# Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati NEP Syllabus UG Programme

Faculty: Science and Technology

Programme: B. Sc. (Biochemistry)

Course:B.Sc I Semester I : Open Elective

### FACULTY: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Teaching and learning scheme: For the Degree of Bachelor of Science

(Three Years- Six Semesters Bachelor's Degree Programme)

### FIRST YEAR : SEMESTER-1

Level	Sem	Course	Course Name	Credits	Teaching	Exam	Max
		Code			Hours	Duration	Marks
4.5	Ι	103203	Biochemistry in	2	30	2 Hrs	30
			Health and Disease				
		103204	Plant Biotechnology	2	30	2 Hrs	30

Level	Sem	Course	Course Name	Credits	Teaching	Exam	Max
		Code			Hours	Duration	Marks
4.5	Ι	103203	<b>Biochemistry in</b>	2	30	2 Hrs	30
			Health and				
			Disease				

## 103203 Open Elective 1:Biochemistry in Health and Disease

### **Course Objective:**

- To investigate metabolic disorders, and understand the biochemical basis of these conditions.
- Discuss the relevance of biochemistry in public health, disease prevention, and healthcare practices.

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the course, students would be able to

- 1. Understand the molecular mechanisms underlying various diseases, including genetic disorders, metabolic diseases, and cancer
- 2. Understand the molecular mechanisms of cancer and AIDS

3. Defir	e and understand the concept of syndromes.	
Unit System	Contents	Workload
Unit 1- Health and wellness	<ul> <li>a. WHO definition of health, Health and hygiene, General health care, Factors affecting health</li> <li>b. Indices and evaluation of health, Disease patterns in developed and developing world</li> <li>c. Classification of diseases-Endemic, Epidemic, Pandemic; Professional health hazards. Disease conditions: Acute disease, chronic disease, Incurable disease, Terminal disease, Illness, disorders, Syndrome, Pre-disease.</li> <li>d. Treatment: Psychotherapy, Medications, Surgery, Medical devices, and Self-care. Dimensions of Health: Physical, Mental, Spiritual, Emotional, Environmental, and Philosophical.</li> </ul>	8
UNIT-2 Diseases and disorders	<ul> <li>a. Communicable diseases: Tuberculosis, Cholera, Typhoid, Conjunctivitis.</li> <li>b. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD): Information, statistics, and treatment guidelines for STD, Prevention</li> <li>c. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, AIDS. Non-communicable diseases: Malnutrition Undernutrition, Overnutrition</li> <li>d. Nutritional deficiencies; Anemia, Stroke, Rheumatic heart disease, Coronary heart disease, Cancer, blindness, accidente, montal illness.</li> </ul>	8
UNIT–3 Cancer and important syndrome	<ul> <li>a. Cancer, blindness, Iodine deficiency, Fluorosis, Epilepsy, Asthma.</li> <li>b. Genetic disorders: Down's syndrome, Klinefelter's syndrome,</li> <li>c. Turner's syndrome, Thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia.</li> <li>d. Lifestyle disorders: Obesity, Liver cirrhosis, Diabetes mellitus, Hypertension (Causative agents, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, prevention)</li> </ul>	7
UNIT-4 Health and awareness	<ul> <li>a. Preventing drug abuse, Oral health promotion by tobacco control. Mental hygiene and mental health: Concepts of mental hygiene and mental health,</li> <li>b. Characteristics of mentally healthy person, Warning signs of poor mental health, Promotive mental health, strategies and services</li> <li>c. Ego defense mechanisms and implications, Personal and social adjustments, Guidance and Counseling.</li> <li>d. Infection control: Nature of infection, Chain of infection transmission, Defenses against infection transmission</li> </ul>	7
References: 1. Ha Ka 2. Le Ca 3. M Li	arper's Illustrated Biochemistry" by Victor W. Rodwell, David A. I athleen M. Botham, Peter J. Kennelly, and P. Anthony Weil chninger Principles of Biochemistry" by David L. Nelson and Mich oxBiochemistry" by Lubert Stryer, Jeremy M. Berg, and John L. T arks' Basic Medical Biochemistry" by Alisa Peet, Allan Marks, an eberman	Bender, nael M. ymoczko d Michael

