SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Science and Technology

Prospectus of Master of Science in Microbiology M.Sc. (Microbiology) 2-year PG course Teaching and Examination

NEPv23

w.e.f. AY2023-2024



Visit us at www.sgbau.ac.in

SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY

Part A

Faculty: Science and TechnologyProgramme: M.Sc. (Microbiology)

Programme : M.Sc. (Microbiology) under faculty of Science and Technology in accordance with New Education Policy (NEPv23).

Programme information

1. M.Sc. (Microbiology) Programme Outcomes (POs):

On completion of M.Sc. (Microbiology), students will be able to:

PO1 (Domain knowledge): demonstrate knowledge of basic concepts, principles and applications of the specific science discipline.

PO2(Resource Utilization): cultivate the skills to acquire and use appropriate learning resources including library, e-learning resources, ICT tools to enhance knowledge-base and stay abreast of recent developments.

PO3 (Analytical and Technical Skills): achieve the ability to handle/use appropriate tools/techniques/equipment with an understanding of the standard operating procedures, safety aspects/limitations.

PO4 (Critical thinking and Problem solving): identify and critically analyze pertinent problems in the relevant discipline using appropriate tools and techniques as well as approaches to arrive at viable conclusions/solutions.

PO5 (Project Management): demonstrate the knowledge and scientific understanding to identify research problems, design experiments, use appropriate methodologies, analyze and interpret data and provide solutions, exhibit organizational skills and the ability to manage time and resources.

PO6 (Individual and team work): exhibit the potential to effectively accomplish tasks independently and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings. **PO7** (Effective Communication): communicate effectively in spoken and written form aswell as through electronic media with the scientific community as well as with society at large. Demonstrate the ability to write dissertations, reports, make effective presentations anddocumentation.

PO8 (Environment and Sustainability): analyze the impact of scientific and technological advances on the environment and society and the need for sustainable development.

PO9 (Ethics): exert a commitment to professional ethics and responsibilities.

PO10 (Self-directed and Life-long Learning): develop an ability to engage in life-long learning in the context of the rapid developments in the discipline by their own.

2. M.Sc. (Microbiology) Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

At the end of the programme, the students will be able to:

PSO1: acquire basic microbiology laboratory skills and expertise in the use of instrumentsapplicable to research, clinical methods and analysis of the observations.

PSO2: comprehend prokaryotic and eukaryotic genetic systems & physiology of microorganisms.

PSO3: gain familiarity with applications of microbes for synthesis of valuable products through fermentation.

PSO4: explore the application of genetic engineering to create GMO, transgenic plants, animals, Gene therapy, etc.,

PSO5: establish the role of microorganisms in human health, immune response to infectionand antibiotic resistance.

Overall, the Programme is oriented to reasoning, critical thinking and applications, equipping the students eligible for higher studies/research, jobs in various sectors and entrepreneurship abilities.

3. Employability potential of the M.Sc. (Microbiology) Programme:

This programme of Microbiology is vast and its applications are in diverse fields like medicine, dairy, agriculture, clinical research, water industry, biochemical technology, biotechnology, etc. After completing the program, candidates can expect numerous jobs in several fields. It has always been in demand as it promises vast career opportunities to candidates in various employment sectors as it involves the study of microscopic living organisms. Studying these microbes helps develop medicines, vaccines, antibiotics, etc., which are immensely significant in the present world.

Microbiology is a branch of science that deals with study of microorganisms. The microbiological study has wide range of scope ranging from basic sciences to applied

sciences. Microbiological study is mainly on causative agents of various diseases, microorganisms of agricultural, environmental and industrial use. The production of antimicrobial drugs to cure various diseases is covered in this discipline. Here is an overview of job opportunities where our students have explored and would be helpful for upcoming students as well.

Medical microbiology refers to the use of microbiology in the healthcare industry. Microbiology firms are at the heart of the healthcare industry, whether they were developing diagnostic kits, vaccines, biologics, pharmaceuticals, or medical gear.

Microbiology fields such as molecular biology, cell biology, recombinant technology, and immune therapeutics benefited from the medical sector evolution. For those interested in a career in Medical Microbiology, there are numerous career prospects in Research and Development, Pharmaceutical Companies, Hospitals, Diagnostic Centres, Manufacturing Sector of Microbiology, and Academic Sector. Many of our students have joined as Microbiologist at renowned companies. Our students have also joined COVID-19 diagnostic laboratories across various districts, thus helping the society. Beside this our students have also joined vaccine industry.

Previously, this field only focused with the discovery and development of small molecules (drugs), but the industry has evolved throughout time. This industry horizon has widened. Biopharmaceutics has added a new dimension to the industry. The use of microbiology in drug research and discovery has always been a component of the process, but the addition of biologics as therapeutic elements has resulted in a rise of biotech businesses in the pharmaceutical sector.

To begin, consider cell-based treatments, monoclonal antibodies, vaccinations, and other medicines. In this regard our students have got jobs at respective industry. Low crop yield, crop quality deterioration, weeds, loss of soil fertility, abiotic stress, and biotic stress are just a few of the issues that have plagued agriculture. Microorganisms are also helpful in enhancing the crop productivity. Our students are entrepreneur in this field. The biofertilizers are produced in bulk and are commercialized by few of our students. Incidentally biofertilizers are ecofriendly. Food microbiology overcomes challenges in food production, processing, and preservation. The production of value-added food products are the greatest examples. Almost all food industries need pure water. The bacterial quality of water is tested by microbiologist. Food industry provides large scope for microbiologist. Our students have occupied jobs at food industries.

Microbiology always helps in introducing technology which aims to enhance the production, processing, packaging and preservation of food also. Environment microbiology aims to restore the balance between nature, ecology and human interest. Bioremediation and biological intervention are only possible by the way of utilization of techniques of microbiology. All these issues are now being addressed by using biotech processes. Microbes like bacteria, fungi algae and plants are being used in the process of bioremediation.

Beside job opportunities in the sector of agriculture, pharmaceutical and food industries our students are as research fellow at various National Institutes. Many students are working as Assistant Professor in colleges, Laboratory Technicians at Govt and private pathological laboratories.

PartB

Syllabus Prescribed for <u>First</u> Year PG Programme:M.Sc.PARTI (MICROBIOLOGY)

		Teaching& Learning Scheme						Examination & Evaluation Scheme						ie				
Sr. No		Subject	[Feaching	g Period P	er week		Credits		Duration of Exam Hours			Ma	ximum			m Passing	
51.110	Subjects, Paper number, Title of the Paper	Code			<u> </u>		-					Theory	Prac	ctical		Mks	Mks	
	the Paper		L	Т	Р	Total	L/T	Р	Total		Theory Internal	Theory +MCQ External	In	Ex	Total Marks	In	Ex	Grade
0		Th-pr								2	15	35			50	06	14	Р
1	PAPER-I [DSC ,1MCB1]	1MCB1	3			3	3		3	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
	MICROBIALAND ANALYTICALTECHNIQUES																	
2	PAPER-II [DSC,1MCB2] MICROBIAL ENZYMOLOGY & ENZYME TECHNOLOGY	1MCB2	3			3	3		3	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
3	PAPER-III[,1MCB3] DSE1 :GENERAL AND CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY/ DSE,2 :MICROBIAL METABOLISM /MOOC	1MCB3	4			4	4		4	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
	PAPER IV [DSC,1MCB4] ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY	1MCB4	2			2	2		2	2	50	-			50	20	-	Р

M.Sc. PART I (MICROBIOLOGY)EXAMINATION (Semester–I) Examination scheme underNEP-2023for the subject MICROBIOLOGY

6	PAPER-RM[DSC, 1MCB5] RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR	1MCB5	4		4	4		4	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
7	PAPER I AND PAPER II PRACTICAL-I[LAB1] MICROBIALTECHNIQUES AND ENZYMOLOGY	LAB-I		6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100	4	50	Р
8	PAPER IV PRACTICAL-II[LAB-2] ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY	LAB-II		6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100	4	50	Р
9	#On Job Training, Internship/Apprenticeship, Field projects Related to Major@ during vacations cumulatively		120 Hour during va S II	atively of S I and				4*									P*
10	Co-curricular Courses: Health and wellness, Yoga Education, Sports and Fitness, Cultural Activities,NSS/NCC, Fine, Applied/Visual/Performing Arts During Semester I, II,III and IV.		90 Hours From Sen														
	Total							22						650			

Total Marks 650, Total minimum and maximum credits 22

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB1	MICROBIAL AND	3 periods per week
	ANALYTICAL	
	TECHNIQUES	

PAPER-I

[DSC, 1MCB1] MICROBIAL AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES Number of periods per week: 3 Number of Credits: 3

After completion of this course students will be able to:

CO1: Know the advance techniques of microscopy such as electron microscopy,

Fluorescence, Scanning Electron Microscopy and Transmission Electron Microscopy.

