

**SYLLABUS FOR UNDERGRADUATE
COURSE IN ZOOLOGY
(Bachelor of Science Examination)**



**UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

| Course Structure of U.G. Zoology Honours | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Semester | Course | Course Name | Credit | Total marks |
| Semester-I | AECC I | AECC I | 4 | 100 |
| | Core I (Theory) | Non-chordates I: Protista to Pseudocoelomates | 4 | 75 |
| | Core I (Practical) | Non-chordates I: Protista to Pseudocoelomates | 2 | 25 |
| | Core II (Theory) | Principles of Ecology | 4 | 75 |
| | Core II (Practical) | Principles of Ecology | 2 | 25 |
| | GE 1 (Theory) | GE 1 (Theory) | 4 | 75 |
| | GE I (Practical) | GE I (Practical) | 2 | 25 |
| Semester-II | AECC 2 | AECC 2 | 4 | 100 |
| | Core III (Theory) | Non chordates II: Coelomates | 4 | 75 |
| | Core III (Practical) | Non chordates II: Coelomates | 2 | 25 |
| | Core IV (Theory) | Cell biology | 4 | 75 |
| | Core IV (Practical) | Cell biology | 2 | 25 |
| | GE II (Theory) | GE II (Theory) | 4 | 75 |
| | GE II (Practical) | GE II (Practical) | 2 | 25 |
| Semester-III | Core V (Theory) | Diversity of Chordates | 4 | 75 |
| | Core V (Practical) | Diversity of Chordates | 2 | 25 |
| | Core VI (Theory) | Physiology: Controlling and Coordinating systems | 4 | 75 |
| | Core VI (Practical) | Physiology: Controlling and Coordinating systems | 2 | 25 |
| | Core VII (Theory) | Fundamentals of Biochemistry | 4 | 75 |
| | Core VII (Practical) | Fundamentals of Biochemistry | 2 | 25 |
| | SEC 1 | SEC 1 | 4 | 100 |
| | GE III (Theory) | GE III (Theory) | 4 | 75 |
| | GE III (Practical) | GE III (Practical) | 2 | 25 |
| Semester-IV | Core VIII (Theory) | Comparative anatomy of Vertebrates | 4 | 75 |
| | Core VIII | Comparative anatomy of | 2 | 25 |

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|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | (Practical) | Vertebrates | | |
| | Core IX (Theory) | Physiology: Life Sustaining Systems | 4 | 75 |
| | Core IX (Practical) | Physiology: Life Sustaining Systems | 2 | 25 |
| | Core X (Theory) | Biochemistry of Metabolic Processes | 4 | 75 |
| | Core X (Practical) | Biochemistry of Metabolic Processes | 2 | 25 |
| | SEC 2 | SEC 2 | 4 | 100 |
| | GE IV (Theory) | GE IV (Theory) | 4 | 75 |
| | GE IV (Practical) | GE IV (Practical) | 2 | 25 |
| Semester-V | Core XI (Theory) | Molecular Biology | 4 | 75 |
| | Core XI (Practical) | Molecular Biology | 2 | 25 |
| | Core XII (Theory) | Principles of Genetics | 4 | 75 |
| | Core XII (Practical) | Principles of Genetics | 2 | 25 |
| | DSE I (Theory) | DSE 1 | 4 | 75 |
| | DSE I (Practical) | DSE 1 | 2 | 25 |
| | DSE II (Theory) | DSE II | 4 | 75 |
| | DSE II (Practical) | DSE II | 2 | 25 |
| Semester-VI | Core XIII (Theory) | Developmental Biology | 4 | 75 |
| | Core XIII (Practical) | Developmental Biology | 2 | 25 |
| | Core XIV (Theory) | Evolutionary Biology | 4 | 75 |
| | Core XIV (Practical) | Evolutionary Biology | 2 | 25 |
| | DSE III (Theory) | DSE III | 4 | 75 |
| | DSE III (Practical) | DSE III | 2 | 25 |
| | DSE IV (Theory with Practical /Project) | Project/ Economic Zoology | 6 | 100 |
| Total | | | 148 | 2600 |

ZOOLOGY

HONOURS PAPERS:

Core course – 14 papers

Discipline Specific Elective – 4 papers (Out of 9 suggested papers)

Generic Elective for Non- Zoology students – 4 papers. In case University offers 2 subjects as GE, then papers 1 and 2 will be the GE paper.

Marks per paper - Midterm: 15 marks, End term: 60 marks (Theory) + 25 marks (Practical),

Total – 100 marks

Credit per paper – 6

Teaching hours per paper – 40 hours (theory) + 10 hours (practical)

*Add on courses and Value-added courses is also offered by the Department

| Course Code | Year | Course Name | Credit |
|-------------|------|---|--------|
| VA-01 | 2021 | Aquaculture (UG) | 2 |
| VA-02 | 2021 | Environmental Monitoring and Disaster Management (UG) | 2 |
| AO-01 | 2021 | Environmental Impact Assessment (UG) | 2 |

Core Paper I

Non-Chordates I: Protista to Pseudocoelomates

Objectives

- Understand the general characteristics of non-chordate groups of organisms.
- Acquire knowledge regarding classification of the taxa with examples.
- Develop an understanding of important phenomena associated with each taxon.
- Acquire skills in identifying representative species of groups studied.

Outcomes

- Utilize information to understand the differences of the groups studied.
- Develop skills in examining diversity of the taxa.

Unit 1: Protista, Parazoa, Metazoa and Porifera

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Study of Euglena, Amoeba. Life cycle and pathogenicity of Plasmodium vivax and Entamoeba histolytica. Locomotion and Reproduction in Protista. General characteristics and Classification up to classes, Canal system and spicules in sponges.

Unit 2: Cnidaria & Ctenophora

General characteristics and Classification up to classes, Metagenesis in Obelia, Polymorphism in Cnidaria, Corals and coral reefs. General characteristics and Evolutionary significance of Ctenophora.

Unit 3: Platyhelminthes

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Life cycle and pathogenicity of Fasciola hepatica and Taeniasolium.

Unit 4: Nematelminthes

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Life cycle, and pathogenicity of Ascarislumbricoides and Wuchereriabancrofti. Parasitic adaptations in helminthes

Note: Classification to be followed from “Barnes, R.D. (1982). Invertebrate Zoology, V Edition”

PRACTICAL

1. Study of whole mount of Euglena, Amoeba and Paramecium, Binary fission and Conjugation in Paramecium.
2. Examination of pond water collected from different places for diversity in protista.
3. Study of Sycon (T.S. and L.S.), Hyalonema, Euplectella, Spongilla.
4. Study of Obelia, Physalia, Millepora, Aurelia, Tubipora, Corallium, Alcyonium, Gorgonia, Metridium, Pennatula, Fungia, Meandrina, Madrepora.
5. One specimen/slide of any ctenophore.