- 4. Medical Biochemistry" by John W. Baynes and Marek H. Dominiczak
- 5. Biochemistry: The Molecular Basis of Life" by Trudy McKee and James R. McKee
  - 6. Biochemistry for Dummies" by John T. Moore and Richard H. Langley
  - 7. Textbook of Biochemistry for Medical Students" by D. M. Vasudevan and S. Sreekumari
  - 8. Clinical Biochemistry Made Ridiculously Simple" by Stephen Goldberg
  - 9. Essential Biochemistry for Medicine" by Mitchell Fry and Harpal Singh Randeva

Level	Sem	Course	Course Name	Credits	Teaching	Exam	Max
		Code			Hours	Duration	Marks
4.5	Ι	103204	Plant Biotechnology	2 periods	30	2 Hrs	30

### 103204 Open Elective 2 - Plant Biotechnology

#### **Course objectives:**

- To learn the principles and methods of plant tissue culture, including the regeneration of whole plants from cells and tissues.
- To explore the development of genetically modified plants with enhanced resistance to pathogens and pests through biotechnological interventions.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Upon completion of the course, the student will be able to

- 1. Understand the biosynthesis of secondary metabolites in plants, such as alkaloids, flavonoids, and terpenoids.
- 2. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of concept plant metabolism and Plant tissue culture
- 3. Understand the role of stress-related hormones in plant responses.
- 4. Is then an experiment using plant tissue culture techniques including micropropagation somatic embryo genesis and protoplast isolation
- 5. Design experimental studies to understand metabolic pathways

Unit systems	Contents	Workload Allotted in hours
Unit 1- Plant Metabolism	<ul> <li>a. Equilibrium and concept of free energy, Coupled interconnecting reactions in metabolism, Types of metabolic pathways</li> <li>b. Overview of plant secondary metabolism- Main secondary</li> </ul>	8

	metabolites, Functions of secondary metabolites	
	c. Compartmentation of SMs biosynthesis- Cytosol,	
	mitochondria vesicle	
	d. Golgi bodies, endoplasmic reticulum	
Unit 2-	a. Plant growth regulators	7
Plant tissue	b. Regeneration and micropropagation of plants, Clonal	
culture	propagation, Organogenesis, shoot tip and meristem culture,	
culture	Haploid culture, Protoplast culture, somaclonal variation	
	c. Tissue culture and cell suspension culture system,	
	methodology growth kinetics and nutrient optimization	
	d. Plant transformation methods, harry root culture	
Unit 3-	a. Secondary metabolite production, Principal design and	8
Plant cell	operation of reactor	
technology	b. Isolation characterization and production of secondary	
	metabolites from different plant cell types	
	c. Enhancing cold hand heat stress tolerance, Secondary effect	
	of abiotic stress, production of ROS, gens involved in	
	scavenging of ROS	
	d. Enhancing drought and salt stress tolerance	
Unit 4-	a. Plant biotechnology in improving fruit ripening and	7
Genetically	enhancing photosynthesis	
modified	b. Golden Rice, Bt cotton, Bt brinjal, transgenic sweet potato	
organisms	c. Enhancing resistance against Fungal Pathogen, Antimicrobial	
8	proteins	
	d. Enhanced viral resistance, pathogen derived resistance,	
	Herbicide resistance	
References:	1. Introduction to Plant Biochemistry" by P.M. Dey and J.B.	
	2. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry" by Eduardo Zeiger, Ian	
	Max Møller, and Angus Murphy 2. Dringinlag of Plant Distachual gray An Introduction to Constin	
	5. Principles of Plant Biotechnology: All Introduction to Genetic	
	Digite Ing in Fights by fl.5. Chawla A Plant Biotechnology: The Canatic Manipulation of Planta" by	
	4. I fait Diotechnology. The Genetic Manipulation of Flaits by Adrian Slater Nigel W Scott and Mark P. Fowler	
	5 Biotechnology of Plant Secondary Metabolism: Methods and	
	Protocols" edited by R Verpoorte	
	6. Plant Biotechnology: Recent Advancements and	
	Developments" edited by M Chakraborty and N K Srinivas	
	7. Genetic Engineering of Plants: An Agricultural Perspective"	
	by T. A. Brown	

