
		Triacylglycerol-Structure and Function		
		Plasmalogen		
		Cephalin,		
		1 1		

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with concept of Biodiversity
- To inform about basic cellular structures and functions
- To impart skill in handling and culture of Microorganisms

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course student must be able to:

- 1. Understand importance of taxonomy and distinguish between various living
- 2. Know the function of various cellular organelles
- 3. Understand and distinguish between various types of living cells and also know the differences in their ultrastructure's

4. Get fam	iliarized with various	s life forms at cellular level		
Biodiversity and Cell Biology RUSBTK103	I Origin of Life and Biodiversity (Animal, Plant, Microorganisms)	Concept of Biodiversity, Taxonomical, Ecological and Genetic Diversity & its Significance Introduction to Plant Diversity: Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms (with one example each) Introduction to Animal Diversity: Non-Chordates and Chordates (with at least one representative example.) Introduction to Microbial Diversity: Archaebacteria, Eubacteria, Blue-green Algae, Actinomycetes, Eumycota- Habitats, Examples and Applications. Ultrastructure of Prokaryotic Cell: Concept of Cell Shape and Size. DetailStructure of Slime Layer, Capsule,Flagella, Pilli, Cell Wall(Gram Positive and Negative),Cytoplasm and	2	15
Explo	II Ultra-Structure of Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cell.	Negative), Cytoplasm and Storage Bodies and Spores Ultrastructure of Eukaryotic Cell: Plasma membrane, Cytoplasmic Matrix, Microfilaments, Intermediate Filaments, and Microtubules Organelles of the Biosynthetic- Endoplasmic Reticulum & Golgi Apparatus. Lysosome, Endocytosis, Phagocytosis, Autophagy, Proteasome Eukaryotic Ribosomes, Mitochondria and Chloroplasts Nucleus –Nuclear Structure,	Ex	cel 15

	Nucleolus External Cell Coverings: Cilia And Flagella, Comparison of Prokaryotic And Eukaryotic Cells	
III eteria and Viruses	Bacteria: Classification, Types, Morphology and fine structure (Size, Shape and Arrangement) Cultivation of Bacteria. Reproduction and Growth (Binary Fission, Conjugation and Endospore formation. Significance of Bacteria Viruses: General Characters, Classification (Plant, Animal and Bacterial Viruses), Significance	15
	Paper IV	

Course Objectives:

- To impart theoretical and knowledge of handling basic microbiology laboratory instruments
- To emphasize and practice sterilization techniques in microbiological experiments
- To acquaint students with basic techniques in Staining

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course student should be able to:

- 1. Understand and use the basic microscope and other microbiology lab instruments
- 2. Perform experiments while maintaining sterile environment
- 3. Suggest and use appropriate sterilization techniques depending on the need of the experiment
- 4. Enrich, Culture, maintain various microorganisms
- 5. Be able to enumerate and conclude about the growth statistics of a given organism
- 6. Suggest appropriate culture medium and suitable growth condition parameters for a given organism.

0.70		Microscopy and Stains		
Microbial		Microscope- Simple and		
Techniques	re F	Compound: Principle. Parts, Functions and	Fx	cel
RUSBTK104	I Microscopy and Stains	Applications. Dark Field and Phase Contrast Microscope Stains and Staining Solutions- Definition of Dye and Chromogen. Structure of Dye and Chromophore. Functions of Mordant and Fixative. Natural and Synthetic Dyes. Simple Staining, Differential Staining	2	15

II Sterilization Techniques	and Acid-Fast Staining with specific examples Special staining Definition: Sterilization and Disinfection. Methods-Physical and chemical. (Physical types:- Temperature, Radiation, Filtration. Chemical types:- Phenol and phenolic compounds, alcohols, halogens, heavy metals and their compounds, dyes, detergents, quaternary ammonium		15	
	compounds, aldehydes, gaseous agents) Ideal Disinfectant. Examples of Disinfectants and Evaluation of Disinfectant Nutrition and Cultivation of Microorganisms Nutritional Requirements: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sulphur and Growth Factors.			
III Nutrition, Cultivation and Enumeration of Microorganisms	Classification of Different Nutritional Types of Organisms. Design and Types of Culture Media. Simple Medium, Differential, Selective and Enrichment Media, Concept of Isolation and Methods of Isolation. Pure Culture Techniques Growth and Enumeration Growth Phases, Enumeration of Microorganisms- Direct and Indirect Methods	GE Ex	15	
Paper V				

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with various fields of Biotechnology and their applications
- To impart the knowledge of Healthcare and Food-Agri Biotechnology

Learning Outcome: By the end the course student must be able to:

1. Define biotechnology and its growth over time

- 2. Enlist and explain its major applications and areas under research
- 3. Link major allied sciences to this field
- 4. Focus on major application areas of healthcare, food, beverage and drug industry
- 5. Enlist and distinguish its past and existing commercial products from major biotech industries