CO2: Design chromatographic experiments, categorize chromatography, analyze suitability of chromatographic methods

CO3: Apply electrophoretic methods for separation of biomolecules, interpret gel electrophoresis results

CO4: Perform spectrophotometric analysis of organic compounds, demonstrate the laws of radiation.

CO5: Perform Centrifugation of Density gradient Centrifugation, Ultra Centrifugation, Differential Centrifugation

CO6: Understand the phenomenon of radioactive disintegration, calculate the radioactive disintegration.

Unit- I	Advance Microscopic Techniques: Fluorescence Microscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Transmission Electron Microscope. Phase Contrast Microscopy.Application of Microscope in analyzing biological samples.	07 periods
Unit- II	Chromatographic Techniques: Paper, thin layer, Gas, Ion exchange, HPLC	07 periods
Unit- III	Electrophoretic Techniques : Moving boundary, Zone (paper, gel etc.) electrophoresis. Immunoelectrophoresis, Isoelectric focusing.	08 periods
Unit- IV	Spectroscopic Techniques : UV Visible Spectroscopy, IR Spectroscopy , Fluorometry, Flame Photometry, NMR,	08 periods
Unit- V	Centrifugation Techniques : Centrifugation, Density gradient Centrifugation, Ultra Centrifugation, Differential Centrifugation	08 periods
Unit- VI	Isotopic Tracers techniques in Biology : - Radioactive isotopes & its applications in Biology, detection and measurement of isotopes. Dilution technique	07 periods

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB2	MICROBIAL	3 periods per week
	ENZYMOLOGY &	
	ENZYME TECHNOLOGY	

PAPER-II-DSC [DSC, 1MCB2] MICROBIAL ENZYMOLOGY & ENZYME TECHNOLOGY Number of periods per week: 3. Number of Credits: 3

After completion of this course students will be able to:

CO1: Calculate the enzyme units, understand the terminologies in relation to enzymology, insights to protein folding.

CO2: Design experiments for purification of enzymes, test the homogeneity of the enzyme, classify the enzymes

CO3: Determine the effect of pH and temperature on activity of enzymes, Derive Michaelis-Menton equation, apply enzyme kinetics for different enzymes

CO4: Explain action of enzymes, perform enzyme inhibition studies, determine the effect of activators and coactivators

CO5: Understand theories of enzyme actions, demonstrate chemical modification of active sites, conceptualize enzyme substrate specificity

CO6: Understand the concept of immobilization and Enzyme technology.

	Fundamentals of Enzymology, enzyme classification and isolation and purification of enzymes						
Unit-I	 a. Introduction to Enzymology: Various terminologies, Properties of enzymes, Enzyme as catalyst and enzyme activity Unit, b. Classification of enzymes –IUB 	07 periods					
	c. Techniques for isolation and purification of enzymesd. Criteria for purity of enzymes						
	Mechanism of enzyme action	07					
Unit-II	 a. Various theories of mechanism of enzyme action, b. Concept of enzyme and substrate specificity, c. Chemistry of active Centre, d. Factors affecting catalytic efficiency of enzymes-covalent proximate, orientation, distortion or strain, acid-base and nucleophilic effects, Mechanism of action of lysozyme e. Coenzymes, prosthetic groups and cofactors in enzyme catalysis 	periods					

Enzyme kinetics					
a. Importance of Kinetic Study, Concept of kinetics, Concepts of ES complex,	periods				
b. Effect of different parameters on enzyme activity					
 c. Derivation of Henry - Michaelis - Menten equation of rectangular hyperbola, Steady state and Rapid state equilibrium kinetics, Significance of Vmax and Km, d. Transformation of H.M.M. equation to a straight line equation, 					
 Construction of Lineweaver - Burk Plot,Single and Double reciprocal plots, e. Bisubstrate enzyme kinetics, 					
Enzyme Inhibition and regulation	08				
 a. Types of enzyme inhibitors, its graphical representation and kinetics 	periods				
b Degulation of any provide activity induction and represeion					

b.	Regulation of enzyme activity: induction and repression,
	feedback inhibition, covalent modification and allosterism
C.	Multienzyme complex and its significance

Unit-III

Unit-IV

	c. Multienzyme complex and its significance	
	d. Isoenzymes and its metabolic significance	
	e. Enzyme compartmentation and shuttle systems	
	Enzyme technology	08
	 a. Enzyme immobilization: methods of enzyme immobilization, immobilized enzyme rectors and kinetics of immobilized enzymes 	periods
Unit-V	b. Enzyme biosensors: general concept and types	
	c. Enzyme engineering: Objectives and rational of enzyme	
	engineering. Covalent modification and site directed	
	mutagenesis.	
	d. Methods of enzyme assay	
	Applications of enzymes	
	a. Applications of microbial enzymes in: leather industries, textile and detergent industries, wood industries, etc	07 periods
Unit-VI	b. Application of enzymes in clinical diagnosis and theraputics	
	c. Application of enzymes in environmental analysis	
	d. Applications of enzyme sensors	
	e. Application of immobilized enzymes	

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB3	GENERAL AND CLINICAL	4 periods per week
	BIOCHEMISTRY	

PAPER-III [DSE1, 1MCB 3] GENERAL AND CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Number of periods per week: 4 Number of Credits: 4

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course students will be able to:

CO1: Understand the physical and chemical properties of water

CO2: Understand the various orders of protein structure, classification, properties, and biological importance of proteins.

CO3: Compare and contrast the structure and functions of the oligo and polysaccharides.

CO4: Evaluate the structure and hierarchical organization of nucleic acids with theirbiological functions.

CO5: Acquire knowledge on the properties and functions of cholesterol and other steroids

Unit I: Properties of water	Physical and chemical properties of water, ionization and ionic product of water, structure of liquid water and ice. Unusual properties of water. Hydrophilic, hydrophobic and amphipathic molecules in aqueous solution. Effect of solutes on colligative properties of water. Importance of water in biological systems with special reference to the maintenance of native structure of biological molecules. Biological relevance of pH and pKa, determination of pKa of weak acid. Buffers, buffer action, and buffer capacity. Henderson–Hasselbalch equation, preparation of buffers. Importance of buffers in biological systems	10 periods
Unit II: Carbohydrates	Structure, function and properties of carbohydrates, Polysaccharides- Homopolysaccharides and heteropolysaccharides; starch, cellulose, glycogen, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulphate, chitin, xylans, bacterial cell-wall polysaccharides, blood group polysaccharides. Importance of glycoproteins and glycolipids, amino sugars, muramic acid, neuraminic acid, Glycoproteins- Glycosidic bond, N- and O- glycosylation, carbohydrates in tissue engineering. Proteoglycans- syndecan and decorin. Pectin and pectic polysaccharides. Lectins – characteristics and functions in biological system	10 periods