6. Study of adult Fasciola hepatica, Taeniasolium and their life cycles (Slides/microphotographs).

7. Study of adult Ascarislumbricoides and its life stages (Slides/micro-photographs).

8. To submit a Project Report on any related topic on life cycles/coral/ coral reefs.

Note: Classification to be followed from “Ruppert and Barnes (2006)Invertebrate Zoology, 8th edition, Holt Saunders International Edition”

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kotpal RL; Modern Textbook of Zoology – Invertebrates; Rastogi Publications - Meerut; 2016 edition
2. Richard Busca, W. Moore, Stephen M. Shuster. Invertebrates; OUP USA; 3 edition (19 January 2016)

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Richard Fox , Robert D. Barnes, Edward E. Ruppert, Invertebrate Zoology: A Functional Evolutionary Approach, Brooks/Cole; 7th edition edition2003
2. Barrington, E.J.W.Invertebrate Structure and Functions. II Edition, E.L.B.S. and Nelson.
3. Hyman, L.H. Invertebrate Series (Recent edition)
4. Verma P. S. A Manual of Practical Zoology: Invertebrates. S Chand Publication
5. Parker JJ and WA Haswel Textbook of Zoology. Vol I and II

Core Paper II

Principles of Ecology

Objectives

- Understand the concept of an ecosystem, its attributes, factors and functioning; application of the same in Wildlife Conservation and Management.
- Learn about population attributes, growth patterns, strategies; regulation and interactions,
- To appraise learners regarding various community characteristics.
- Comprehend biological data, learn graphical representation of data, sampling techniques, grasp basic statistics.
- Acquire skills on plotting survivorship curves, quadrature method of determining population density, diversity indices, techniques of preservation and mounting of plankton, determination of ecological parameters.

Outcomes

- Utilize information to understand interrelations and working of an ecosystem.
- Demonstrate the ability to comprehend data, plot graphs, present data and apply basic statistics.

Unit 1: Ecosystem and Applied Ecology

Ecology: Autecology and synecology, Types of ecosystems with one example in detail, Food chain: Detritus and grazing food chains, Linear and Y-shaped food chains, Food web, Energy flow through the ecosystem, Ecological pyramids Nutrient and biogeochemical cycle with one example of Nitrogen cycle. Ecology in Wildlife Conservation and Management. Laws of limiting factors, Study of physical factors- (Light, temperature).

Unit 2: Population

Attributes of population: Density, natality, mortality, life tables, fecundity tables, survivorship curves, age ratio, sex ratio, dispersal and dispersion Exponential and logistic growth, equation and patterns, r and K strategies. Population regulation - density-dependent and independent factors, Population interactions, Gause's Principle with laboratory and field examples.

Unit 3: Community

Community characteristics: species richness, dominance, diversity, abundance, vertical stratification, Ecotone and edge effect; Ecological succession with one example. Theories pertaining to climax community.

Unit – 4: Biometry

Biological data, graphical representation of data (frequency polygon and histogram), sampling techniques, measures of central tendency (Mean, median and mode), Measures of dispersion (range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation), Hypothesis and hypothesis testing (Chi-square test, t- test)

PRACTICAL

1. Study of life tables and plotting of survivorship curves of different types from the hypothetical/real data provided.
2. Determination of population density in a natural/hypothetical community by quadrat method and calculation of Shannon-Weiner diversity index for the same community.
3. Study of an aquatic ecosystem: Phytoplankton and zooplankton collection, preservation and mounting, Measurement of temperature, turbidity/penetration of light, determination of pH, Dissolved Oxygen content (Winkler's method), BOD, COD, Free CO_2 , Hardness, TDS.
4. Report on a visit to National Park/Biodiversity Park/Wild life sanctuary.
5. Chi-square analysis using seeds/beads/Drosophila.
6. Problems on standard deviation.
7. Graphical representation of data (Frequency polygon and Histogram).

Text Book

1. Odum, E.P. and Barrett, G.W., (2018). Fundamentals of Ecology, 5th Edition
2. Smith and Smith, Elements of Ecology, Global Edition; Pearson Education India; ninth edition (14 May 2015)
3. Myra Samuels, J. Witmer, A. Schaffner, Statistics for the life sciences, Prentice Halls, Boston, 4th edition, 2012

Suggested Readings

1. Kormondy, (2017). Concepts of Ecology, Updated 4/e, Pearson
2. Colinvaux, P. A. (1993). Ecology. II Edition. Wiley, John and Sons, Inc. Krebs, C. J. (2001). Ecology. VI Edition. Benjamin Cummings.
3. Ricklefs, R.E., (2000). Ecology. 5th Edition. Chiron Press
4. Dash M.C., Fundamentals of Ecology. Mc GrawHill
5. Smith TM and Smith RL, Elements of Ecology, 8th Edition, Pearson education INC,

USA

6. Miller, G.T. and Spoolman, S.E. (2017) Environmental Science, 14th Edition. Cengage Publication, New Delhi.
7. Odum, E.P. and Barrett, G.W., (2018). Fundamentals of Ecology, 5th Edition. Cengage Publication, New Delhi
8. Cengage Publication, New Delhi
9. Web site: <https://www.cbd.int/>
10. Baneerjee Pranab Kumar, Introduction to biostatistics, S Chand & Company; 3rd Rev. Edn. 2006 edition
11. Chainy GBN, Mishra G, MohantyPK, 2004, Basic Biostatistics, Kalyani Publisher

Core Paper III

Non- Chordates II: Coelomates

Objective

- Illustrate phylogenic distribution of lower groups of Non-chordates.
- Understand elaboration of coelomic evolution and metamerism on Coelomates with their classification up to their class and excretion system in Annelidans.
- Recognize insect vision, respiration and metamorphosis in Arthropoda with reference to Termites and in evolutionary significance of Onychophora with general characteristics.
- Obtain an over view of the general features, respiration of Gastropodan evolution, and mechanism of torsion and significance of larval life stages.
- Acquire knowledge on general characters and classification of Echinoderms and their affinities with Chordates.

Outcome

- Develops skills in elaborating the general features and evolutionary significance of the coelomate from Annelidans to Echinoderms.
- Impactful visual understanding and enables the students to correlate the evolutionary significance of each organism on the phylogenetic tree.
- Study on various general features and characteristics of body symmetry and arrangement with various vision types, excretory systems and developmental stage give a strong fundamental understanding on the subject on Coelomates.

Unit 1: Coelomates and Annelids

Evolution of coelom and metamerism. General characteristics and Classification up to classes; Excretion in Annelida.