5. Explain about the products in pipeline and future outcomes

6. Explain a	bout the products in	pipeline and future outcomes		
		History & Introduction to		
Introduction to		Biotechnology What is		
Biotechnology		Biotechnology? Definition of		
		Biotechnology, Traditional and		
RUSBTK105		Modern Biotechnology,		
11002111100		Branches of Biotechnology-		
		Plant, Animal Biotechnology,		
		Marine Biotechnology,		
		Agriculture, Healthcare,		
	T	Industrial Biotechnology,		
	Coope and			
	Scope and	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology,		15
	Introduction to	Environmental		
	Biotechnology	Biotechnology. Biotechnology		
		Research in India.		
		Biotechnology Institutions in		
		India (Public and Private Sector)		
		Biotech Success Stories		
		Biotech Policy Initiatives		
		Biotechnology in context of		
		Developing World		
		Public Perception of		
		Biotechnology	2	
		Introduction, Disease prevention		
		(Vaccines),types of		
	II	vaccines, Disease Diagnosis,		
	Health care	Detection of genetic diseases,		15
1	Biotechnology	Disease treatment, Drug		
	80	designing, Drug delivery and		
		targeting, Gene therapy	_	107
CWIA	INO A	Food Biotechnology	Ew	60
CXDIC		Biotechnological applications in	CX	
		enhancement of Food Quality	- 4 %	
		Microbial role in food products		
		Yeast, Bacterial and other		
		Microorganisms based process		
	III	and products Unit Operation in		
	Food and	Food Processing, Food		15
	Agriculture	Deterioration and its Control.		13
	Biotechnology			
		Agriculture biotechnology		
		GM Food, GM Papaya, GM		
		Tomato, Fungal and Insect		
		Resistant Plants Bt Crops, BT		
		Cotton and BT brinjal, Golden		
		Rice		

Paper VI

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with DNA Replication, Repair and Genetic Engineering.
- Impart the knowledge of molecular Biology Techniques.

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course student must be able to:

- 1. Understand basic molecular biology terms and definitions
- 2. Understand the molecular model of DNA and its replication in various ways
- 3. Define mutations and predict their outcomes
- 4. Enlist various possibilities and probable reasons which may lead to mutations
- 5. Explain certain medical conditions related to one's genetics
- **6.** Elucidate the concept of heredity and passing of information from generation to other

O. Elacidate	the concept of here	DNA Poplication in Prokaryates	ii generatioi	i to other
N		DNA Replication in Prokaryotes		
Molecular		and Eukaryotes-		
Biology		Semi-conservative DNA		
		replication, DNA Polymerases		
	and its role,			
		E.coli Chromosome Replication,		
RUSBTK106	I	Bidirectional Replication of		
	Replication	Circular		15
	Kephcauon	DNA molecules. Rolling Circle		
		Replication, DNA		
		Replication in Eukaryotes		
		DNA Recombination –		
		Holliday Model for		
		Recombination		
		Transformation		
		Definition and Types of		
		Mutations. Mutagenesis and	2	
		Mutagens. (Examples		
		of Physical, Chemical and		A CONTRACTOR
	п		76.7	
D.)		Biological Mutagens)		1.5
1	Mutation and	Types of Point Mutations,		15
	DNA Repair	DNA REPAIR Photoreversal,		
		Base Excision Repair,		
		Nucleotide Excision Repair,		
FVNI	IYO A	Mismatch Repair, SOS Repair	FV	COL
FVAIA		and Recombination Repair.		
	III	Types: Discontinuous and		
	Genetic	continuous, molecular basis of		
	variation and	allelic variation. Historical		
		development of chromosomal		15
	chromosomal	theory, nature of chromosome,		
	basis of	chromosomal behaviour and		
	inheritance	Inheritance in eukaryotes		
		Paper VII		
Course Objective	To acquaint the st	udents with concepts of Societal Aw	areness	
		rledge of Society and make students		t tha

Learning Outcome: To impart knowledge of Society and make students aware about the Problems in Society

Societal	I	a) Multi-cultural diversity 2	11
Awareness	Overview of	of Indian society through	11

	Indian Society		its demographic		
	mulan Society		$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{I}}$		
			composition: population		
			distribution according to		
			religion, caste, and		
RUSBTK107			gender		
		b)	The concept of linguistic		
			diversity in relation to the		
			Indian situation		
		c)	Regional variations in the		
		,	context of rural, urban		
			and tribal demography		
		4)	The concept of diversity		
		u)	as difference		
			as difference		
		C	4 C D: I		
			pt of Disparity- I		
		a)	The concept of disparity		
			as arising out of social		
			stratification and		
			inequality		
		b)	The concept of gender		
			disparity and declining		
		1	sex ratio in India		
		c)	The issues faced by the		
			Minorities and elderly		
			population		
		4)	The inequalities faced by		
		u)	persons with disabilities		
			•		
			various welfare schemes	e consultation ex	
	TO A TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	~	available to them	70.7	
D.)	II A		pt of Disparity-II		
1	Concept of	a)	The inequalities		23
7 17			manifested due to the		23
	Disparity		caste system and inter-		
17			group conflicts arising		
WING	INO A	WIN	thereof	V	CO
LAUIL		b)	I DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	LA	CCI
			conflicts arising out of		
			regionalism and		
			linguistic differences		
		(2)	Inter-group conflicts		
		c)			
			arising out of		
		10	communalism		
		d)	Role of youth in		
			promoting tolerance,		
			peace and communal		
			harmony as crucial		
			values in strengthening		
			the social fabric of Indian		
			society.		
	1	L	2021013.		