Unit III:Amino acids and their classification, Structure of peptide bond, Proteins10 periodsProteinsProtein classification, structural levels of proteins including primary, secondary (a helix, ß pleated sheets) tertiary and quaternary structure), Ramachandran Plot, Modern approach to peptide synthesis, conformation of proteins, factors affecting protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, fice osanoids- classification, structure and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: Clinical Clinical Houted SciencesPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance; Principal and methods of di			
primary, secondary (α helix, β pleated sheets) tertiary and quaternary structure), Ramachandran Plot, Modern approach to peptide synthesis, conformation of proteins, factors affecting protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and collagen, structura characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods <th>Unit III:</th> <th>Amino acids and their classification, Structure of peptide bond,</th> <th>10 periods</th>	Unit III:	Amino acids and their classification, Structure of peptide bond,	10 periods
quaternary structure), Ramachandran Plot, Modern approach to peptide synthesis, conformation of proteins, factors affecting protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods	Proteins	Protein classification, structural levels of proteins including	
peptide synthesis, conformation of proteins, factors affecting protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein structure, Structural characteristics of myoglobin and collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA, X, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		primary, secondary (α helix, β pleated sheets) tertiary and	
protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipids a) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		quaternary structure), Ramachandran Plot, Modern approach to	
structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence,10 periodsb) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nuclei AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		peptide synthesis, conformation of proteins, factors affecting	
collagen, structural characteristics of myoglobin and chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histome proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		protein structure, Forces involved in stabilization of protein	
chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histome proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		structure, Structure of fibrous proteins: K-keratin, silk fibroin and	
secondary structure – triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence,10 periodsb) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods			
and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, protein sequencing , Isolation methods10 periodsUnit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence, b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		chymotrypsin, hemoglobin, folding of proteins- Motifs (super	
protein sequencing , Isolation methodsIntermediation and functions, Occurrence,Intermediation and functions, Occurrence,b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: Drincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		secondary structure - triose phosphate isomerase, concanavalin-A	
Unit IV: Lipidsa) Lipids- properties, structure, classification and functions, Occurrence,10 periodsb) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: OlinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		and Rossmann fold), Denaturation and renaturation of proteins,	
Occurrence, It periods b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport. 10 periods Unit V: Nucleic Chemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing 10 periods		protein sequencing, Isolation methods	
b) Introduction, structure and nomenclature of fatty acids, structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods	Unit IV: Lipids		10 periods
structure of cholesterol (derivation excluding synthesis), Chemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods			
Unit V: Nucleic AcidsChemistry of bile acids, bile salts, structural derivation of certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods			
Certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone, progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles, vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods			
Image: Properties of the setting the setting the setting the setting the setting the set of the set o		•	
Vesicles, liposome, mixed micelles, trans fatty acids, Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		certain steroidal compounds such as testosterone,	
Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.10 periodsUnit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		progesterone, estrogen and vitamin D, terpenoids, micelles,	
prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins- structure, function and mechanism of transport.Image: Structure, function and mechanism of transport.Unit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		· ·	
Unit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		Eico sanoids- classification, structure and functions of	
Unit V: Nucleic AcidsChemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		prostaglandins thromboxanes, leukotrienes, lipoproteins-	
Acidsformation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods		structure, function and mechanism of transport.	
Acidsformation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencingUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;A Liner diagnalue and their tester SCDT. SCOT. Dilimining	Unit V: Nucleic	Chemical names, structures of Nucleosides and Nucleotides,	10 periods
proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing10 periodsUnit VI: ClinicalPrincipal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periods	Acids	formation of dinucleotide, and oligonucleotide, histone	1
Unit VI: Principal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance; 10 periods		proteins, nucleosome, solenoid fibre, scaffold, Melting of	
model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA. Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing Unit VI: Clinical A Liver disorders on d their testes SCDT. SCOT. Bilimkin		DNA, Tm, factors affecting Tm, Cot curve, classification of	
Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and sequencing 10 periods Unit VI: Principal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance; 10 periods		DNA based on cot curve. Chargaff's rule, Watson and Crick	
sequencing sequencing Unit VI: Principal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance; 10 periods Clinical A Liver disorders and their tests SCPT. SCOT. Bilimkin 10 periods		model of DNA, A, Z models of DNA structure of RNA.	
Unit VI:Principal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic disorders of clinical importance;10 periodsClinicalA Liver disorders and their testsSCOT. Bilimikin		Nucleic acid-isolation, separation assay methods and	
Clinical disorders of clinical importance;		sequencing	
Clinical disorders of clinical importance;	Unit VI:	Principal and methods of diagnostic test for common metabolic	10 periods
A Liver disorders and their tests, CCDT, CCOT, Dilimbin		disorders of clinical importance;	1
biocnemistry 11 21 of also and then tools bot 1, 5001, binttoni	Biochemistry	A. Liver disorders and their tests: SGPT, SGOT, Bilirubin	
B. Kidney disorders and their diagnostic test: Urine albumin,	J	B. Kidney disorders and their diagnostic test: Urine albumin,	
Blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinine, serum alkaline phosphatase		Blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinine, serum alkaline phosphatase	
C. Diabetes and its diagnostic test: Fasting and post prandial		C. Diabetes and its diagnostic test: Fasting and post prandial	
blood sugar HBA, C		blood sugar HBA, C	
D. Significance of lipid profile and related test: Total cholesterol,		D. Significance of lipid profile and related test: Total cholesterol,	
HDL, LDL and triglycerides.		HDL, LDL and triglycerides.	

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB3	MICROBIAL	4 periods per week
	METABOLISM	

PAPER-IV [DSE, 1MCB3] MICROBIAL METABOLISM Number of periods per week: 4 Number of Credits: 4

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, student will be able to:

CO1: categorize the in-depth carbohydrate metabolism.

CO2: distinguish the aerobic metabolism of C1 Compounds.

CO3: distinguish the nucleotide metabolism.

CO4: comprehend microbial metabolism of aromatic compounds

CO5: apply protein metabolism into their studies and research.

Unit-	Carbohydrate metabolism: EMP, ED, HMP in different microorganism. Fate	
I	of pyruvate. Gluconeogenesis.	10 periods
Unit- II	TCA & Aerobic metabolism of C1 Compounds: Tricarboxylic acid cycle, Ribulose pathways, Serine pathway, Xylulose monophosphate pathway.	10periods
Unit- III	 Biosynthesis of Nucleotide: Biosynthesis of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides, biosynthesis of deoxyribonucleotides Regulation of nucleotides synthesis. 	
Unit- IV	Catabolism of nucleotides: formation of coenzyme nucleotides, Inhibitors of nucleotide synthesis.	10 periods
Unit- V	Lipid metabolism: Biosynthesis of fatty acids, triacylglycerol, phosphoglyceride, sphingomyeline and sphingolipids. Oxidation of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.	10 periods
Unit- VI	Protein metabolism: Biosynthesis of non-essential amino acids: tyrosine, glutamate,glutamine,proline,arginine,alanine,aspartate,aspargine,serine,glycine and cysteine.	10 periods

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB4	ENVIRONMENTAL	2 periods per week
	MICROBIOLOGY	

PAPER-III [DSC, 1MCB4] ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY Number of periods per week: 2. Number of Credits: 2.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to

CO 1:To understand the role of Environmental pollution, Environment and biota

CO 2: Categorize the recalcictrant organic compounds and conceptualize its biomagnification

CO3: Eutrophication of water bodies and manage its control

CO4: To understand importance of Nitrogen in bacterial system

CO5: Illustrate the significance of Carbon cycle, simplify the degradation of organic

compounds and C recycling, understand the role of bacteria in S recycling

CO6: Explain conceptualize microbiology and biochemistry of metal and metalloid transformation.

CO7: Design extraction of metals using bacteria, explain biodeterioration of sculptures.

	Environmental pollution and Eutrophication:	
	Definition of environment, Interaction between environment and biota,	
Unit-I	environmental pollution : Meaning, scope, concept of environmental	07periods
	pollution	07perious
	Eutrophication, Microbial changes induced by organic and inorganic	
	pollutants, role of phosphorus and nitrogen in eutrophication process	
	and	
	control of eutrophication	
	Nitrogen and Carbon cycle:	
Unit-	Nitrogen cycle: Symbiotic and non-symbiotic 'N' fixation, Mechanism	
II	of nitrogenase, cross inoculation group and host specificity, energy	07 periods
	input/output ratio of 'N' fixation process in crop production,	
	Biochemistry of Nitrate reduction.	

	Carbon cycle - General aspects, generation and decay of detritus	
	'C'compounds, features of plant cell wall polysaccharides,	
	cellulose & lignin degrading microorganisms, mechanism of	
	enzymes and its	
	products. Carbonic anhydrase and its role in carbon cycle.	
Unit-III	Sulphur cycle and Acid mine drainage:	08 periods
	Sulphur cycle: Significance of 'S' Compound, Microbial sulphur	
	metabolism, sulphur oxidizing bacteria and mechanism, distribution of	
	sulphur bacteria in nature, biochemistry of sulphate reduction.	
	Acid mine drainage : Iron oxidizing bacteria, Microbiology and	
	Biochemistry of Metal and Metalloid transformation-Transformation	
	of Mercury, Arsenic Lead and	
	Tellurium.	
Unit-IV	Recalcitrant organic compounds and biomagnification:	
	Definition of recalcitrant organic compounds and their presence	08 periods
	innatural ecosystem, concept and consequences of	oo perious
	biomagnification, biomagnification of chlorinated hydrocarbons	
	and pesticides.	
	Biodegradation of recalcitrant and toxic chemicals	

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1MCB5	RESEARCH	4 periods per week
	METHODOLOGY	
	AND IPR	

PAPER-RM [DSC, 1MCB5] RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR Number of periods per week: 4. Number of Credits: 4.

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: To understand the role of research methodology in Science and Microbiology.

CO2: To understand literature review process and formulation of a research problem.

CO3: To understand data collection methods and basic instrumentation.

CO4: To learn various statistical tools for data analysis.

CO5: To learn technical writing and communication skills required for research.

CO6: To create awareness about intellectual property rights and patents.