Unit 2: Arthropoda and Onychophora

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Vision and Respiration in Arthropoda. Metamorphosis in Insects. Social life in bees and termites. Onychophora: General characteristics and Evolutionary significance.

Unit 3: Mollusca

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Respiration in Mollusca. Torsion and detorsion in Gastropoda. Evolutionary significance of trochophore larva.

Unit 4: Echinodermata

General characteristics and Classification up to classes. Water-vascular system in Asteroidea, Larval forms in Echinodermata, Affinities with Chordates.

Note: Classification to be followed from “Ruppert and Barnes (2006) Invertebrate Zoology, 8th edition, Holt Saunders International Edition”

PRACTICAL

1. Study of following specimens:
2. Annelids - Aphrodite, Nereis, Heteronereis, Sabella, Serpula, Chaetopterus, Pheretima, Hirudinaria
3. Arthropods – Tachypleus, Carinoscorpious, Palamnaeus, Palaemon, Daphnia, Balanus, Sacculina, Cancer, Eupagurus, Scolopendra, Julus, Bombyx, Periplaneta, termites and honey bees
4. Onychophora – Peripatus
5. Molluscs - Chiton, Dentalium, Pila, Doris, Helix, Unio, Ostrea, Pinctada, Sepia, Octopus, Nautilus
6. Echinodermates - Pentaceros/Asterias, Ophiura, Clypeaster, Echinus, Cucumaria and Antedon
7. Study of digestive system, nephridia of earthworm (Virtual).
8. T.S. through pharynx, gizzard, and typhlosolar intestine of earthworm.
9. Mount of mouth parts and dissection of digestive system and nervous system of Periplaneta.
10. To submit a Project Report on any related topic to larval forms (crustacean, mollusc and echinoderm)

Text Books

1. Kotpal RL (2014) Text book of Zoology, Invertebrate, Rastogi Publication
2. Jordan and Verma PS (2009) Invertebrate Zoology. S Chand publication.

Suggested Readings

1. Barrington, E.J.W. (1979). Invertebrate Structure and Functions. II Edition, E.L.B.S. and Nelson.
2. Barnes, R.S.K., Calow, P., Olive, P. J. W., Golding, D.W. and Spicer, J.I. (2002). The Invertebrates: A New Synthesis, III Edition, Blackwell Science
3. Verma P S. (2010) A Manual of Practical Zoology: Non-chordates. S Chand Publication

Core Paper IV

Cell biology

Objectives

- Introducing prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and their features, ultrastructure of plasma membrane and mechanism of transport of molecules across plasma membrane.
- To know the structure, function and properties of endomembrane & cytoskeletal network system and cell organelles.
- To understand the importance of mitochondria in aerobes, the role of mitochondrial electron transport chain, oxidative phosphorylation & mechanism of ATP synthesis.
- To study the structure and packaging of chromosome in nucleus, behaviour of chromosome during cell division, cell cycle and its regulation.

Outcomes

- Understanding the difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and the mechanism of transportation across their membrane system.
- Accumulating the knowledge and understanding on the role of cytoskeleton in maintaining structural frame work, cell motility and movement of cell organelles.
- Deciphering the knowledge and revealing the involvement of mitochondria in cellular respiration and energy production.

- Obtaining knowledge on structure and function of nucleus, cell division and regulation of cell cycle.

Unit 1: Overview of cells and plasma membrane

Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells, Virus, Viroids, Mycoplasma, Prions, Various models of plasma membranestructure. Transport across membranes: Active and Passive transport, Facilitated transport. Cell junctions: Tight junctions, Desmosomes, Gap junctions.

Unit 2: Cytoskeleton & Endomembrane System

Structure and Functions: Microtubules, Microfilaments and Intermediate filaments; Structure and Functions: Endoplasmic Reticulum, Golgi apparatus, Lysosomes.

Unit 3: Mitochondria and Peroxisomes

Mitochondria: Structure, Semi-autonomous nature, Endosymbiotic hypothesis; Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain, Chemi-osmotic hypothesis. Peroxisomes.

Unit 4: Nucleus, Cell Division and Cell signalling

Structure of Nucleus: Nuclear envelope, Nuclear pore complex, Nucleolus; Chromatin: Euchromatin and Hetrochromatin and packaging (nucleosome); Mitosis, Meiosis, Cell cycle and its regulation; GPCR and Role of second messenger (cAMP)

Practical

1. Preparation of temporary stained squash of onion root tip to study various stages of mitosis.
2. Study of various stages of meiosis.
3. Preparation of permanent slide to show the presence of Barr body in human female blood cells/cheek cells.
4. Preparation of permanent slide to demonstrate:
 - i. DNA by Feulgen reaction
 - ii. DNA and RNA by MGP
 - iii. Mucopolysaccharides by PAS reaction
 - iv. Proteins by Mercuric bromophenol blue/Fast Green
5. Demonstration of osmosis (RBC/ Egg etc.).

Text Books

1. Karp, G. (2010). Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. VI Edition. John Wiley and Sons. Inc.
2. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. (2006). Cell and Molecular Biology. VIII Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.
3. S Harisha (2007) Biotechnology procedures and experiments handbook., Infinity Science Press, Hingham

Suggested Readings

1. Bruce Albert, Bray Dennis, Levis Julian, Raff Martin, Roberts Keith and Watson James (2008). Molecular Biology of the Cell, V Edition, Garland publishing Inc., New York and London.
2. Becker, W.M., Kleinsmith, L.J., Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. (2009). The World of the Cell. VII Edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.
3. Suvarna S, Lyton C, Bancroft JD (2013) Theory and practice of histological techniques, Churchill Livingstone, Elsevier, UK
4. Cooper, G.M. and Hausman, R.E. (2009). The Cell: A Molecular Approach. V

Core Paper V

Diversity and distribution of Chordates

Objectives

- This paper is aimed at introducing the students about the salient features, diversity and distribution of all Vertebrates.
- To know the evolution of aquatic, amphibious and terrestrial vertebrates.
- To understand the importance of distribution of vertebrates in different realms.

Outcomes

- Understanding the origin, larval forms, distribution and adaptation of different vertebrates.
- Accumulating the knowledge and understanding on the classification, affinities and comparative anatomy of different vertebrates and their evolutionary significance.
- Learning the mechanism of flight and aquatic adaptations in birds and mammals.
- Obtaining knowledge pertaining to the distribution of animals particularly vertebrates in different realms.

Unit 1: Protochordates and Origin of Chordates

Protochordata: General characteristics of Hemichordata, Urochordata and Cephalochordata; Study of larval forms in protochordates; Retrogressive metamorphosis in Urochordata. General characteristics and outline classification Chordata. Dipleurula concept and the Echinoderm theory of origin of chordates.