		· ·
III The Indian Constitution	a) Making of the Indian Constitution b) Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble c) Salient features of the Indian Constitution d) Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens	11

Topics for Project Guidance: Growing Social Problems in India:

- 1. Substance abuse- impact on youth & challenges for the future
- 2. HIV/AIDS- awareness, prevention, treatment and services
- 3. Issue of child labour- magnitude, causes, effects and response
- 4. Child abuse- effects and ways to prevent
- 5. Trafficking of women- causes, effects and response
- 6. Local self-government in urban and rural areas
- 7. Significance of 73rd and 74thConstitutional Amendment and their implications for inclusive politics
- 8. Role of women in Indian politics
- 9. Participation of women in Organized and Unorganized sectors
- 10. Portrayal of women in media
- 11. Role of NGOs in addressing social problems in India
- 12. Any other topic from Module 1 to 4

	/ A	SEMESTER-I				
100		Practical				
COURSE	CREDITS	TITLE	NOTIONAL HOURS			
CODE	CREDITS		NOTIONAL HOURS			
RUSBTKP101	re 2 E	Basic Chemistry	30 hrs			
	1. Safety mea	asures and Practices in Chemistry	laboratory, including			
	Good Lab	Practices.				
	2. Preparation of a solution of a primary standard for acid base					
	titrations: (any one of following)					
	a. Det	a. Determination of the strength of the supplied sodium hydroxide				
	solı	ution, using solution of a primary sta	andard for acid base			
	titra	titration.				
	b. Det	ermination of the strength of a samp	ole of supplied			
	commercial hydrochloric acid.					
	3. Use of Secondary standards: Determination of the strength of the					
	supplied so	supplied sodium thiosulphate solution. Further, determination of the				
	strength of	strength of the supplied iodine solution using the sodium thiosulphate				
		known strength.				

	4.	Determination	of the rate constant of a reaction: To	determine the		
			f the acid catalyzed hydrolysis of methy.			
	5		say of a component in a sample: (any 1			
	J.	-	cetic acid in a commercial sample of vin	•		
		•	-	•		
			ion of the individual amounts of sodium			
			arbonate in a commercial mixture of the	two.		
	6.	Mass based ar	nalysis of a given mixture: (any 1)			
			ne the percentage composition of a mixt d ammonium chloride.	ture of barium		
		-	ne the percentage composition of a mixt	ture of zinc oxide		
		and zinc ca				
	7.	Methods of pu	rification in Organic Synthesis: Purifi	ication of a given		
		compound by c	crystallization: A minimum of three orga	anic compounds		
		to be given for	crystallization, using water and ethanol	as solvents.		
RUSBTKP103	2	C	Basic Life Science 30 h			
	1.	▲	nd working of Simple, Compound, Dark	Field,		
	2		d Phase Contrast Microscope			
	3.		and calibration of pipettes Lamberts law and λmax			
	4.			Double		
	4.		Staining of Plant and Animal Tissues using Single and Double			
	5		Staining Techniques Managhrama Staining Differential Staining Cram Staining and Acid			
	<i>J</i> .	Monochrome Staining, Differential Staining, Gram Staining, and Acid Fast Staining and Romonowsky Staining				
	6	Special Staining Technique for Cell Wall, Capsule and Endospores				
	0.		ining, Lipid granules, metachromatic, fl			
		spirochetes	ming, Elpra granares, metaern emaire, m	ugoriu,		
	7.	Motility test				
			Laboratory Glassware and Media using	Autoclave		
2.7			Media- Nutrient broth and Agar, MacCo			
1	2 1	Sabourauds A				
	10		ganisms, Macroscopic and microscopic	studies: T-		
		streak, Polygor	n method, Colony characteristics of mic	roorganisms		
CWIA C	11		f microorganisms: Serial Dilution, Pour			
CXDIL) I C		Nephlometry, Haemocytometry, Breeds	count		
200		. Growth Curve	_			
			nd temperature on growth of organisms			
	14	. Slide culture te	chnique	_		
RUSBTKP105		2	Basic Biotechnology	30 hrs		
	1.	Working and u	se of various instruments used in biotec	hnology		
		•	toclave, Hot air Oven, Centrifuge, Wate	••		
			Rotary Shaker).			
	2.	Microbial exan	nination of food and Isolation of organis	sms causing		
		Food Spoilage.				
	3.		of TDP, TDT, MIC			
	4.		croorganisms from milk, curd, probiotic			
	5.		lk- Methylene Blue, Resazurin Test, Pho	osphatase Test		
	6.	Study of food a	adulterants			

7. Extraction of Caesin from Milk
8. Meat Tenderization using Papain
9. Qualitative estimation of antioxidant activity of food
10. Isolation and purification of DNA from plant sources (genomic)
11. Agarose Gel Electrophoresis of the genomic DNA
12 Quantitative analysis of DNA by DPA / RNA by Orcinol method

SEMESTER II Paper I

Learning Objectives:

In order to facilitate the student to understand, the basic concepts of Organic Chemistry, the coherence of the topics were observed and the topics are included in the current syllabi. The topics such as Stereochemistry, Chemistry of Aliphatic Hydrocarbons and Aromatic Hydrocarbons form the basis of Organic Chemistry, and it is essential for students, who are pursuing higher studies in Chemistry, to have profound knowledge of these topics.