	Research and Research Methodology: Definitions, general & specific	
	characteristics of research. Types of research- Descriptive & analytical,	
	Applied & fundamental, Qualitative & quantitative, Conceptual	
UNIT- I	empirical. Definations of discovery, invention & innovation.	10
	Steps of action- Genesis of problem, characteristics of investigator,	periods
	defining of problem & formulation of the problem.	
	Literature review : Literature survey- Importance of literature surveyin	
	defining the problem-Primary & secondary sources-reviews	
	monographs, patents, web as a source of literature.	10
UNIT-II	Identifying gaps in present knowledge. Research questions &	periods
	development of working hypothesis.	
	Research Design	
	Features of good research	10
UNIT-III	Defination of hypothesis ,assumption, postulate. Development of	
	hypothesis. Features of good hypothesis	
	Defination & types research methods, characteristics of survey	
	methods their types & advantages.	

	Experimental method- defination, basic assumption ,types of variablesin	
	experiment .Steps of experimental method.	
	Bio-statistics & its application in research	
	Defination of statistics & bio-statistics. Need of biometry	
	Methods of data collection-Sampling, sampling errors, non sampling errors	
	Common terminologies of bio-statistics- population &types of	
UNIT- IV	population, individual, attribute, variate, frequency & frequency distribution, class interval, methods of grouping or class interval, class width & boundary	10 periods
	Central tendency & measures of central tendency- mode, median	
	,arithmetic mean of grouped & ungrouped data geometric mean, harmonic mean. Measures of variance or dispersion- the range, mean deviation ,standard deviation or root mean deviation Test of confidence- Chi square test, Student's t test . Corelation analysis. Linear regression. One way ANOVA, Structure of ANOVA table, Use of statistical software -SPSS	
	Presentation of statistical data- Tables (simple tables, distribution tables))
	Charts & diagrams (bar charts, pie charts, histograms, dendrograms)	
	Technical, and research reporting, research ethics and plagiarism	
UNIT-V	Research report- need of research report, General format of research report, Types of reports: Structure of thesis, structure of research paper, structure of project report, structure of project proposal Annotated bibliographies: Structure and organization, Critical thinking, Evaluating information Academic integrity, skills (rules) for good academic practice,	10 periods
	understanding plagiarism and academic malpractice	
	IPR : intellectual property rights and patent law	
UNIT-VI	Techniques of writing a Patent, Filing procedure, Technology transfer Copy right, Royalty, Trade related aspects of intellectual property rights.	10 periods

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
LAB-1	MICROBIAL	6 periods per week
	TECHNIQUES AND ENZYMOLOGY	

PRACTICAL-I [LAB-1] MICROBIAL TECHNIQUES AND ENZYMOLOGY Number of periods per week: 6. Number of Credits: 3.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Determine glucose and proteins in clinical samples

CO2: Design chromatographic procedures for amino acids, sugars and nucleotides

CO3: Evaluate DNA and RNA in samples

CO4: Develop the skill of electrophoresis for protein separation.

CO5: Determine the effect of physical parameters on enzyme activity.

CO6: Perform Immobilization of enzymes

1.	Estimation of proteins by biuret method.
2.	Estimation of protein by Folin-Ciocalteau method.
3.	Estimation of DNA by UV Spectrophotometry
4.	Estimation of RNA by UV Spectrophotometry
5.	Paper chromatography of amino acids.
6.	Paper chromatography of sugars.
7.	Estimation of sucrose in presence of glucose.
8.	Separation of pigments by adsorption chromatography.
9.	Separation of protein by gel electrophoresis.
10.	Assay of enzymes amylase, Invertase, lipase and protease
11.	Effect of different parameters on activity of amylase : a) temperature b) PH c) Time
12.	Effect of different factors on activity of amylase
12.	a) Enzyme concentration b) inhibitors
13.	Immobilization of enzymes.

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
LAB-2	ENVIRONMENTAL	6 periods per week
	MICROBIOLOGY	

PRACTICAL-I [LAB-2] ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY Number of periods per week: 6. Number of Credits: 3.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course students will be able to:

CO1: Isolate soil bacteria and analyze antagonism

CO2: Develop techniques for preparation of biofertilizers

CO3: Demonstrate media for phosphobacteria

CO4: Determine the nitrogen content in given sample

CO5: Illustrate iron and sulphur bacteria

1.	Isolation of soil microorganisms
2.	Study of antagonism in microorganism from soil.
3.	Isolation, Identification, Enumeration of Nitrogen fixing microorganism from soil, rhizosphere and phylosphere
4.	Estimation of nitrogen by Kjeldahl method.
5.	Enrichment and Microscopic examination of Nitrosomonas species
6.	Enrichment and Microscopic examination of Nitrobacter species
7.	Isolation and microscopic examination of iron oxidizing bacteria
8.	Isolation and microscopic examination of sulphur bacteria.
9.	Enrichment and isolation of aliphatic hydrocarbon degraders, phenol degraders, parathion degraders

PartB

Syllabus Prescribed for <u>First</u> Year PG Programme: M.Sc. PART I (MICROBIOLOGY)

M.Sc. PART I(MICROBIOLOGY)EXAMINATION(Semester–II) Examination scheme under NEP-2023for the subject MICROBIOLOGY

					Teac	hing& Le	earning S	cheme			Examination & Evaluation Scheme				ne			
			Т	leachi		eriod Per		Credits		Duration of			Maxi	mum 1	Marks	Minim	um Passing	g Marks
Sr.		Subject		1	weel	ς				Exam Hours	7	Theory	Prac	tical				
No	Subjects, Paper number, Title of the Paper	Code	L	Т	Р	Total	L/T	Р	Total		Theory Internal	Theory +MCQ External	In	Ex	Total Marks	Mks In	Mks Ex	Grade
1	PAPER-V[DSC,2MCB1] MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND MOLECULAR TAXONOMY	2MCB1	3			3	3		3	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
2	PAPER-VI-DSC [DSC, 2MCB2] PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY	2MCB2	3			3	3		3	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
3	PAPER-VII [DSE1,2MCB3] MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PHOTOSYNTHESIS/ DSE-2 2MCB3] PLANT PATHOLOGY/MOOC	2MCB3	4			4	4		4	3	30	70			100	12	28	Р
4	DSC,2MCB 4] APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT	2MCB4	2			2	2		2	2	50	-			50	20	-	Р
5	DSC-I AND II PRACTICAL-III [LAB-3] MICROBIAL DIVERSIT YAND PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY	LAB- III			6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100		50	Р

6	DSC-III PRACTICAL-IV [LAB-4] APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	LAB- IV			6	6	3	3	6+6		50	50	100	50 2	P 1
7	#On Job Training, Internship/Apprenticeship, Field projects Related to Major @during vacations cumulatively		120 Hc cumula during of S I a	tively. vacati	ons			4*							P*
	Co-curricular Courses: Health and wellness, Yoga Education, Sports and Fitness, Cultural Activities, NSS/NCC, Fine, Applied/Visual/Performing Arts During Sem I, II, III and IV.		90 Hou Cumula From S Sem IV	atively bem I t											
	Total							18+4*					550		

Total Marks 550, Total maximum credits 18+4*

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
2MCB1	MICROBIAL DIVERSITY	3 periods per week
	AND MOLECULAR	
	TAXONOMY	

PAPER-V [DSC, 2MCB1] MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND MOLECULAR TAXONOMY Number of periods per week: 3. Number of Credits: 3.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: comprehend knowledge of systematics of bacteria

CO2: distinguish different approaches of bacterial systematics

CO3: discuss the classification in Fungi

CO4: Apply knowledge of biology of extreme environment

CO5: categorize the mechanisms of bacterial adaptation modes at harsh environmental conditions