Unit 2: Agnatha, Pisces & Amphibia

General characteristics of Agnatha: General characteristics and classification of cyclostomes up to class Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes: classification up to order, Migration, Parental care in fishes, Accessory respiratory organs in pisces, Evolutionary significance of Dipnoi. Amphibian: Origin of Tetrapoda (Evolution of terrestrial ectotherms); General characteristics and

classification up to order. Parental care in Amphibia.

Unit 3: Reptilia & Aves

General characteristics and classification up to order in reptiles; Affinities of Sphenodon; Poison apparatus and Biting mechanism in snakes. General characteristics and classification up to order in Aves Archaeopteryx - a connecting link; Flight adaptations and Migration in birds.

Unit 4: Mammals & Zoogeography

General characters and classification up to order; Affinities of Prototheria; Adaptive radiation with reference to locomotory appendages. Zoogeographical realms, Theories pertaining to distribution of animals, Plate tectonic and Continental drift theory, distribution of vertebrates in different realms.

PRACTICAL

1. Protochordata: Balanoglossus, Herdmania, Branchiostoma, Colonial Urochordata, Sections of Balanoglossus through proboscis and branchio-genital regions, Sections of Amphioxus through pharyngeal, intestinal and caudal regions. Permanent slides of Herdmania spicules.
2. Agnatha: Petromyzon and Myxine.
3. Fishes: Scoliodon, Sphyrna, Pristis, Torpedo, Chimaera, Mystus, Heteropneustes, Labeo, Exocoetus, Echeuis, Anguilla, Hippocampus, Tetrodon/ Diodon, Anabas, Flat fish.
4. Amphibia: Ichthyophis/Ureotyphlus, Necturus, Bufo, Hyla, Alytes, Salamander.
5. Reptilia: Chelone, Trionyx, Hemidactylus, Varanus, Uromastix, Chamaeleon, Ophiosaurus, Draco, Bungarus, Vipera, Naja, Hydrophis, Zamenis, Crocodylus Key for Identification of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes
6. Aves: Study of six common birds from different orders. Types of beaks and claws. Study of feathers.
7. Mammalia: Sorex, Bat (Insectivorous and Frugivorous), Funambulus, Loris, Herpestes, Erinaceus.
8. Power point presentation on study of any two animals from two different classes by students. Submission of album of local species.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kotpal RL; Modern Textbook of Zoology –Vertebrates; Rastogi Publications - Meerut; 2016 edition
2. Young, J. Z. (2004). The Life of Vertebrates. III Edition. Oxford University Press.
3. Tiwari SK (2006) Fundamentals of World Zoogeography, Sarup & Sons

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Pough H. Vertebrate life, VIII Edition, 2007 Pearson International.
2. Hall B.K. and Hallgrimsson B. (2008). Strickberger's Evolution. IV Edition. Jones and Bartlett Publishers Inc.
3. Hickman CP, Roberts LS, Keen S, Larson A, I'Anson H, Isenhour DJ Integrated Principle of Zoology, 14th edition, 2008, McGrawHill publication
4. Verma PS and Srivastava PC. (2011) Advanced Practical Zoology. S Chand Publication.

Core Paper VI

Physiology: Controlling and Coordinating Systems

Objectives

- Develop an understanding of tissues and tissue systems with clarity on types and functions of each.
- Acquire knowledge on the muscle and nervous system with clarity on their specific physiological significance.
- Gain insights on the histology of reproductive structures, their physiology, methods of contraception and hormones.
- Obtain information on endocrine system, knowledge on histology of endocrine glands, their hormones, and understand the mechanism of action.

Outcomes

- Acquire skills in differentiating tissues based on their structure and functions.
- Gain insights on the controlling and coordinating systems of the body.

Unit 1: Tissues & Tissue system

Structure, location, classification and functions of epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue and nervous tissue. Structure and types of bones and cartilages, Ossification, bone growth and resorption.

Unit 2: Muscle & Nervous System

Histology of different types of muscle; Ultra structure of skeletal muscle; Molecular and chemical basis of muscle contraction. Structure of neuron, resting membrane potential, Origin of action potential and its propagation across the myelinated and unmyelinated nerve fibers; Types of synapse, Synaptic transmission and, Neuromuscular junction; Reflex action and its types - reflex arc; Physiology of hearing and vision.

Unit 3: Reproductive System

Histology of testis and ovary; Physiology of male and female reproduction; Hypothalamus-Pituitary & Gonadal axis. Puberty, Ovarian Cycle, Methods of contraception in male and female, Placental hormones.

Unit 4: Endocrine System

Histology of endocrine glands – Hypothalamus (Neuroendocrine gland) pineal, pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal; hormones secreted by them and their mechanism of action; Classification of hormones and mechanism of hormone action, (steroidal and non-steroidal hormones).

PRACTICAL

1. Demonstration of the unconditioned reflex action (Deep tendon reflex such as knee jerk reflex).
2. Study of permanent slides- Squamous epithelium, Striated muscle fibres and nerve cells.
3. Study of permanent slides-Pancreas, Testis, Ovary, Adrenal, Thyroid and Parathyroid.
4. Microtomy: Preparation of permanent slides/photographs/computer models of any five types of mammalian (Goat/rat,etc) tissues

TEXT BOOKS

1. Marieb EN and Hoehn K, Human Physiology,(2013), 9th edition, Pearson Education, USA.
2. Endocrinology, Hadley ME and Levine JE (2009), Pearson Education India; 6 edition
3. Textbook of Medical Physiology, Guyton & Hall, Elsevier, 12th edition, 2016

SUGGESTED BOOKS

1. Victor P. Eroschenko. (2008). diFiore's Atlas of Histology with Functional correlations. XII Edition., Lippincott W. & Wilkins
2. Martini F H, Nath J L and Bartholomew E F.(2015) Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology. Pearson Education Publication,
3. Guyton, A.C. & Hall, J.E. (2006). Textbook of Medical Physiology. XI Edition. Herculourt Asia PTE Ltd. /W.B.Saunders Company.
4. Tortora, G.J. & Grabowski, S. (2006). Principles of Anatomy & Physiology. XI Edition John Wiley & sons.

Core Paper VII

Fundamentals of Biochemistry

Objectives:

- This paper is designed to give the fundamentals of biochemistry and biological macromolecules like protein, lipid, carbohydrates and nucleic acids.
- To provide the structure, classification and properties of proteins, lipids & nucleic acids and their biological significance.
- To the bonds involved in stabilizing protein structure, its level of organization.
- To know the nomenclature, classification and mechanism of enzyme action, regulation and its kinetics.