Learning Outcome:

After studying these topics, the students will be able to know

- Isomerism and its types
- CIP Rules and E-Z notations
- Types of cycloalkanes and their relative stability with energy
- Electrophilic aromatic substitutions.
- Directing effects of the groups in electrophilic aromatic substitutions.

Course Code	UNIT	TOPICS	Credits	Lectures
Basic Chemistry II RUSBTK201	I Stereochemist ry	TOPICS Stereochemistry: Optical Isomerism: optical activity, specific rotation, chirality, enantiomers, molecules with two similar and dissimilar chiral-centres, distereoisomers, meso structures, racemic mixture. Flying-wedge, Fischer, Newman	Credits 2	Lectures 15
		and Sawhorse projection formulae (erythro, threo isomers) and their		

Г		T
	interconversion.	
	Relative and absolute	
	configuration: D/L and R/S	
	designations.	
	Geometrical isomerism in	
	alkenes and cycloalkanes: cis-	
	trans isomerism and E/Z	
	notations with C.I.P rules.	
	Conformation analysis of	
	alkanes (ethane, propane and n-	
	butane) and their relative	
	stability on the basis of energy	
	diagrams.	
	ungeumo.	
	Cycloalkanes and	
	Conformational Analysis:	
	Types of cycloalkanes and their	
	relative stability, Baeyer strain	
	theory, Conformation analysis of	
	cyclohexane: Chair, boat, half	
	chair, and twist boat forms and	
	their relative stability with	
	energy	Appropriate the second
82 L L A	Chemistry of Aliphatic	
	Hydrocarbons:	
	Carbon-Carbon sigma bond:	-
EVIN ORO	Chemistry of alkanes: Methods	EVCO
CADIDIE	of Preparation of alkanes, Wurtz	CXCCI
	reaction, Wurtz-Fittig reaction,	
	reactions of alkanes, free radical	
II	substitutions: Halogenation -	
Aliphatic	relative reactivity and	15
Hydrocarbons	•	
	selectivity.	
	Carbon-Carbon pi bonds:	
	alkenes and alkynes, methods of	
	preparation of alkenes and	
	alkynes by elimination reactions:	
	mechanism of E_1 and E_2 .	
	Saytzeff and Hofmann	

	eliminations.	
	Reactions of alkenes:	
	electrophilic addition and	
	mechanism (Markownikoff/ Anti	
	Markownikoff addition).	
	1	
	mechanism of ozonolysis,	
	reduction (catalytic and	
	chemical), syn and anti-	
	hydroxylation (oxidation). 1, 2	
	and 1, 4-addition reactions in	
	conjugated dienes, Diels-Alder	
	reaction; Allylic and benzylic	
	bromination using N-	
	bromosuccinimide and its	
	mechanism.	
	Methods of Preparation and	
	reactions of alkynes: Acidity,	
	ectrophilic and nucleophilic	
	additions. hydration to form	
	carbonyl compounds, alkylation	
	of terminal alkynes.	
	Aromatic Hydrocarbons:	
	Aromaticity: Benzene, Kekule's	
	formulation of benzene structure	
	Hückel's rule, anti-aromaticity,	
	aromatic character of arenes.	
	Aromaticity: cyclic	
FYDIATA	carbocations/carbanions and	- FYCOL
PVAIDIC -	heterocyclic compounds with	FVCCI
- III	suitable examples, aromaticity	1.5
Aromatic	and acidity, relative stabilities.	15
Hydrocarbons	Eleganical III	
	Electrophilic aromatic	
	substitution: sulphonation and	
	Friedel-Craft	
	alkylation/acylation and	
	mechanisms for the same,	
	mechanism of halogenation,	
	nitration of benzene:	
	D:	
	Directing effects of the	

substituted benzene derivatives (-CH ₃ , -NH ₂ , -OH, NO ₂ , X) Nucleophilic aromatic substitution of Aryl halides (replacement by –OH group and effect of nitro substituent).
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Paper II

Learning Objectives:

Taking into consideration, the relevance of topics and the convenience of understanding, the topics are framed accordingly. The students are required to know chemistry of main group elements and their important properties. Also, the synthesis, properties and uses of inorganic compounds of commercial importance viz. Plaster of Paris and bleaching powder etc. must be known by them. The concept of Chemical Thermodynamics is of utmost importance in order to study spontaneity of any chemical reaction. Hence, it is included in the syllabi.

Learning Outcome:

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The Students will be to:

- Do the comparison of the properties of main group elements in the respective groups.
- Understand Concept of metallic and non metallic character with respect to electropositivity.
- Know The methods of preparation of the compounds which are commercially available along with their properties and uses.
- Understand different types of oxides and oxyacids of sulphur, nitrogen their sources and reactions
- Identify health hazards their environmental implications remedial measures
- Understand basic terms used in thermodynamics.