	Microbial Diversity and methods of classification							
	A. Microbial Taxonomy - Basic concepts of taxonomy, phylogenetic							
Unit-	relationship (three domain system)							
Ι	B. Diversity of Microbial world – different groups of microorganisms							
	C Methods of classification: Numerical Taxonomy, Techniques for							
	Genetic relatedness							
	Microbial World : Eubacteria							
	A. Bergey's manuals of systematic Bacteriology 2 nd Edition 2005							
	B. Nutritional Classification, -Classification of bacteria based on nutrition:							
Unit-	lithotrophs, organotrophs, phototrophs, chemotrophs and their classess							
II	Diversity based on physiological factors: solutes, pH, temperature, oxygen,							
11	pressure, radiation.							
	C. Characteristics features of some bacterial groups. Actinomycetes.							
	Cyanobacteria, Mycoplasma, Spirochetes, Rickettsia, Photosynthetic							
	bacteria, Bioluminescent bacteria							
Unit-	Extreme environments and Extremophiles:	08						
III	A. Study of Extremophiles: Isolation, classification, adaptation	periods						

	mechanisms and biotechnological applications of extremophiles i.							
	Thermophiles ii. Psychrophiles iii. Alkaliphiles iv. Acidophiles v.							
	Halophiles vi. Basophiles vii. Methanogens							
	B. Study of extreme environments i. Deep Subterranean habitat ii.							
	Thermophilic environment and other types							
	Introduction to Mycology							
	General charactristics of, distribution and classification of Fungi,							
	Ultrastructure of fungal cells, Nutrition in fungi, Reproduction of Fungi-							
Unit-	vegetative, Asexual and Sexual ,Fungal spore and fruiting bodies,	08						
IV	Interaction between fungi and other organisms.	periods						
	Economic importance of fungi in agriculture, food, Industry, Medicine,							
	bioremediation,							
	Mycorrhizae-Different types							
	Mycotoxins, Plant, animal and human pathogenic fungi							
	Introduction to phycology							
	General characteristics of, distribution and classification of Algae,							
	General characteristics of, distribution and classification of Algae, Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and							
Unit-		08						
Unit- V	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and	08 periods						
	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and							
	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae.							
	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry,							
	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification							
	Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification Algal blooms and toxins							
	 Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification Algal blooms and toxins Exploration of Un-culturable bacteria 							
V	 Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification Algal blooms and toxins Exploration of Un-culturable bacteria A. Concept of unculturable bacterial diversity 	periods						
V Unit-	 Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification Algal blooms and toxins Exploration of Un-culturable bacteria A. Concept of unculturable bacterial diversity B. Methods of extracting total bacterial DNA from the environment 	periods 07						
V Unit-	 Ultrastructure of Cyanophycean cells, Differences between micro and macro algae. Symbiotic algae: Lichens, Examples of Eukaryotic and prokaryotic algae. Economic importance of algae in agriculture, food and feed, Industry, Heavy metal removal ,water purification Algal blooms and toxins Exploration of Un-culturable bacteria A. Concept of unculturable bacterial diversity B. Methods of extracting total bacterial DNA from the environment C. Concept of metagenomics 	periods 07						

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)		
2MCB2	PHARMACEUTICAL	3 periods per week		
	MICROBIOLOGY	-		

PAPER-VI [DSC, 2MCB2] PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY Number of periods per week: 3. Number of Credits: 3.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: comprehend the in-depth information about antibiotic action with the cell.

CO2: discuss the knowledge about production of pharmaceuticals.

CO3: distinguish the different classes of antimicrobial agents.

CO4: comprehend information about GLPs.

CO5: Understand different Drug Development Process

	Antimizzahial aganta ita alaggifigatian and variatanas	
	Antimicrobial agents, its classification and resistance	
	a. Introduction to antimicrobials and general characters	07
Unit-	b. Antibacterial antibiotics, Antifungal antibiotics, Antiviral agents	07 periods
Ι	and its classification	
	c. Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics	
	Antimicrobial resistance and its mechanisms	
	Need for new antimicrobial Drug Development, Outline of Drug	
	Development process in Pharmaceutical Industry.	
	Mechanism of action of antibiotics & antimicrobial agents:	
	a. Mechanism of action of antibiotics (inhibitors of cell wall synthesis, nucleic acid and protein synthesis),	
	b. Mode of action of non – antibiotic antimicrobial agents.	
	-	
Unit-	Penetrating defenses – How the antimicrobial agents reach the	07
II	targets (cellular permeability barrier, cellular transport system and	periods
	drug diffusion).	1
	c. Mechanism of action of antifungal antibiotics	
	Mechanism of action of Antiviral drugs	
TT	Antimicrobial sensitivity and antibiotic assay testing	00
Unit-	a. Diffusion methods: Stokes method, Kirby Bauer disc diffusion, E	08
III	test, Ezy MIC, Hi-Comb, Cup plate method	periods

	b.	Dilution methods: Tube dilution method, agar dilution, microbroth					
		dilution					
	c.	Rapid methods of AST: Colorimetric and molecular methods					
	d.	Microbiological assays of penicillin, Streptomycin and vitamin B2					
		and B12.					
	Standa	ardization of vaccines and sera.					
	Micro	bial Spoilage and preservation of pharmaceutical Products:					
	a.	Types of spoilage, factors affecting the microbial spoilage of					
T		pharmaceutical products,	08				
Unit-	b.	b. sources and types of microbial contaminants, assessment of					
IV		microbial contamination and spoilage,	periods				
	Preser	vation of pharmaceutical products using antimicrobial agents,					
	evaluation of microbial stability of formulations						
	Sterilization control of pharmaceutical Products:						
	a.	Sterility testing- (heat sterilization, D value, z value, survival					
Unit-		curve, Radiation, gaseous and filter sterilization).	08				
V	b.	Chemical and biological indicators .Design and layout of sterile	periods				
		product manufacturing unit.					
	Design	ning and safety of microbiology laboratory					
Unit-	Qualit	ty assurance and Regulatory compliance for pharmaceutical	07				
VI	Produ	icts:	periods				
	a.	Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory					
		Practices (GLP) in pharmaceutical industry,					
	b.	Regulatory aspects of quality control.					
	c.	Quality assurance and quality management in pharmaceuticals ISO,					
		WHO and US certification,					
	Gover	nment regulatory practices and policies, FDA perspective.					
	1		1				

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
2MCB3	MICROBIAL	4 periods per week
	PHYSIOLOGY AND	
	PHOTOSYNTHESIS	

PAPER-VII [DSE, 2MCB3] MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PHOTOSYNTHESIS Number of periods per week: 4. Number of Credits: 4.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Classify the cellular transportations, understand structure and organization of biological membranes, understand cell signaling.

CO2: Simplify free energy and standard free energy, categorize the high energy phosphate groups, understand the ATP cycle

CO3: Categorize the respiratory chain in mitochondria and bacteria, demonstrate the oxidation-reduction reactions

CO4: Relate oxidative phosphorylation to electron transport, analyze uncouplers and inhibitors, categorize conformational coupling and chemiosmotic coupling

CO5: Demonstrate the electron transport system, analyze the photosynthetic system in aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, elucidate the structural basis of photosynthetic pigments.

	Membrane Transport: Structure and organization of biological							
Unit-	membranes. Types of cellular transport, Passive, facilitated, Active, Group							
Ι	translocation, membrane bound and binding protein transport systems.							
	Carrier models. Liposomes. Ion transduction NaK+, ATPase.							
Unit-	Signal Transduction: General concept and types of cell signaling, G-							
II	protein coupled receptors and their effectors. RTK and MAP Kinases.							
	Energy Metabolism: ATP cycle, Free energy, standard free energy							
TT \$4	change, conventions in biochemical energetic, Calculation of DG.							
Unit-	Standard free energy of hydrolysis of phosphate, compounds, Reservoirs							
III	of high-energy phosphate groups, Energy rich bonds, Biological energy	periods						
	transducer.							
Unit-	Bacterial and Mitochondrial Respiration: Respiratory chain in							
IV	mitochondria and bacteria, Oxidation-reduction enzymes. Respiration	10 periods						

	linked proton translocation.	
Unit- V	Oxidative Phosphorylation: Coupling of oxidative phosphorylation to electron transport. Uncouplers, inhibitors, Reactions of oxidative phosphorylation, Mechanisms of oxidative phosphorylation. Chemical coupling, Conformational coupling and chemiosmotic coupling mechanism	10 periods
Unit-	Microbial Photosynthesis: Structure of photosynthetic pigments, Primary	
VI	photochemistry PS I & PS II and election transport. CO2 fixation in bacterial photosynthesis, Anoxygenic and oxygenic photosynthesis, Halobacterial photosynthesis.	10 periods

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
2MCB3	PLANT PATHOLOGY	4 periods per week

PAPER-VII

[DSE2,2MCB3]

PLANT PATHOLOGY Number of periods per week:4. Number of Credits :4.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Introduce the subject of Plant Pathology, its concepts and principles.

CO2: Acquaint with the structure, virus- vector relationship, biology and management of plant viruses.

CO3: Acquaint with bacterial and fungal plant pathogens

CO4: Acquaint with different strategies for management of plant diseases

CO5: Emphasize the importance and the need of IDM in the management of diseases of important crops.