Outcomes:

- Explaining the Structural features and biological importance of different class of carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids.
- Providing the knowledge and understanding on types of amino acids and its polymeric form.
- Learning the structure and pairing of nucleotides, denaturation and denaturation kinetics of DNA.
- Obtaining knowledge on enzymes and isoenzymes, specificity and inhibition, derivation of Michaelis-Menten equation and significance.

Unit 1: Carbohydrates & Lipids

Structure and Biological importance: Monosaccharides, Disaccharides, Polysaccharides and Glycoconjugates; Structure and Significance: Physiologically important saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, Tri-acylglycerols, Phospholipids, Glycolipids, Steroids.

Unit 2: Proteins

Amino acids: Structure, Classification and General properties of α -amino acids; Physiological importance of essential and non-essential α -amino acids.

Proteins: Bonds stabilizing protein structure; Levels of organization in proteins; Renaturation, Denaturation; Introduction to simple and conjugate proteins

Immunoglobulins: Basic Structure, Classes and Function, Antigenic Determinants.

Unit 3: Nucleic Acids

Structure: Purines and pyrimidines, Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Nucleic acids Cot Curves: Base pairing, Denaturation and Renaturation of DNA, Types of DNA and RNA, Complementarity of DNA, Hypo-Hyperchromaticity of DNA.

Unit 4: Enzymes

Nomenclature and classification; Cofactors; Specificity of enzyme action; Isozymes; Mechanism of enzyme action; Enzyme kinetics; Factors affecting rate of enzyme-catalyzed reactions; Derivation of Michaelis-Menten equation, Concept of K_m and V_{max} , Lineweaver- Burk plot; Multi-substrate reactions; Enzyme inhibition; Allosteric enzymes and their kinetics; Regulation of enzyme action.

PRACTICAL

1. Qualitative tests of functional groups in carbohydrates, proteins and lipids.
2. Paper chromatography of amino acids.
3. Action of salivary amylase under optimum conditions.
4. Effect of pH, temperature and inhibitors on the action of salivary amylase./Urease/acid or alkaline phosphatase
5. Demonstration of proteins separation by SDS-PAGE.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Satyanarayan and Chakrapani , (2017) Biochemistry, Elsevier; Fifth edition
2. Cox, M.M and Nelson, D.L. (2008). Lehninger's Principles of Biochemistry, V Edition, W.H. Freeman and Co., New York.
3. Jeremy M. Berg, Lubert Stryer, John L. Tymoczko, Gregory J. Gatto, Biochemistry, 8th edition, 2015.
4. Victor W., Rodwell, David A., Bender, Kathleen M., Botham, Peter J., Kennelly, P. Anthony, Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, 31st edition.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Murray, R.K., Bender, D.A., Botham, K.M., Kennelly, P.J., Rodwell, V.W. and Well, P.A. (2009). Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, XXVIII Edition, International Edition, The McGraw- Hill Companies Inc.
2. Watson, J.D., Baker, T.A., Bell, S.P., Gann, A., Levine, M. and Losick, R. (2008). Molecular Biology of the Gene, VI Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, Pearson Publication.
3. Hames, B.D. and Hooper, N.M. (2000). Instant Notes in Biochemistry, II Edition, BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd., U.K.
4. Devasena T. (2010). Enzymology Oxford University Press; 1 edition
5. Berg, J.M., Tymoczko, J.L. and Stryer, L. (2007). Biochemistry, VI Edition, W.H. Freeman and Co., New York.

Core Paper VIII

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates

Objective

- Understand anatomical significance of various body physiologies in vertebrate animals.
- Comprehend structure, function and various derivatives of Integumentary and Skeletal system.
- Know the anatomical features of digestive and respiratory system of vertebrates.
- Recognize differences in circulatory and urinogenital system and its functional variation.
- Develop an understanding of anatomical structure of brain and nervous system along with various sense organs in vertebrates.

Outcome

- The study content of this paper gives the learner a detailed overview of the anatomical resemblance among the vertebrate animals from lower order to higher order across their evolution.

- It also gives a detailed illustration of cellular development various organ systems in vertebrate and linear progression of cellular derivative during organogenesis.
- Study with anatomical features of various organs in vertebrates give a visual imprint to understand the process of linear and vertical cellular evolutionary processes.

Unit 1: Integumentary & Skeletal System

Structure, functions and derivatives of integument (Scale, claw, nail, hair, feather and dentition). Axial and appendicular skeleton, Jaw suspensorium, Visceral arches.

Unit 2: Digestive & Respiratory System

Alimentary canal and associated glands; Respiration through Skin, gills, lungs and air sacs; Accessory respiratory organs.

Unit 3: Circulatory and Urinogenital system

General plan of circulation, evolution of heart and aortic arches; Succession of kidney, Evolution of urinogenital ducts, Types of mammalian uteri.

Unit 4: Nervous System & Sense Organs

Comparative account of brain; Nervous system, Spinal cord, Cranial nerves in mammals. Classification of receptors: Brief account of visual and auditory receptors in man. Chemo and mechano receptors

PRACTICAL

1. Study of placoid, cycloid and ctenoid scales through permanent slides/photographs
2. Disarticulated skeleton of Frog, Varanus, Fowl, Rabbit.
3. Carapace and plastron of turtle /tortoise (Photographs, charts etc).
4. Mammalian skulls: One herbivorous and one carnivorous animal.
5. Study of structure of any two organs (heart, lung, kidney, eye and ear) from video recording (may be included if dissection not permitted).
6. Project on skeletal modifications in vertebrates (may be included if dissection not permitted).

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kardong, K.V. (2005) Vertebrates' Comparative Anatomy, Function and Evolution. IV Edition. McGraw-Hill Higher Education
2. Kent, G.C. and Carr R.K. (2000). Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrates. IX Edition. The McGraw-Hill Companies
3. R. K. Saxena and Sumitra Saxena (2016). Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates 2nd edition.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Hilderbrand, M and Gaslow G.E. Analysis of Vertebrate tructure, John Wiley and Sons
2. Walter, H.E. and Sayles, L.P; Biology of Vertebrates, Khosla Publishing House

Core Paper IX

Physiology: Life Sustaining Systems

Course objectives

- Study of critical physiological processes of digestion, respiration, haemostasis, haemopoiesis, blood grouping systems; Coronary circulation; conduction of cardiac impulses Cardiac cycle; output regulation, Frank-Starling Law of the heart, nervous and chemical regulation of heart rate. Electrocardiogram, Blood pressure and its regulation and excretion.
- Understand anatomical attributes of mammalian heart; conducting, myocardial fibers and blood components.
- Learn and develop an understanding of vital life-sustaining physiological processes.