- Understand different laws of thermodynamics and their applications
- Learn different processes in thermodynamics and its effect and various thermodynamic properties.
- Learn first law of thermodynamics and its expression in terms of relationship between Heat (q), work (w) and internal energy (U).
- Understand second law of thermodynamics and its implications.

	Concept of Qualitative	
Physical Chemistry	Analysis	
	Macro, Semi-Micro, Micro,	
RUSBTK202	Ultra Micro, Trace Analysis	
I Concept of Qualitative Analysis	Reactions involving liberation of gases, Use of Papers impregnated with Reagents in qualitative analysis (With reference to papers impregnated with starch-iodide, potassium dichromate, lead acetate, dimethyl glyoxime, and oxine reagents) (balanced Chemical Reactions expected). Precipitation equilibria: Factors affecting the solubility of an ionic compound viz. common ions, uncommon ions, temperature, nature of the solvent, pH, complexing agents (Balanced Chemical Equations and Numerical Problems Expected) Acid-Base Theories Arrhenius; Lowry-Bronsted concept; Classification of solvents, auto dissociation of	xcel
	amphi protic solvents, Lewis	

	concept : Heenevich concept		
	concept; Usanovich concept		
	Hard and Soft Acids and Bases-		
	HSAB (with respect to		
	occurrence and feasibility of		
	chemical reaction);.		
	Oxidation Reduction		
	Chemistry		
	Oxidation state, oxidation		
	number, oxidation- reduction in		
	terms of oxidation number		
II	Balancing redox equations by i)		
Oxidation	oxidation number method and ii)		15
Reduction Chemistry	ion- electron method		
	Calculation of equivalent weight		
	on the basis of chemical nature.		
	Study of, oxides of carbon,	(1) y a yyani ana yani (1)	
BILLIA	sulfur and nitrogen with		100
KULA	respect to their Environmental	3.6	
	impact.		
F1	Chemical Thermodynamics:		
explore	Recapitualation: Introduction, terms involved: System,	O L	xcei
	surrounding, open closed and		
	isolated systems, intensive and		
III Chemical	extensive properties of system, state of a system, state function		
Thermodyna	and path function. Different		15
mics	processes in thermodynamics.		
	Heat (q), work (w) and internal		
	energy (U) and their sign		

	conventions.		
	Statement of first law, work		
	done in isothermal and adiabatic		
	reversible processes, work done		
	in irreversible process, internal		
	energy change for isothermal		
	and adiabatic processes.		
	_		
	Numerical problems		
	Enthalpy and enthalpy change in		
	a constant volume and constant		
	pressure process, enthalpy		
	change in a reversible process.		
	Numerical problems		
	Transfer problems		
	limitations of first law, need for		
	the direction of the energy		
	change, conversion of heat into		
	other energy forms, heat		
	engines, mechanical efficiency		
	of a heat engine, Carnot's cycle,		
	Carnot's theorem, Introduction		
	to entropy, second law of		
	thermodynamics, different		
	statements of second law,	1	- A
	entropy changes in a reversible	7 67	
	and an irreversible process,		
	combined statement of first and		
F	second law ,entropy changes for		
ryniara -	different physical processes.		YCAL
FVAIAIC	PVDCILCIICO		VAAI
_	Numerical problems		
	Spontaneous processes, need for		
	prediction of a spontaneous		
	process, Free energy, Gibbs free		
	energy and Helmholtz free		
	energy, changes in Gibbs and		
	Helmholtz's free energy and		
	inter relation between them,		
	criteria for spontaneity of a		
	= -		
	process.		
L	I	<u> </u>	

Paper III

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with Physiological Processes in Plants and Animals
- To impart the knowledge of Physiology and Ecology

Learning Objectives : By the end of the course student must be able to:

- 1. Understand basic life processes of plants and animals
- 2. Understand important chemical reactions and pathways involved in major processes of plants and animals
- 3. Have knowledge about hormones and other chemical/ non chemical factors that affect the plant and animal growth characteristics
- 4. Have knowledge about the basic anatomy of organs and their systems along with their linkage to one another
- 5. Understand the role and function of organism at a larger level in its environment
- 6. Link connections between various organisms and their environment
- **7.** Enlist various factors living and non-living that influence the normal functioning of the ecosystem.

the ees.	system.			
		Photosynthesis, Intracellular		
Physiology		Organization of Photosynthetic		
and Ecology		System. Fundamental Reactions		
		of Photosynthesis,		
		Photosynthetic		
RUSBTK203		Pigments, Role of Light. Hill		
	I	Reaction and its Significance,		
	Plant	Light Reactions, Cyclic and		15
	Physiology	Non-Cyclic Photo induced		
		Electron Flow, Energetics of		
		Photosynthesis,		
		Photorespiration,		
		Dark Phase of Photosynthesis,		
		Calvin Cycle, C-3, C-4		
		pathways		100
100	/ A	Physiology of Digestion		_
		Movement of Food and	2	
		Absorption, Secretary functions		
		of Alimentary Canal, Digestion		10
LAVIA	OMO A	and Absorption, assimilation in		VCO
CXUI		Gut of Mammals		XCEI
		Anatomy of Mammalian		
		Kidney, Structure of Nephron,		
	II	Physiology of Urine Formation		
	Animal	and Role of Kidney		15
	Physiology	in Excretion and		
		Osmoregulation		
		Physiology of Respiration,		
		Mechanism of Respiration		
		Principles of Gaseous Exchange		
		in the Blood and Body Fluids		
		Blood and Circulation : Blood		
		Composition, Structure and		
		Function of its Constituents		
	•			