Unit-I	Introduction of plant pathology	10
	Importance, definitions and concepts of plant diseases, history and growth	periods
	of plant pathology, process of infection, variability in plant pathogens,	
	biotic and a biotic causes of plant diseases. Growth, reproduction, survival	
	and dispersal of important plant pathogens.	
Unit- II	Viral Plant Pathogens	10
	General and morphological characters and structure of plant pathogenic	periods
	viruses. Myco-viruses, arbo and baculo viruses, satellite viruses, satellite	F
	RNAs, phages, viroids and prions. Virus epidemiology and ecology	
	(spread of plant viruses in agricultural fields, host range and survival).	
	Economic significances of plant pathogenic viruses. Management of	
	diseases caused by plant viruses.	
Unit-	Bacterial Plant Pathogens	10
III	Epidemiology and detection methods for bacterial diseases of plants.	periods
	Identification, biochemical and molecular, characterization of	
	phytopathogenic bacteria (Pseudomonas syringae, Ralstonia	
	solanacearum, Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Xanthomonas	
	oryzae). Strategies for management of diseases caused by	
	phytopathogenic bacteria.	
Unit- IV	Fungal Plant Pathogens	10
	Epidemiology and detection methods for fungal diseases of plants.	Periods
	Identification and molecular, characterization of phytopathogenic fungi	
	(Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium spp., Fusarium oxysporum.). Strategies for	
	management of diseases caused by phytopathogenic fungi.	
Unit- V	Analytical Techniques	10
	Methods for: Isolation of pathogens and their identification,	periods
	Preservation of microorganisms in pure culture, Measurement of plant	
	disease, Detection and Diagnosis of pathogens in seeds and other	
	planting materials. Advanced diagnostic techniques for plant pathogen:	
	Nucleic acid probes, Southern, Northern and Western hybridization,	
	ELISA, ISEM and PCR. Methods for evaluation of antibacterial and	
	antifungal agents; in vivo and vitro.	

Unit- VI	Disease management	10
	Introduction, definition, concept and tools of disease management,	periods
	components of integrated disease management- their limitations and	
	implications. Principles of plant disease management by cultural,	
	physical, biological, chemical, organic amendments and botanicals	
	methods of plant disease control, integrated control measures of plant	
	diseases. Disease resistance and molecular approach for disease	
	management. Application of chemicals on foliage, seed and soil, role of	
	stickers, spreaders and other adjuvants, health vis-a-vis environmental	
	hazards, residual effects and safety measures.	

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
2MCB4	APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT	2 periods per week

PAPER-VIII [DSC, 2MCB4] APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT Number of periods per week: 2. Number of Credits: 2.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1:. To understand the role of bacterial Technology in sustainable development

CO2: To apply Recycle, Reuse and Recovery solutions for waste management

CO3: apply the microbial methods for water purification.

CO4: To describe beneficial activities of Biofertilizers and Biopesticides

CO5: To understand the preparation and analysis of compost.

	Concept of sustainable development of ecosystem:		
Unit-	Definition and Need of Sustainable developments. Role of bacterial	07	
Ι	technology in achieving sustainable development. Improvement and	periods	
	restoration of barren/degraded land, biodiversity and its conservation		

	Waste management:	
Unit- II	Waste water management- Activated sludge process, Removal of organic and inorganic pollutants and water quality assessment	
	Solid waste management: Sources and types, Impact of solid waste disposal, Recycle, Reuse and Recovery solutions	1
	Bioinoculants for Agriculture:	
Unit- III	Biofertilizers: Basic concept of PSM, N2 Fixer, S-solubilizers, K solubilizers, Mycorrhizae, Endophytes, PGPR. Advantages and disadvantages of biofertilizers.	08 periods
	Biopesticides: Bacterial, fungal, viral etc., Biocontrol mechanism, and	
	application of Biopesticides. Advantages and disadvantages of	
	Biopesticides.	
	Composting technology:	
Unit- IV	Introduction: definition, Science of composting, classification, Role of microbes in composting, importance of composting, Kinetics and Biochemistry of composting: C:N ratio, moisture content,	
	temperature and oxygen levels	
	Methods of composting for agriculture and industrial waste: NADEP method, activated compost, accelerated composting and enrichment,	
	phospho compost, Enriched FYM, Assessment of compost quality	

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
LAB-3	MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY	6periods per week

PRACTICAL-III [LAB-3] MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY Number of periods per week: 6. Number of Credits: 3.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Develop techniques for isolation of extremophiles.

CO2: Perform Sterility testing of pharmaceutical products.

CO3: Demonstrate Microbiological assay of antibiotics.

CO4: Perform Assay of Vitamin.

CO5: Perform isolation of Actinobacteria & study of its morphology

CO5: perform Antibacterial activity testing of new compounds

1.	Enrichment and isolation of chemolithotrophs, methylotrophs
2.	Enrichment and isolation of thermophiles, halophiles, acidophiles
3.	Sterility testing of pharmaceutical products
4.	Microbiological assay of antibiotics by cup plate method or disc diffusion method
5.	Determination of MIC, MBC of antibiotic
6.	Determination of Phenol Coefficient
7.	To perform Assay of Antibiotic, Vitamin
8.	Isolation of Actinobacteria from soil
9.	To study the morphology of Actinobacteria by coverslip Method
10.	To perform Antibacterial activity testing of new Water soluble, Essential oils.
11.	Study of : Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Algae using permenant slides / photographsb) Different classes of Fungi using permenant slides / photographs

Code of the Course/Subject	bject Title of the Course/Subject (Total Number	
LAB-4	APPLIED	4 periods per week
	MICROBIOLOGY	

PRACTICAL-IV [LAB-4] APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY Number of periods per week: 4. Number of Credits: 2.

Course learning outcomes (COs)

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Develop techniques for preparation of biofertilizers

CO2: Demonstrate media for phosphobacteria

CO3: isolate pathogens from polluted water.

CO4: differentiate between fecal and non-fecal coliforms from polluted water.

CO5: examine and estimate physic-chemical parameters of water.

1.	Isolation of Salmonella from polluted water.
2.	Isolation of phage from sewage water.
3.	Enumeration of coliform and fecal Streptococci by MF/MPN technique
4.	Examination and estimation of water for: a) Ammoniacal nitrogen b) nitrate c) nitrite d) dissolved oxygen e) chlorides f) sulphates g) Chemical oxygen demand h) biochemical oxygen demand i) phosphates j) calcium k) magnesium l) hardness m) Alkalinity n) solids-total dissolved & suspended
5.	Isolation and cultivation of Rhizobium from soil and roots nodules.
б.	Isolation of Azotobacter spp
7.	Nodulation of legume roots - Leonard jar experiment.
8.	Isolation of cyanobacteria
9.	Isolation of phosphobacteria from soil.
10.	Preparation of compost by any one method
11.	Isolation of Indole acetic acid producing organism
12.	Isolation of siderophore producing bacteria

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati Format and Template for Courses (Theory) of UG/PG Programmes

M. Sc. I Sem I and Sem II Microbiology Theory Examination scheme 30: 70 pattern Marks distribution for Theory Internal: 30 marks

Activities	Marks
Unit test I and II (Best of 2)	20
Assignment/ Seminar/ Group Discussion/ Any innovative activity	10
Total	30

Marks distribution for Theory External: 70 marks, Duration of Exam: 03 hours

Pattern	Marks
Multiple Choice questions (Choose the correct alternatives: 05 marks Fill in the blanks: 05 marks)	10
Long and short questions (Each unit carry 10 marks 10X6=60) • Each Long answer question: 07 marks • Each Short answer question: 03 marks	60
Total	70

M. Sc. I Sem I and Sem II Biochemistry Practical Examination scheme

Internal Practical exam: 50 mark		External Practical Exam: 50 marks	
Activities	Marks	performance	Marks
Attendance /student's performance/Activity Report	20	2 Experiments	40
Practical Record Book	10		
Internal viva	10	External Viva	10
Spotting/MCQ	10		
Total	50	Total	50

Books recommended for complete programme of M.Sc. (Microbiology) New CBCS:

- 1. Biophysical Chemistry Upadhyay&Nath (Himalaya Pub.)
- 2. Practical Biochemistry Plummer (TMH Pub.)
- 3. Principal of Biochemistry Lehninger (CBS Pub.)
- 4. Practical Biochemistry Jayraman (Wiley Estern Pub.)
- 5. Physical Biochemistry Morrison (Oxford)
- 6. Enzyme Dixon &. Webb
- 7. Fundamentals of Enzymology Lewis (Oxford)
- 8. Bacterial metabolism A.H. Rose
- 9. Biochemistry West & Toad
- 10. Out line of Biochemistry Corn & Stump. (Wiley Eastern Pub.)
- 11. Soil Microbiology Alexander (Wiley Eastern Pub.)
- 12. Genes VIII Lewin (Oxford)
- 13. Element of Biotechnology P.K. Gupta. (Rastogi Pub.)
- 14. Fundamentals of Biotechnology Purohit&Mathur (Agro Bot. Pub.)
- 15. Essentials of molecular biology Freifelder D. (Narosa Pub.)
- 16. A textbook of biotechnology Duby (S. Chand Pub.)
- 17. Molecular Biology Freifelder D. (Narosa Pub.)
- 18. Microbial Genetics Freifelder D. (Narosa Pub.)
- 19. Text Book of Molecular Biology Shastry& Other (Macmillan)
- 20. Hand Book of Tissue Culture (ICAR Pub.)
- 21. A textbook of Biotechnology H.D. Kumar (E.W. pub.)
- 22. Basic Biotechnology Rev. Iganacimuthu (TMH Pub.)
- 23. Plant viruses Mandahar (S. Chand & Co.)
- 24. Microbiology Lewis. (Harper)
- 25. Microbiology Fundamentals & Application Purohit. (Agro Botanical Pub.)
- 26. Industrial Microbiology Casida (Wiley Eastern pub.)
- 27. Press Scott and Dunn's Industrial Microbiology.
- 28. Microbiology Anantnarayan&Panikar (Orient Longman)
- 29. A text book of Microbiology, P. Chakraborty (Central Pub.)
- 30. Medical Microbiology Ichhapunani& Bhatia (J.P. Brothers)
- 31. Essential of Medical Mycology Evans & Genitals (Churchill and Livingston)
- 32. Genetics by Strickbeger (Prentice Hall)
- 33. A short textbook of recombinant DNA technology Watson. (Black Well)