Course outcomes

- Appraise the significance of anatomical structures and physiological events.
- Apply information to understand the functioning of organisms.
- Demonstrate the ability to appreciate the occurrence of physiological actions.
- Understand interrelationships of life processes.
- Acquire practical skills in identifying different organs, and perform laboratory work based on theoretical applications

Unit 1: Physiology of Digestion

Structural organization and functions of gastrointestinal tract and associated glands; Mechanical and chemical digestion of food; Absorptions of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, water, minerals and vitamins; Hormonal control of secretion of enzymes in Gastrointestinal tract.

Unit 2: Physiology of Respiration

Histology of trachea and lung; Mechanism of respiration, Pulmonary ventilation; Respiratory volumes and capacities; Transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide in blood; Respiratory pigments, Dissociation curves and the factors influencing it; Carbon monoxide poisoning; Control of respiration.

Unit 3: Renal Physiology and Blood

Structure of kidney and its functional unit; Mechanism of urine formation; Regulation of water balance; Regulation of acid-base balance. Components of blood and their functions; Structure and functions of haemoglobin haemostasis: Haemopoiesis, Blood clotting system, Blood groups: Rh factor, ABO and MN.

Unit 4: Physiology of Heart

Structure of mammalian heart; Coronary circulation; Structure and working of conducting myocardial fibers. Origin and conduction of cardiac impulses Cardiac cycle; Cardiac output and

its regulation, Frank-Starling Law of the heart, nervous and chemical regulation of heart rate. Electrocardiogram, Blood pressure and its regulation.

PRACTICAL

1. Determination of ABO Blood group
2. Enumeration of red blood cells and white blood cells using haemocytometer
3. Estimation of haemoglobin using Sahli's haemoglobinometer
4. Preparation of haemin and haemochromogen crystals
5. Recording of blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer
6. Examination of sections of mammalian slides: oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, ileum, rectum liver, trachea, lung, kidney.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Marieb E.N. and Hoehn K.N. (2009) Human Physiology. Pearson Education Publication , 9th edition
2. Tortora, G.J. & Grabowski, S. (2006). Principles of Anatomy & Physiology. XI Edition John Wiley & sons.
3. Guyton & Hall, (2016) Textbook of Medical Physiology. Elsevier, 12th edition,

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Victor P. Eroschenko. (2008). diFiore's Atlas of Histology with Functional correlations. XII Edition. Lippincott W. & Wilkins.
2. Vander A Sherman J. and Luciano D. (2014). Vander's Human Physiology: The Mechanism of Body Function. XIII Edition, McGraw Hills.
3. Moyes C.D., Schulte PM (2016), Principles of physiology, 2nd edition, Pearson education, 3rd.
4. Guyton, A.C. & Hall, J.E. (2006). Textbook of Medical Physiology. XI Edition. Herculourt Asia PTE Ltd. W.B. Saunders Company.

Core Paper X

Biochemistry of Metabolic Processes

Objectives

- Introducing the students about the catabolism and anabolism, regulatory mechanisms of intermediary metabolism.
- To learn the processes related to carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism.
- To obtain knowledge on redox regulation and electron transport system.

Outcomes

- Providing the overall knowledge and understanding on metabolic processes, compartmentalization of metabolic pathways and shuttle systems.

- Gaining knowledge on carbohydrate metabolism related processes such as glycolysis, TCA cycle, gluconeogenesis, glycogenolysis, etc.
- Clarifying the students on lipid and protein metabolism by giving the idea about β -oxidation fatty acids, catabolism of amino acids, etc.
- Understanding on mitochondrial respiratory chain and oxidative phosphorylation.

Unit 1: Overview of Metabolism

Catabolism vs Anabolism, Stages of catabolism, Compartmentalization of metabolic pathways, Shuttle systems and membrane transporters; ATP as "Energy Currency of cell"; coupled reactions; Use of reducing equivalents and cofactors; Intermediary metabolism and regulatory mechanisms.

Unit 2: Carbohydrate Metabolism

Sequence of reactions and regulation of glycolysis, Citric acid cycle, Phosphate pentose pathway, Gluconeogenesis, Glycogenolysis and Glycogenesis.

Unit 3: Lipid and protein Metabolism

β -oxidation and omega -oxidation of saturated fatty acids with even and odd number of carbon atoms; Biosynthesis of palmitic acid; Ketogenesis
Catabolism of amino acids: Transamination, Deamination, Urea cycle; Fate of C-skeleton of Glucogenic and Ketogenic amino acids.

Unit 4: Oxidative Phosphorylation

Redox systems; Review of mitochondrial respiratory chain, Inhibitors and un-couplers of Electron Transport System

PRACTICAL

1. Estimation of total protein in given solutions
2. Detection of SGOT and SGPT or GST and GSH in serum/ tissue
3. To study the enzymatic activity of Trypsin/ Lipase.
4. To perform the Acid and Alkaline phosphatase assay from serum/ tissue.
5. Dry Lab (Virtual): To trace the labelled C atoms of Acetyl-CoA till they evolve as CO₂ in the TCA cycle.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Satyanarayan and Chakrapani , (2017) Biochemistry, Elsevier; Fifth edition.
2. Cox, M.M and Nelson, D.L. (2008). Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, V Edition, W.H. Freeman and Co., New York.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Murray, R.K., Bender, D.A., Botham, K.M., Kennelly, P.J., Rodwell, V.W. and Well, P.A. (2009). Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, XXVIII Edition, International Edition, The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc.
2. Berg, J.M., Tymoczko, J.L. and Stryer, L. (2007). Biochemistry, VI Edition, W.H. Freeman and Co., New York.
3. Hames, B.D. and Hooper, N.M. (2000). Instant Notes in Biochemistry, II Edition, BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd., U.K.

Core Paper XI

Molecular Biology

Objectives

- Introducing the structural features of DNA, different forms of DNA & their properties, and types of RNA.
- To study the basic mechanism of DNA replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, replication of telomere and mismatch repair during replication.
- To learn the mechanism of transcription, deciphering genetic code & process of translation in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
- To acquire concepts on the essential modifications during Post transcriptional phase in eukaryotic RNA.
- To understanding the mechanism and regulation of genes in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Role of activators, repressors and enhancers in the expression of genes. RNA interference elements and its role in gene silencing.

Outcomes

- Recollecting the basic features of Watson - Crick Model of DNA, RNA types and their functions.
- Updating the knowledge on the process of DNA replication, transcription & translation and their post-processing regulatory mechanisms.
- To learn the mechanism of transcription, deciphering genetic code & process of translation in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
- Understanding the regulatory machineries of expression genes and role of RNA interference elements in expressing the genes.