# The distribution of marks for the Internal Assessment shall be as follows:

Internal Assessment (Theory)				
Continuous Assessment Tests				
Three CAT each of 10 marks (MCQs)				
• Test 1 on completion of 25% syllabus of the course	10 Marks			
• Test 2 on completion of 50% syllabus of the course				
• Test 3 on completion of 75% syllabus of the course				
Total performance in CAT (i.e. 40%) shall be based on the				
best two out of three in CAT examinations				
Any of the following assessment tools/methods				
Seminar, case study, field work, mini project work, quiz or any	10 Marks			
innovative method				
Total	20 Marks			

# Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Faculty: Science and Technology

### Programme:B.Sc. (Biochemistry)

### Course :B.Sc I Semester II : Open Elective

Teaching and Learning Scheme: for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Three Years- Six Semesters Bachelor's Degree Programme)

### NEP Syllabus

#### UG Programme

Level	Semester	Course code	Course Name	Credits	Teaching Hours	Exam Duration	Maximum marks
4.5	II	103207	Nutritional Biochemistry	2	30	2Hrs	30

Course Objective	The objective of the course is to provide the knowledge regarding						
	nutritional value of food ingredients, nutrition associated problems,						
	balanced diet for human health and certain nutritional biochemical aspects						
	to students. The students can apply the basic knowledge of nutrition						
	overcome nutritional deficiency of various foods at commercial level by						
	fortification. The better understanding of this subject helpful for students in						
	their placements and research field.						
Course outcomes:	• Knowledge about energy requirements and the Recommended Dietary						
	Allowances						
	• Understanding the functions and role of macronutrients, their						
	requirements and the effect of deficiency and excess						
	• Understand the impact of various functional foods on our health						
	• To be able to apply basic nutrition knowledge in making foods choices						
	and obtaining an adequate diet.						

• Competence in connecting the role of various nutrients in maintaining
healthand learn to enhance traditional recipes.

Unit	Content	Workload	Weightage	Pedagogy
		Allotted in	Of Marks	
		hours	Allotted	
UNIT–1 Basic concepts of Nutrition	<ul> <li>Introduction, Basic principles of a balanced diet to provide energy and nutrients.</li> <li>Composition of foods and proximate analysis of foods. Calorific value of foods and Basal metabolism.</li> <li>Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR), Factors affecting BMR, Energy requirements for different physical activities, Specific dynamic action of food,</li> <li>Nutritive value of proteins. Energy requirements and recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for infants, children, and pregnant women. Protein calorie malnutrition.</li> </ul>	8	8	Chalk and board Power point presentation, Videos, Animation etc
UNIT–2 Macronutrients and Micronutrients	<ul> <li>Carbohydrates-Digestible and non- digestible, Dietary fibres, Essential fatty acids, lipoproteins and cholesterol. Essential amino acids, Fortification of foods, Protein requirement for different categories.</li> <li>Vitamins: Sources, requirements,</li> </ul>	7	7	Chalk and board Power point presentation, Videos, Animation etc