- 35. Immunology by Shetty (Wiley Eastern Pub.)
- 36. Molecular biology of genes. Watson (Begamin Cumming)

37. Recombinant DNA technology - Rodriguez (Begamin Cumming)

- 38. Advances in molecular genetics. Puhlar. (Begamin Cumming)
- 39. Molecular cloning A lab manual. (Cold spring harbor lab pub.)
- 40. Concept of molecular biology Rastogi (Wiley Eastern Pub.)
- 41. Genetic Engineering SandhyMitra (Macmillan)
- 42. Elementary Microbiology Vol. I Vol. II (Fundamental of microbiology and
- microbial world) Ed. by. H.A. Modi. (AktaPrakashan)
- 43. Applied microbiology. Ed. by H.A. Modi. (AktaPrakashan)
- 44. Environmental Microbiology. Ed. by H.A. Modi (AktaPrakashan)
- 45. Fundamentals of Dairy Microbiology by J.B. Prajapati (AktaPrakashan) 46. Bio-
- Fertilizer.By Vyas&Modi (AktaPrakashan) 47.Biochemistry.By D. Das (Academic

Pub.) 48. Biophysics & Biophysical Chemistry. By D. Das.(Academic Pub.)

- 49. Modern Immunology. By A. Das Gupta (Jaypee Pub.)
- 50. A textbook of microbiology by P. Chakraborty (New Central Book Agency)
- 51. Principal of gene manipulation by Old & Prim Rose (black well pub.)
- 52. Agricultural microbiology by Rangaswami&Bagyaraj (PHI)
- 53. An introduction to recombinant DNA by A.E.H. Emery (ELBS)
- 54. Concepts in Biotechnology by D. Bakasubramuniam and other (University Press.)
- 55. Introduction to genetics Engineering by D.S.T Nicholl (Cambridge)
- 56. Genetics by P.K. Gupta (Rastogi Pub.) 57. Genetics by SandhyaMitra (TMH)
- 58. Applied plant biotechnology by Iganacimuthu (TMH)
- 59. Immunodiagonostics S.C. Rastogi (Wiley Eastern Pub.)
- 60. Immunology by Roitt. (Black well)
- 61. A textbook of Microbiology. R.C.Dubey and D.K.Maheshewari.(S.Chand& Company) 62.Genetics - A.V.S.S. Sambamurty (Narosa Pub.)

63. Concept of Molecular Biology. P.S.Varma& V.K. Agrawal. (S.Chand& Company)

- 64. General Microbiology S.B. Sullia and S. Shantharam. (Oxford & IBH)
- 65. Modern Concept of Biotechnology. H.D.Kumar (Vikas Pub.)
- 66. Fundamentals of Enzymology Price and Steven (Oxford Sci.Pub.)
- 67. Gene VII Lewis (Oxford Science Publication)

(W.H. Freeman and Company)

69. Biotechnology - Rhem and Reead

70. Standard method s of Biochemical analysis - S.R. Thimmaiah (Kalyani Publisher).

71. Laboratory Manual of Bacterial Genetics - Institute of Microbial Technology - Chandigarh.

72. A textbook of Industrial Microbiology - WulfCrueger and AnnekieseCruger (Panima Publishing Corporation)

73 An Introduction to electrophoresis - K. Anbalgan (The Electrophoresis Institute, Salem Dist.S. India.)

74. Waste water microbiology - GabrianBitton (John Wiley & Sons)

75. Environmental Microbiology - Ralph Mitchell (John Wiley and Sons).

76. Microbial Biotechnology - Fundamentals of applied Microbiology - Alexander N. Glazer, and Hiroshi Nikoidu (W.H. Freeman and Company)

77. Gene structure and expression - John D. Hawkins (Cambridge University Press)

78. Biotechnology - John G. Smith, (Cambridge University Press)

79. Plant Biotechnology - S. Ignacimuthu S.J. (Oxford and IBH, New Delhi)

80. Advanced molecular biology - R.M.Twyman (Viva book Pvt.Ltd.)

81. Introductiory Microbiology - J.Heritage, E.G.V. Evans and R.A.Killington (Cambridge University Press)

82. General Microbiology - Schiegel (Cambridge University Press)

83. Gene Structure - Hawkins (Cambridge University Press)

84. Modern Concepts of Biotechnology - H.D.Kumar, (Vikas Publishing Pvt.Ltd.)

85. A textbook of Microbiology - R.C.Dubey and D.K.Maheshewari (S.Chand& Company) 86. Biotechnology - Applications and Research - Edited by Paul Cheremisinoff and Robert Ouellete (TechnomicPub.Co.Inc.)

87. Basic and Clinical Immunology - Daniel Stites, Abba Terr&TristramParslow (Prentice Hall International INC)

88. A Text Book of Biochemistry with Clinical correlation - Edited by Thomas Devlin (John Wiley and Sons, INC).

89. Microbiology Laboratory - Fundamentals and Application, George Wistreich (Prentice Hall)

90. Microbiology - A Laboratory Manual - James Cappucino and Natalic Sherman (The Benjamin / Cummings Pub.Co.Inc.)

36

91. Foundations in Microbiology - Kathleen Talaro& Arthur Talaro (Wm.C. Brown Publishers)

92. Principles of Microbiology - Ronald Atlus Mosby.

93. Fundamentals of Microbiology - Alcamo (Benjamin / Cummings Pub.Co.Inc.)

94. Sale and Molecular Biology - Concepts and experiments - Gerald Karp (John Wiley and Sons, INC).

95. Cellular and Molecular Immunology - Abul Abbas, Andrew Lichman& Jordan Pober (W.B.Saunders Co.)

96. Biochemistry-Zubay (WmC.Brown Publishers)

97. Life-An Introduction to Biology - Beck, Liem& Simpson (Harper Collins Publishers)

98. Genetics - A.V.S.S. Sambamurthy (Narosa Publication)

99. Water Pollution - V.P.Kudesia, (PragatiPrakashan Meerut)

100. Physicochemical Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial waste - N. Maniwasakam (PragatiPrakashan, Meerut)

101. Textbook of Biochemistry - O.P.Agrawal, G.R.Agrawal (Goel Publishing House, Meerut)

102. Textbook of Medical Mycology - JagdishChander (Interprint, New Delhi)

103. An introduction to Plant tissue and Cell culture - N.C.Kumar (Emkay Publication Delhi) 104. Short Protocols in Molecular Biology - Edited by Ausubel, Brent, Kingston, Moore, Seidman, Smith and Struhl (John Wiley and Sons)

105. Molecular Cell Biology - Dernell, Lodish and Baltimore, (Scientific American Books) 106. Technological Applications of Biocatalysts - Published on behalf of Open University and University of Greenwich (ButterworthHeinemann).

107. Microbiology-Principle and Explorations - J.G.Black (John Wiley and Sons)

108. Techniques for engineering Genes - Published on behalf of Open University and University of Greenwich (Butterworth-Heinemann).

109. Biotechnological Innovations in Energy and Environmental management -Published on behalf of Open University and University of Greenwich (Butterworth-Heinemann).