Unit 1: Nucleic Acids, DNA Replication & Repair

Salient features of DNA and RNA. Watson and Crick model of DNA. DNA Replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, mechanism of DNA replication, Semi-conservative, bidirectional and semi-discontinuous replication, RNA priming, Replication of circular and linear ds- DNA, replication of telomeres. Pyrimidine dimerization and mismatch repair.

Unit 2: Transcription & Translation

RNA polymerase and transcription Unit, mechanism of transcription in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, synthesis of rRNA and mRNA, transcription factors and regulation of transcription. Genetic code, Degeneracy of the genetic code and Wobble Hypothesis; Process of protein synthesis in prokaryotes: Ribosome structure and assembly in prokaryotes, fidelity of protein synthesis, aminoacyl tRNA synthetases and charging of tRNA; Proteins involved in initiation, elongation and termination of polypeptide chain; Inhibitors of protein synthesis; Difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic translation.

Unit 3: Post Transcriptional Modifications and Processing of Eukaryotic RNA

Structure of globin mRNA; Split genes: concept of introns and exons, splicing mechanism, alternative splicing, exon shuffling, and RNA editing, Processing of tRNA.

Unit 4: Gene Regulation & Regulatory RNAs

Transcription regulation in prokaryotes: Principles of transcriptional regulation with examples from lac operon and trp operon; Transcription regulation in eukaryotes: Activators, repressors, enhancers, silencer elements; Gene silencing, RNA interference, miRNA, siRNA.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of Polytene chromosomes from Chironomous / Drosophila larvae
2. Preparation of liquid culture medium (LB) and raise culture of E. coli
3. Estimation of the growth kinetics of E. coli by turbidity method
4. Preparation of solid culture medium (LB) and growth of E. coli by spreading and streaking
5. Quantitative estimation of salmon sperm/calf thymus DNA using colorimeter (Diphenylamine reagent) or spectrophotometer ($A_{260\text{nm}}$ measurement)
6. Quantitative estimation of RNA using Orcinol reaction
7. Study and interpretation of electron micrographs/ photograph showing
(a) DNA replication, (b) Transcription and (c) Split genes.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Karp, G. (2010) Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. VI Edition. John Wiley and Sons. Inc.
2. Lewin B. (2013). Gene XI, Jones and Bartlett.
3. De Robertis E.D.P. (2017) Cell and Molecular Biology 8Ed.
4. Arnold Berk, Chris A. Kaiser, Harvey Lodish, Angelika Amon, Hidde Ploegh, Anthony Bretscher, Monty Krieger Kelsey C. Martin(2016) Molecular Cell Biology. 8th edition.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Becker, W.M., Kleinsmith, L.J., Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. (2009). The World of the Cell. VII Edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.
2. Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, Peter Walter: Molecular Biology of the Cell, IV Edition.
3. Cooper G. M. and Robert E. Hausman R. E. The Cell: A Molecular Approach, V Edition, ASM Press and Sinauer Associates.
4. McLennan A., Bates A., Turner, P. and White M. (2015). Molecular Biology IV Edition. GS, Taylor and Francis Group, New York and London.

Core Paper XII

Principles of Genetics

Objectives

- This paper is designed to give the basic principle of genetics, linkage and crossing over.
- To provide the mechanism of sex determination and extra-chromosomal inheritance.
- To learn the process of DNA recombination, transposons and transposable elements.

Outcomes

- Explaining the fundamentals of Mendelian and non-Mendelian genetics, chromosomal mapping and interaction of genes.
- Providing the knowledge and understanding on linkage, crossing over, sex determination and role of extra-chromosomal inheritance.
- Obtaining knowledge on chromosomal aberration, cause and consequences of mutations.

Unit 1: Mendelian Genetics, Linkage, Crossing Over and Chromosomal Mapping

Principles of inheritance, Incomplete dominance and co-dominance, Multiple alleles, Lethal alleles, Epistasis, Pleiotropy, Sex-linked, sex-influenced and sex-limited characters inheritance. Polygenic inheritance with suitable examples; simple numericals based on it. Linkage and crossing over, Cytological basis of crossing over, Molecular mechanisms of crossing over including models of recombination, Recombination frequency as a measure of linkage intensity, Two factor and three factor crosses, Interference and coincidence, Somatic cell hybridization.

Unit 2: Mutations

Types of gene mutations (Classification), Types of chromosomal aberrations (Classification, figures and with one suitable example of each), Molecular basis of mutations in relation to UV light and chemical mutagens; Detection of mutations: CLB method, attached X method.

Unit 3: Sex Determination & Extra-chromosomal Inheritance

Chromosomal mechanisms of sex determination in *Drosophila* and Man; Criteria for extra-

chromosomal inheritance, Antibiotic resistance in Chlamydomonas, Mitochondrial mutations in Saccharomyces, Infective heredity in Paramecium and Maternal effects.

Unit 4: Recombination in Bacteria and Viruses & Transposable Genetic Elements

Conjugation, Transformation, Transduction, Complementation test in Bacteriophage. Transposons in bacteria, Ac-Ds elements in maize and P elements in Drosophila, Transposons in human.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of Mendelian laws and gene interactions.
2. Linkage maps based on data from conjugation, transformation and transduction.
3. Linkage maps based on data from Drosophila crosses.
4. Study of human karyotype (normal and abnormal).
5. Pedigree analysis of some human inherited traits.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Benjamin Pierce, (2015) Genetics- A Conceptual Approach, 5th edition, WH Freeman publication
2. Klug, W.S., Cummings, M.R., Spencer, C.A. (2012). Concepts of Genetics. X Edition.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Benjamin Cummings. Russell, P. J. (2009). Genetics- A Molecular Approach.III Edition.
2. Snustad, D.P., Simmons, M.J. (2009). Principles of Genetics. V Edition. John Wiley and Sons Inc.
3. Griffiths, A.J.F., Wessler, S.R., Lewontin, R.C. and Carroll, S.B.Introduction to Genetic Analysis. IX Edition. W. H. Freeman and Co.
4. Fletcher H. and Hickey I. (2015). Genetics. IV Edition. GS, Taylor and Francis Group, New York and London.

Core Paper XIII

Developmental Biology

Objectives

- To study the doctrines early theories of Developmental biology, and understanding the pattern of growth, development and differentiation following standard model organisms.
- To know the basic concept and processes of gametogenesis, mechanism of fertilization, types of eggs and the patterns of cleavage.

- To understand the process of morphogenesis, organizer concept, mechanism of regeneration, apoptosis and aging.
- To demonstrate in vitro fertilization, embryo transfer and embryo sexing techniques and their applications in developmental biology and animal husbandry.
- To reveal the role of embryonic stem cell in development, genetic errors of human development, inborn errors of nuclear RNA processing and inborn errors of translation and impact of teratogens on development.
- To know the basic animal cell culture technique and its maintenance, design and layout of culture room, Sterilization, cryopreservation cultured cells.