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with concepts in Genetics
- To impart skills in Techniques in Genetic Analysis and Population Genetics

Learning Objectives: By the end of the course student must be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the three laws of Heredity
- 2. Explain the patterns of breeding and cross breeding
- 3. Explain the concept of alleles, their dominant and recessive nature
- 4. Explain unusual patterns of inheritance and deviations from the normal laws
- 5. Explain inheritance with respect to microorganisms
- 6. Understand different mechanisms of transfer of information between microoragisms
- 7. Understand population demographics
- 8. Relate the effect of population study and its impact on the entire ecosystem

9. Relate evolution with respect to population demographics

	744	Mendel's Laws of Heredity		
Genetics	V -	Monohybrid Cross: Principle		Table 1
17 16		of Dominance and Segregation.		A
		Dihybrid Cross: Principle of		
RUSBTK204	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Independent Assortment.		
FVNI	ara 🦱	Application of Mendel's		VCOL
PVAIN		Principles Punnett Square.		VCCI
	т	Mendel's Principle in Human		
	Compting	Genetics. Incomplete		15
	Genetics Fundamentals	Dominance and	2	15
	rundamentais	Co-dominance. Multiple		
		Alleles.Allelic series.		
		Variations among the effect of		
		the Mutation. Genotype and		
		Phenotype. Environmental effect		
		on the expression of the Human		
		Genes. Gene Interaction.		
		Epistasis.		
	II Microbial	Genetic analysis in Bacteria-		15
	Genetics	Prototrophs, Auxotrophs.		13

	Paper V	
	Conservation Biology	
	Role of Population Genetics in	
	Genetic Drift Speciation	
	Natural Selection.	
	Genetic Variations at DNA level	
Genetics	Protein Level and measuring	
Population	Measuring Genetic Variation at	15
III	Populations-	
	assumptions Genetic Variations in	
	Hardy- Weinberg Law and its	
	Allelic Frequencies,	
	Genotypic Frequencies and	
	Genetic Structure of Populations	
	Transposable Elements.	
	Transduction) Bacterial	
	Transduction, (Generalized	
	Transduction; (Generalized	
	Conjugation; Transformation;	
	Phage. Mechanism of Genetic Exchange in Bacteria:	
	Lysogenic Development of	
	Bacteriophages: Lytic and	

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with Techniques of Plant and Animal Tissue Culture
- To impart the skills of PTC, ATC and to know the current trends in tissue culture.

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course the student must be able to:

- 1. Understand behavior of cellular growth in vitro
- 2. Enlist requirements for establishing and maintaining cell culture in laboratory
- 3. Specify strict sterility measures to be followed in the animal and plant tissue culture laboratories
- 4. Select appropriate glassware/ plastic ware and other basic equipments
- 5. Understand the current trends in plant and animal tissue culture.

RUSBTK205 I Plant Tissue Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture I Plant Tissue Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture I Plant Tissue Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Culture Media Culture Culture Media Requirements of the explants, PGR's and their in-vitro roles, Media Preparation, Plant hormones Callus Culture Technique: Introduction, Principle and	15
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		Protocols.	
		Basics of Animal Tissue Culture	
		Introduction, Laboratory	
	II	organization, Culture vessels, Culture media and	
			15
	mal Tissue	Cell Culture Techniques,	15
	Culture	Equipment and Sterilization	
		Methodology.	
		Introduction to Animal Cell	
		Cultures: types of cell culture	
		Current trends in PTC:	
		Tissue culture in agriculture,	
		Germplasm conservation,	
		Embryo culture, Genetic	
		transformation, Protoplast	
		fusion, Haploid production,	
		Micropropagation, Somatic	
	III	embryogenesis, organogenesis,	
	Current	Tissue culture in	15
tren	ds in PTC	pharmaceuticals, Hairy root	13
a	nd ATC	culture.	
		Current trends in ATC:	
		stem cell biology, IVF technology,	
		cancer cell biology, monoclonal	
		antibody production, recombinant	
		protein production, vaccine	
		manufacturing, novel drug selection	
		and improvement.	
		Paper VI	
Course Objectives			

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with concepts in Enzymology, Immunology and Biostatistics
- To impart the skills in Enzyme Kinetics, Immunological Techniques and Biostatistics

Learning Outcome: By the end of the course the student must be able to:

- 1. Define immunology and explain its basic concepts
- 2. Familiarize with basic cells of the immune system
- 3. Define enzymology and explain its basic concepts
- 4. Familiarize with different enzymes and the cascade they work in
- 5. Develop a link between the immune and the endocrine system
- 6. Define biostatistics
- 7. Understand and be able to select appropriate calculation method to approach a given problem
- 8. Distinguish between different statistical methods and apply them for given biological calculations