110. Medical Microbiology - Mims, Playfair, Roitt, Wakelin and Williams (Mosby)

111. Principles of Enzymology for the Food Sciences (John Whitaker, Marcel Dekker, Inc.)

38

112. Biostatistics - A Foundation for analysis in Health Sciences - W.D.Daniels, John wiley and Sons.

113. Basic Statistics - C, Dunn

114. How Computers Works - Ron White, Techmedia.

115. How the Internet works - Preston Gralla, Techmedia.

116. Bioinformatics - 1998 - Baxevanis

117. Bioinformatics - 2000 - Haggins & Taylor OUP.

118. Fundamentals Biostatistics- Sadguru Prakash, Emkay Publication, New Delhi.

119. Bioinformatics for Beginners - Dr.K.Mani & N. Vijayraj (KalaiKathirAchchagani Pub. Coimbatore)

120. Instant Notes - Bioinformatics - West head, Parish and Twyman (Viva Publication) New Delhi.

121. Schaum's Outlines - Biochemistry, Kuchel& Ralston (TMH Edition)

122. Schaum's outlines - Microbiology (TMH Edition)

123. Schaum's outlines - Molecular and cell Biology (TMH Edition)

124. Principles of Genetics - R.H.Tamarin (TMH Edition)

125. Biotechnology DNA - Protein A Laboratory project in molecular Biology. Thiel,Bissen& Lyons (TMH Edition)

126. General Enzymology, Kulkarni and Deshpande, Himalaya Publishing House.

127. Modern Approaches to Soil and Agriculture and Environmental Microbiology, Shiva Aithal and Nikhilesh Kulkarni, Himalaya Publishing House.

128. Amol Nagrale and Pooja Mankar (Editor: Deshpande, A.R., Patil, Y. and Shrivastava R. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology Practical handbook Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science

129. Mayur Thakre , Deepika Jain and Priyanka Jangid (Editor: Dr. V. D. Nanoty, Dr. A. R. Deshpande, Dr. R. R. Pachori) MSc II Semester III practical VI (Immunology and Medical Microbiology) Practical handbook Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science.

130. Nilesh Sonune, Sonali Gawande, Madhuri Hingankar MSc I Semester I practical II (Analytical Biochemistry and Instrumentation) Practical handbook Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science.

131. Kavita Chahal, Preeti Kharat, Amol Adhav, Prasad Deshmukh MSc I Semester II practical III (Environmental Microbiology and Biodiversity) Practical handbook Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science.

132. Shilpa Lokhande Monica Thakre Manish Ahir (Editor: Dr. R. R. Pachori, Dr. S. N. Zodpe, Dr. D. Jaitalkar)MSc I Semester II practical IV (Microbial Enzymology, Bio statistics and Computer applications) Practical handbook. Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science.

133. Dr. Anand Pande, Ms.Abhilash Deshmukh, Dr.Swati Zodpe, Dr.Harish Malpani and Dr. Dipika Jain MSc I Semester I practical I (Soil Microbiology) Practical handbook Published by My rays book publication centre, powered by International Journal of Microbial Science.

134. Ranjit Kumar, "Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners", SAGE Publications Ltd., 2011.

135. Wayne Goddard, Stuart Melville, "Research Methodology: An Introduction" JUTA and Company Ltd, 2004.

136. C.R. Kothari,"Research Methodology: Methods and Trends", New Age International, 2004.

137. S.D. Sharma, "Operational Research", Kedar Nath Ram Nath & Co., 1972.

138. B.L. Wadehra,"Law Relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyright Designs and Geographical Indications", Universal Law Publishing, 2014.

139. Donald Cooper, Pamela Schindler, "Business Research Methods", McGraw-Hill publication, 2005.

140. W.B. Hugo and A.D. Russel: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Blackwell Scientific publications, Oxford London N .K.Jain: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi

141. Chandrakanth Kokare. Pharmaceutical Microbiology experiments and techniques. Latest edition. Career Publications

142. Tortora, Funke, Case: Microbiology- An introduction, published by Pearson., 12th edition
143. Madigan, Bender, Buckley, Stahl. Brock Biology of microorganisms, 15th edition, published by Pearson

144. A textbook of Comprehensive Virology- Dr. N. S. Kulkarni, Dr. Shiva Aithal,Dr. R. D. Joshi published by Himalaya Publishing House

- 146. A textbook of Plant Pathology and Plant Pathogens John A.Lucas
- 147. Fundamentals of Plant Pathology- R.S. Mahrotra, Ashok Aggarwal
- 148. A textbook of Diseases of Crop Plants in India Rangaswami/Mahevevan
- 149. A textbook of Plant Disease Management R.S. Singh, 10^{th} Edition
- 150. A textbook of Essential Plant Pathology Gail L. Schumann, Cleora J.D'Arcy,2nd Edition
- 151. A textbook of Basics Plant Pathology Methods James B. Sinclair, Onkar Dev Dhingra, 2nd Edition
- 152. A textbook of Modern Plant Pathology H.C. Dube

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Faculty of Science

Tentative Scheme of Teaching, Learning Examination & Evaluation leading to Two years PG Degree Master of Science(Microbiology) following Three Yearsof UG Programme wef 2023-24 (Two years four semester master's degree programme –NEPv23 with Exit and Entry options M.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY Second Year Semester III

Sr.	Subject	Typeof	Subject			Teacl	hing & Lea	rning	Scheme		Duration	Examination & Evaluation scheme							
No		Course	Code		Teac	ching p	period		Credit		of Examin		Ma	ximum Ma	Minimum Passing		g		
				per week							Hours								
			L	Т	Р	Total	L/	Practical	Total		Theory		Practical		Total	Marks	Marks	Grade	
								Т				Theory	Theory	Internal	External	Marks	Internal	External	
												Internal	+ MCQ						
													External						
1	DSC-I.3 Recombinant	TH	3MC	3			3	3		3	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р
	DNA Technology &Bio		B1																
	nanotechnology																		
2	DSC-II.3 Microbial	TH	3MC	3			3	3		3	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р
	Technology -I		B2																
3	DSC III.3 Medical	TH	3MC	2			2	2		2	2	50		-	-	50	20		Р
	Microbiology &		B3																
	Immunology- I																		
4	DSE I.3Molecular Biology/	TH	3MC	4			4	4		4	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р
	DSEII.3Applicationsof		B4/3																
	Biotechnology/MOOC		MCB 4																
5	Lab V Microbial	Pr-	LABV			6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100	50)	Р
	technology &																		
	Recombinant DNA																		
	technology																		
6	Lab VI Clinical	Pr-	LAB			6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100	50)	Р
	Microbiology &		VI																
	Immunodiagnostics																		

7	Research Project		RP I		2	4	6	2	2	4				50	 50	25	Р
	Phase I																
8	Co Curricular Courses	Generic															
	: Health & wellness, Yoga	Opti															
	Educations, Sports and	onal			90Hrs cumulativestudy from Sem Ito Sem IV												
	Fitness, cultural activities,			90													
	NSS/NCC,			fı													
	Fine/Applied/ Visual/																
	Performing Arts During																
	Sem I, II, III																
	and IV																
-	Total									22					600		
						<u> </u>											
							Total m	arks	· 600 Tota	al minimi	ım and maxi	mum credi	$ts \cdot 22$				
							i otur in	iui Kb			in and maxi						

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Faculty of Science

Tentative Scheme of Teaching, Learning Examination & Evaluation leading to Two years PG Degree Master of Science(Microbiology) following Three Yearsof UG Programme wef 2023-24 (Two years four semester master's degree programme –NEPv23 with Exit and Entry options M.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY Second Year Semester IV

Sr	Subject	Type of	Subject		Т	eachi	ing & Lo	earnii	ng Scheme		Duration	Examination & Evaluation scheme								
.N 0		Course	Code	Teaching period per week					Credit		of Exam in Hours		Ma	aximum Ma	Minin	Minimum Passing				
				L	T			L/ T	Practical	Total		Theor v		Practical		Total Mark	Marks Intern	Marks External	Grade	
												Theory Internal	Theory + MCQ External	Internal	External	S	al	Externa		
1	DSC I.4 Microbial Technology-2	TH	4MCB 1	4			4	4		4	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р	
2	DSC II.4 Food & Dairy Microbiology	TH	4MCB 2	3			3	3		3	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р	
3	DSC III.4 Medical Microbiology & Immunology-2	TH	4MCB 3	4			4	4		4	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р	
4	DSEI.4 General & Clinical Virology/ DSEII.4 Bioinformatics/ MOOC	TH	4MCB 4/4M CB4	4			4	4		4	3	30	70	-	-	100	12	28	Р	
5	Lab VII Industrial, Food and Dairy Microbiology	Pr	LAB VII			6	6		3	3	6+6			50	50	100	50	i	Р	
6	Research Project Phase II		RP II		2	8	10	2	4	6	2			75	75	150		75	Р	
7	Co Curricular Courses : Health & wellness, Yoga Educations, Sports and Fitness, cultural activities, NSS/NCC,Fine/Applied/ Visual/Performing Arts During Sem I, II, III and IV	Generic Option al		90 Hrs cumulative study from Sem I to Sem IV																
	Total									24					1	650				
							Tota	al mar	rks : 650 7	Fotal m	inimum and	maximum	credits : 24	4						