	functions and deficiency symptoms			
	of Vitamin-C, Thiamine, Riboflavin,			
	Pyridoxine, Folic acid, VitaminB12.			
	• Absorption of fat-soluble vitamins-			
	A, D, E and K.			
	• Micronutrients: Source, Daily			
	requirement, functions and			
	deficiency disease symptoms of			
	Macrominerals (Ca, P, and Cl) and			
	microminerals/trace elements (I, Fe,			
	Zn and Se).			
UNIT-3	• Food pyramid: Diet planning and	8	8	Chalk and
Dietetics	introduction to diet therapy		0	board
	introduction to dict therapy.			locuru
				Power point
	• Nutritional requirements for			presentation,
	different age groups, anemic child,			Videos.
	expectant women, and lactating			Animation
	women.			etc
	• Diet planning for prevention and			
	cure of nutritional deficiency			
	disorders.			
	• Diet therapy: Functional foods,			
	Anthropometric measurements,			
Unit-4	• Dietary considerations during fever,	7	7	Chalk and
Diet Therapy	malaria, and tuberculosis.			board
Diet merupy	• Prevention and correction of			Power point
	obesity, underweight, and metabolic			presentation.
	diseases by diet therapy.			<b>r</b> ,
	• Dietary interventions to correct			Videos,
	and/or manage the gastro-intestinal			Animation
	diseases (indigestion, peptic ulcer,			

	constipation, diarrhoea, steatorrhoea,			etc	
	irritable bowel syndrome.				
	• Functional food-based diet therapy				
	for diabetes, cardiovascular disease				
	and cancer.				
References	1. Clinical Dietetics and Nutrition, 2002, 4 t	th Edition, Ar	tia FP and Ab	raham P,	
	Oxford University Press; ISBN-10: 97801	195664157.			
	2. Oxford Handbook of Nutrition and Diete	etics, 2011, W	ebster-Gandy	J, Madden	
	A and Holdsworth M. Oxford University	Press, Print I	SBN13:97801	99585823.	
	3. Krause's Food, Nutrition and Diet therap	py, 2003, Mah	an KL and Es	cott-Stump	
	S., Elsevier, ISBN: 9780721697840.				
	4. Human Nutrition and Dietitics.1986, Passmore R. and Davidson S. Churchill				
	Livingstone Publications, ISBN-10: 0443024863.				
	5. Rosemary Stanton's Complete Book of Food & Nutrition, 2007, Simon &				
	Schuster Publishers, Australia, ISBN 10:	0731812999			
	6. Food Science and Nutrition, 2018, Roday	S.Oxford Un	iversity Press l	Publishers,	
	ISBN: 9780199489084/0199489084.				
	7. Food Science, 2007, Srilakshmi S. New Age International (P) Limited Publishers,				
	ISBN: 9788122420227/ 8122420222.				
Model	Long Question:				
Questions	1 Discuss the importance of putrition i	in maintainin	a overall health	2	
	2 Explain the role of macronutrients at	nd micronutri	ents in the hur	nan diet	
	3 Discuss the principles of planning ba	alanced and n	utritious diets	nan diet.	
	4 Explore the principles and application	ons of diet the	erapy in the m	anagement of	
	various health conditions.				

Short	Questions:
1.	What are the essential nutritional requirements for human health?
2.	Describe the processes of digestion and absorption in the context of nutrition.
3.	Provide examples of protein-rich food sources.
4.	Discuss the consequences of iron deficiency and its prevalence.
5.	What are dietary guidelines, and why are they important?
6.	Explain the role of a dietitian in promoting health and preventing nutrition
	related disorders.
7.	Explain the significance of nutritional support in critical care settings.
8.	Highlight the importance of tailoring diets to individual health needs.
MCQ	s:
1. The a. b. c. d.	primary unit of measurement for energy derived from food is: Gram Calorie Liter Milligram
2. Mac a. b. c. d.	cronutrients include: Vitamins and minerals Proteins, fats, and carbohydrates Water and fiber Antioxidants
3. Car	bohydrates are primarily responsible for:
a. h	Providing structural support Energy storage
с.	Facilitating enzyme reactions
d.	Enhancing immune function
4. Whi a. b. c. d.	ich food is a rich source of vitamin C? Milk Meat Oranges Nuts
5. The a. b. c. d.	term "meal planning" in dietetics refers to: Selecting random foods for consumption Planning meals to meet nutritional needs Avoiding all snacks Fasting for an entire day