Enzymology, Immunology and Biostatics	I Enzymes	Definition, Classification, Nomenclature, Chemical Nature, Properties of Enzymes, Mechanism of Enzyme Action, Active Sites, Enzyme	2	15	
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Development	Society and	liberalization,			
Sustainable Sustainable		concepts of			
Ecology and	and Indian	a) Understanding the	2	23	
Globalization,	Globalization	Society			
the Problems in Society I Globalization and Indian					
Learning Outco		nowledge of Globalization and make	e students a	ware about	
Environment	23 as quante ti			67	
Course Objecti	ve: To acquaint th	ne students with concepts of Globali	zation. Eco	logy and	
	<u> </u>	Paper VII			
		Standard Error. Graphical representation using excel			
_		Variance. Standard Derivation.			
PVAI		Range, Variance, Coefficient of		VAAI	
WY N	Dre a	Mode, Measures of Dispersion,	0 F	YCA	
F		Group Data) Mean, Median,			
	Dioseutistics	Tendency (For Raw, Ungroup &			
	Biostatistics	Sampling Measures of Central	A	15	
2.4	m /A	Charts and Histogram, Polygon and Curve) Types of Population	Z C	7	
		Graphs (Bar Diagrams, Pie	77-15	and the same	
		Representation of Data and			
		Frequency Distribution			
		Types of Data, Normal and			
		Statistics in Biology			
		Defination&Importance of			
		Antigenic Determinants.			
		Classes of Immunoglobulins,			
		Antibodies (Framework region)			
		Discovery and Structure of			
		Haptens and Superantigens			
		Types of Antigens, General Properties of Antigens,			
	Immunology	each. Antigens and Antibodies:		10	
	II	Influencing and Mechanisms of		15	
		Immunity - Factors			
		Humoral and Cellular			
		Organs involved			
		Immunity ,Cell and			
		Immunity, Local and Herd			
		Innate Immunity, Acquired			
		Overview of Immune Systems,			
		Zymogens Zymogens			
RUSBTK206		Substrate Concentration on Enzyme Activity, Co-Factors,			
DUCDTIZAG		Effect of pH, Temperature,			
		Regulation of enzyme activity			
		D 14' C			

	II D' 1.4	privatization and
	Human Rights	globalization b) Growth of Information
		technology and
RUSBTK207		communication and its
		impact on everyday life
		c) Impact of globalization
		on industry; changes in
		employment and
		increasing migration
		d) Changes in agrarian
		sector due to
		globalization; rise in corporate farming and
		increase in farmers'
	_	suicides
		. Saletaes
		Human Rights
		a) Concept of Human
		Rights – Its origin and
		evolution
		b) The Universal
		Declaration of Human
		Rights c) Human Rights
		c) Human Rights constituents with special
		reference to Fundamental
		Rights and stated in the
		Indian constitution
		d) Directive Principles of
	40	the State Policy
1	V -	enshrined in Indian
		Constitution
T		Ecology
FYDI	ara a	a) Concept of Ecology and
PVAI		Environment
_		b) Environmental
		degradation – Its causes
		and impact on human life c) Sustainable development
	Unit II	_ concept and
	Ecology	components 11
		d) Role of an Indian
		individuals and
		organizations in
		environment protection
		movements

III Understandin g stress and conflicts – Its management	a) Agents of socialization and their role in development of the individual b) Causes and impact of stress and conflicts c) Types of conflicts and conflict resolution, stress management d) Psychological and Philosophical Counseling as methods of coping	11
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Topics for Project Guidance: Growing Social Problems in India:

- 1. Impact of Globalization on marginalized groups
- 2. Increasing urbanization, problems of housing, health and sanitation
- 3. Changing lifestyle and its impact on Indian culture
- 4. Impact of consumerism and materialism in today's society
- 5. Farmers' Suicide and agrarian distress
- 6. Land acquisition and change of land use
- 7. Debate regarding genetically modified crops
- 8. Development projects and human rights violations
- 9. Increasing crimes among youth and its impact on society
- 10. Increasing rate of suicide amongst youth and its impact
- 11. Impact of social media on stress and leading to conflicts
- 12. Any other topic from Module 1 to 4

		SEMESTER-II	The state of the s						
D)		Practical							
COURSE	CREDITS	TITLE	NOTIONAL HOURS						
CODE	CKEDIIS		NOTIONAL HOURS						
	2	Chemistry	30hrs						
RUSBTKP201			Soms						
rxnic	Paper I	Experience							
PANESTA		RYDALISHA	- EVECI						
_	1. Chara	acterization of organic compour	nd containing C, H, (O), N,						
	S and	S and X							
	(Mini	mum of 6 compounds)							
	,	ical synthesis (one step)							
	a) Pr	eparation of Iodoform derivative	of methyl ketone.						
	b) Pr	eparation of acetylderivative of pri	imary amine.						
	*	eparation of 2,4-DNP derivative of	•						
	() 11	opinion of 2, . Bivi donvative o	in the surficient of the surfice of						
	Paper II:								
	•								