6. Dietitians often engage in:		
a. Selling nutritional supplements		
b. Providing nutritional counseling		
c. Performing surgical procedures		
d. Conducting medical research		
7. Enteral nutrition involves:		
a. Oral intake of regular food		
b. Parenteral administration of nutrients		
c. Intravenous infusion of liquids		
d. Tube feeding directly into the digestive tract		
8. In diet therapy, the primary role of a dietitian is to:		
a. Prescribe medications		
b. Conduct surgical procedures		
c. Provide nutritional counseling		
d. Manage patient records		

Level	Semester	Course	Course Name	Credits	Teaching	Exam	Maximum
		code			Hours	Duration	marks
4.5	II	103208	Biochemical	2	30	2Hrs	30
			Toxicology				

Course Objectives	To acquire knowledge, understand and develop an understanding of the kinds of
	toxicant interactions, their impact on human health.
Course Outcomes	After completion of this course students will be able to
	• Understand different types of toxins their biological process and effects on
	various organs/ systems of the human body
	• Be aware of dose absorption, excretion of the toxic components
	• Understand impact of toxin on renal, liver, neural systems
	• Identify underlying susceptibility factors which contribute to the ability of
	chemicals to elicit bio effects which contribute to human disease.

Content			
	Workload	Weightage	Pedagogy
	Allotted in	Of Marks	
	hours	Allotted	
efinition and Scope of Toxicology: ose-response relationship, nergism and antagonism, termination of ED50 & LD50, ute and chronic exposure; clinical gns of systemic toxicity, oxicity Influencing factors enobiotic metabolism: absorption distribution,	8	8	Chalk and board Power point presentation, Videos, Animation etc
	termination of ED50 & LD50, termination of ED50 & LD50, ate and chronic exposure; clinical ms of systemic toxicity, xicity Influencing factors mobiotic metabolism: absorption distribution,	nergism and antagonism, termination of ED50 & LD50, ute and chronic exposure; clinical ms of systemic toxicity, xicity Influencing factors enobiotic metabolism: absorption distribution,	nergism and antagonism, termination of ED50 & LD50, ute and chronic exposure; clinical ms of systemic toxicity, xicity Influencing factors enobiotic metabolism: absorption distribution,

	reduction, hydrolysis and hydration;			
	• Phase II reactions/conjugation;			
	Glucouronidation, Sulfation,			
	Acetylation, methylation, glutathione			
	and amino acid conjugations,			
	detoxification.			
<u>Unit-II</u> Biochemical	• Biochemical basis of toxicity: Chemical Nature of Toxicants; Biochemical and Genetic mechanism	7	7	Chalk and board
basis of	• Biochemistry of Mutagenesis			Power point
toxicity	Biochemsitry of Carcinogenesis;			presentation,
	Genetic Susceptibility to Toxicants; Toxic response in Skin Liver:			Videos,
	Cardiovascular system; Endocrine			Animation etc
	system; Nervous system; Reproduction system; Kidney and Bladder.			
	• Toxicity testing: genetic toxicity			
	bacterial mutation tests, reversion			
	<ul> <li>In vivo mammalian mutation tests- host mediated assay &amp; dominant</li> </ul>			
	lethal test	0	0	<u>Cl 11 1</u>
	• Pesticide toxicity: Insecticides and their classification, mode of action,	8	δ	board
Pesticide	Insecticides- anti- cholinesterases			
toxicity	<ul> <li>Role of biopesticides in</li> </ul>			Power point
	environmental management.			presentation,
	• Metal & Metalloid toxicity: Toxicity			Videos,
	Chromium and Cadmium			Animation etc
	• Toxic natural products: Mycotoxins;			
	Toxic Substance of Plant; Insect			
	Toxins; Spider Toxins Reptile			
Unit-IV	Toxins & Ivon repute Toxins.     Toxic organic Compounds: toxicity	7	7	Chalk and
	of alkanes; toxicity of unsaturated			board
Toxic	non aromatic compunds;			