	1.	Qualitative analysis: (at least 5 mixtures to be analyzed) Semi-micro inorganic qualitative analysis of a sample containing two cations and two anions. Cations (from amongst): Pb ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , Ca ²⁺ , Sr ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Cd ²⁺ , Fe ²⁺ , Ni ²⁺ , Mn ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , Al ³⁺ , Cr ³⁺ , K ⁺ ,NH ₄ ⁺ Anions (From amongst): CO ₃ ²⁻ , NO ₂ ⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ , Cl ⁻ , Br ⁻ , I, SO ₄ ²⁻ , (The Qualitative analysis should not involve use of H ₂ S in any form)
	2.	To determine the valence factor of KMnO ₄ by titrating with oxalic
	3	acid. To determine the acid-neutralising power of commercially available
	5.	antacid formulation.
RUSBTKP203	2	Life Science 30 hrs
		Study of Hill's reaction Colorimetric study of Absorption Spectrum of Photosynthetic
		Pigments
		Study of plasmodesmata
		Study of stomatal apparatus
		Activity of Salivary Amylase on Starch
		Analysis of Urine
		Blood count using Haemocytometer and estimation of Haemoglobin in Mammalian Blood
		Study of Human Blood Groups
		Problems in Mandelian Genetics
	11	. Study of Mitosis and Meiosis
	12	. Study of Interactions Commensalism, Mutualism, Predation and
DVIGDENT AS -	B. W. C.	Antibiosis, Parasitism.
RUSBTKP205) re	Biotechnology 30 hrs
	/ II II	Working and use of various Instruments used in Biotechnology Laboratory (Filter Assembly, LAF, pH meter and Colorimeter)
	2	Laboratory Organization and Layout for Plant and Animal Tissue
	2.	Culture Laboratory
	3.	Preparation of Stock Solutions and Preparation of Media for PTC
	4.	Aseptic Transfer Technique, Surface Sterilization and Innoculation
	_	for Callus Culture
		Media Preparation and Sterilization (ATC)
	6. 7.	Trypsinization of Tissue and Viability Count Qualitative Assay of Enzyme - Amylase, Urease, Catalase and
	/.	Dehydrogenease
	8.	Enzyme Kinetics: Study of the effect of pH, Temperature on
		activity of Enzyme
	9.	Study of Effect of Substrate Concentration on enzyme activity and

determination of Vmax and Km
10. Biometric Analysis for Mean, Median, Mode and Standard
Deviation and Data representation using frequency Polygon,
Histogram and Pie Diagram

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- 60. Molecular Biology: genes to proteins, 4th edition (2011), Burton E Tropp Jones& Bartlett Learning, USA

MODALITY OF ASSESSMENT

Theory Examination Pattern:

A) Internal Assessment - 40% :40 marks.

Sr No	Evaluation type	Marks
1	One Assignment	20
	(Animations/Presentations/Posters/ Video Making/ Skits/ Written assignments)	
2	One class Test (multiple choice questions or objective & one	20
	sentence)	
	Total Marks	40

B) External examination - 60 %: 60 marks

Semester End Theory Assessment - 60 marks

- i. Duration These examinations shall be of **02 hours** duration.
- ii. Paper Pattern:
- 1. There shall be **03** questions each of **20** marks. On each unit there will be one question. All questions shall be compulsory with internal choice within the questions.
- 2. 60% options will be provided.

Questions	Options	Marks	Questions on
Q.1)A)	Any 5 out of 8	05	Unit I
Q.1)B)	Any 3 out of 5	15	
Q.2)A)	Any 5 out of 8	05	Unit II
Q.2)B)	Any 3 out of 5	15	
Q.3)A)	Any 5 out of 8	05	Unit III
Q.3)B)	Any 3 out of 5	15	

Practical Examination Pattern:

(A)Internal Examination:

Heading		Practical I	
Test (2 performations) RUSBTKP101, RUSBTKP103,	/201	30	
RUSBTKP105	/205		
Journal		10	
Total		40	

Note- Similar pattern for internal practical will be followed for all three Practical papers.

(B) External (Semester end practical examination):

Particulars	Practical 1
Laboratory work	60
2 major practicals	20/25
1 minor practicals	10
Viva	10/5
Total	60
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Note – Similar pattern for external Practical will be followed for all three practical papers

PRACTICAL BOOK/JOURNAL

The students are required to present a duly certified journal for appearing at the practical examination, failing which they will not be allowed to appear for the examination.

In case of loss of Journal and/ or Report, a Lost Certificate should be obtained from Head/ Co-ordinator / In charge of the department; failing which the student will not be allowed to appear for the practical examination.

Overall Examination and Marks Distribution Pattern

Semester: I/ II

Course	RUSBTKP101/201			RUSBTK	(P102/202		Grand Total
	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	
Theory	40	60	100	40	60	100	200
Practicals	20	30	50	20	30	50	100

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Course	RUSBTK	(P103/203		RUSBTK	(P104/204		Grand
							Total
	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	
Theory	40	60	100	40	60	100	200
Practicals	20	30	50	20	30	50	100

Course	RUSBTKP105/205		(P105/205		RUSBTKP106/206		Grand Total
	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	
Theory	40	60	100	40	60	100	200
Practicals	20	30	50	20	30	50	100