Synthetic and Natural chemicals	<ul> <li>Toxicity of Benzene, Naphthalene. Toxic organooxygen Compounds: Toxicity of alcohals,</li> <li>Toxicity of Phenol, Formaldehyde , Carboxylic acids, Ethers, Acid Anhydrides, Esters</li> <li>Food toxicology: Role of diet in cardio-vascular diseases and cancer; Toxicology of various types of food additives.</li> </ul>	Power point presentation, Videos, Animation etc
References	<ol> <li>General and applied toxicology, 1995 by Marrs and Turner Macmillan I</li> <li>Basic environmental toxicology 1994 by Lorris G. Corkerhem and Barl CRP Press Inc.</li> <li>Introduction to food technology TakayurkiShibamato&amp;leonard F. Bzeld</li> <li>A textbook of Modern Toxicology 3rd Edition 2004 by Ernest Hodgson</li> <li>Casarett and Doull's Toxicology 7th Edition 2008 By Curtis D. Klaasse</li> <li>Molecular biotechnology 2nd Ed 1994 by Barnard R Glick &amp; JJ Pastern</li> </ol>	Press Ltd para SS Shane aanes n ak
Model	Long Question:	
Questions	<ol> <li>Discuss the broad scope of toxicology, including its sub- applications.</li> <li>Discuss the mechanisms of action of toxic substances at the bioche</li> <li>Discuss the impact of pesticides on human health and the environn</li> <li>Discuss factors influencing the perception of toxicity in dif sources.</li> </ol>	disciplines and mical level. nent. ferent chemical
	Short Questions:	
	<ol> <li>Why is toxicology important in the field of public health?</li> <li>Differentiate between Toxicity vs. Hazard</li> <li>What is enzyme inhibition in the context of biochemical toxicity?</li> <li>Define oxidative stress and its role in toxicity.</li> </ol>	

	5. What is bioaccumulation, and how does it relate to pesticide toxicity?
	6. Compare the toxicity of synthetic and natural chemicals.
	7. Briefly explain the potential health risks associated with these chemicals.
	8. Explain how even natural compounds can pose health risks.
м	CQs:
1. 1	The scope of toxicology includes the study of:
	a. Environmental sustainability
	b. Adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms
	c. Astrophysics
	d. Social psychology
2. V	What is a primary role of a toxicologist?
	a. Studying celestial bodies
	b. Analyzing market trends
	c. Assessing the effects of chemicals on biological systems
	d. Developing computer software
3. 1	The metabolic activation of certain chemicals can:
	a. Reduce toxicity
	b. Increase toxicity
	c. Have no effect on toxicity
	d. Affect only plants
4. 1	Foxicants may target:
	a. Only the nervous system
	b. Specific biochemical pathways or molecules
	c. Exclusively water-soluble compounds
	d. Inanimate objects
5. I	integrated Pest Management involves:
	a. The use of only chemical pesticides
	b. Comprehensive strategies combining biological, cultural, and chemical controls
	c. Ignoring the impact on non-target organisms

d.	Exclusive reliance on genetically modified crops
6. Chr	onic pesticide exposure refers to:
a.	Short-term exposure with immediate effects
b.	Long-term exposure over an extended period
c.	Exposure only to airborne pesticides
d.	Exposure limited to specific seasons
7. Gen	erally, biodegradable chemicals are:
a.	Less toxic
b.	More toxic
c.	Neither more nor less toxic
d.	Only present in natural substances
8. Risk	x assessment of chemicals involves:
a.	Only considering synthetic chemicals
b.	Evaluating potential hazards and exposures
c.	Ignoring natural chemical risks
d.	Focusing solely on acute toxicity

# The distribution of marks for the Internal Assessment shall be as follows:

Internal Assessment (Theory)	
Continuous Assessment Tests	
Three CAT each of 10 marks (MCQs)	
• Test 1 on completion of 25% syllabus of the course	10 Marks
• Test 2 on completion of 50% syllabus of the course	
• Test 3 on completion of 75% syllabus of the course	
Total performance in CAT (i.e. 40%) shall be based on the best two out of	
three in CAT examinations	
Any of the following assessment tools/methods	
Seminar, case study, field work, mini project work, quiz or any innovative method	10 Marks

Total	20 Marks