Outcomes

1. Introducing the importance of model organisms for the study of developmental biology and understanding the process of gametogenesis, fertilization, cleavage patterns etc.
2. Obtaining the knowledge on the process of regeneration, apoptosis and aging.
3. Revealing the techniques of in vitro fertilization and medical applications.
4. Studying the causes and consequences of genetic errors of human development, inborn errors at transcriptional and translational levels and impact of teratogens on embryonic development.

Unit 1: Introduction to Developmental Biology, Gametogenesis & Fertilization

Historical perspective and basic concepts: Phases of development, Cell-Cell interaction, Pattern formation, Differentiation and growth, Differential gene expression, Cytoplasmic determinants and asymmetric cell division. Gametogenesis, Spermatogenesis, Oogenesis; Types of eggs, Egg membranes; Fertilization (External and Internal): Changes in gametes, Blocks to polyspermy.

Unit 2: Early Embryonic Development

Cleavage: Planes and patterns of cleavage; Types of Blastula; Fate maps (including Techniques); Early development of frog and chick up to gastrulation; Embryonic induction and organizers.

Unit 3: Late Embryonic Development

Fate of Germ Layers; Extra-embryonic membranes in birds; Implantation of embryo in humans, Placenta (Structure, types and functions of placenta).

Unit 4: Post Embryonic Development & Implications of Developmental Biology

Metamorphosis: Changes, hormonal regulations in amphibians and insects; Regeneration: Modes of regeneration, epimorphosis, morphallaxis and compensatory regeneration (with one example each); Ageing: Concepts and Theories. Teratogenesis: Teratogenic agents and their effects on embryonic development; In vitro fertilization, Stem cell (ESC), Amniocentesis.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of whole mounts and sections of developmental stages of frog through permanent slides: Cleavage stages, blastula, gastrula, neurula, tail-bud stage, tadpole (external and internal gill stages).
2. Study of whole mounts of developmental stages of chick through permanent slides: Primitive streak (13 and 18 hours), 21, 24, 28, 33, 36, 48, 72, and 96 hours of incubation (Hamilton and Hamburger stages).
3. Study of the developmental stages and life cycle of *Drosophila* from stock culture.
4. Study of different sections of placenta (photomicrograph/ slides).

5. Project report on *Drosophila* culture/chick embryo development.
6. Study of developmental stages by raising chick embryo in the laboratory

TEXT BOOKS

1. Lewis Wolpert (2010). Principles of Development. II Edition, Oxford University Press.
2. Gilbert, S. F. (2017). Developmental Biology, XI Edition, Sinauer Associates, Inc., Publishers, Sunderland, Massachusetts, USA.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Carlson, R. F. Patten's Foundations of Embryology.
2. Kalthoff (2008). Analysis of Biological Development, II Edition, McGraw-Hill Publishers.
3. Verma PS and Agrawal VK, Chordata Embryology (2010) (S Chand Publication).

Core Paper XIV

Evolutionary Biology

Objective

- This major objective includes studies on evolutionary evidences of various life forms.
- Gain overview of initiation and beginning of life system in naïve earth after big bang and planetary evolution of solar system, gaseous condensation of water formation leading to biogeny and RNA world.
- Conceptualization of various evolutionary theories with sustained evolutionary evidences.

- Understand various physical forces or stress pressure exerted on organisms for evolution leading to a differential formation body pattern, adaptations, behavior and reproductive health.
- Correlates on epigenetic changes on cellular foot prints of animal over the years.
- Relate organismal changes across the genetic lineages exerted through various physical forces leading to evolutionary changes.
- Comprehend origin of evolution in Hominids with reference to Primates, validation of evidences by molecular sequence analysis of human origin and construction of phylogenetic evolutionary tree of life forms.

Outcome

- The subject gives the students a strong understanding on initiation of life and its evolution through the chronological landscape.
- It also illustrates on the evolutionary relationship of various organisms with response to various physical forces of earth like tectonic shift of large landmass leading to various adaptive evolution in species.
- Studying this paper will strengthen a student in analytical approach towards evolutionary relationship with response to environmental forces through its spectrum of chronologic evolution.

Unit 1: Theories, Evidences of Evolution and Extinction

Life's Beginnings: Chemogeny, RNA world, Biogeny, Origin of photosynthesis, Evolution of eukaryotes. Historical review of evolutionary concept: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism. Evidences of Evolution: Fossil record (types of fossils, transitional forms, geological time scale, evolution of horse, Sources of variations: Heritable variations and their role in evolution. Extinctions, Back ground and mass extinctions (causes and effects), detailed example of K-T extinction.

Unit 2: Process of Evolutionary changes

Population genetics: Hardy-Weinberg Law (statement and derivation of equation, application of law to human Population); Evolutionary forces upsetting H-W equilibrium; Natural selection (concept of fitness, selection coefficient, derivation of one unit of selection for a dominant allele, genetic load, mechanism of working, types of selection, density-dependent selection, heterozygous superiority, kin selection, adaptive resemblances, sexual selection). Genetic Drift (mechanism, founder's effect, bottleneck phenomenon); Role of Migration and Mutation in changing allele frequencies.

Unit 3: Species concept and Speciation

Product of evolution: Micro evolutionary changes (inter-population variations, clines, races, Species concept, Isolating mechanisms, modes of speciation—allopatric, sympatric, Parapatric. Adaptive radiation / macroevolution (exemplified by Galapagos finches);

Unit 4: Concept of Origin and Evolution of man

Origin and evolution of man, Unique hominin characteristics contrasted with primate characteristics, primate phylogeny from Dryopithecus leading to Homo sapiens, molecular analysis of human origin. Phylogenetic trees, Multiple sequence alignment, construction and interpretation of phylogenetic trees.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of fossils from models/ pictures
2. Study of homology and analogy from suitable specimens
3. Study and verification of Hardy-Weinberg Law by chi square analysis
4. Demonstration of role of natural selection and genetic drift in changing allele frequencies using simulation studies
5. Graphical representation and interpretation of data of height/ weight of a sample of 100 humans in relation to their age and sex.
6. Construction of phylogenetic trees with the help of bioinformatics tools (Clustal X, Phylip, NJ) and its interpretation.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Campbell, N.A. and Reece J.B (2011). Biology. IX Edition. Pearson, Benjamin, Cummings.
2. Rastogi B.B., (2018). Organic Evolution, MedTech; 3rd edition

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. B.K. and Hallgrimson, B. (2008). Evolution IV Edition. Jones and Barlett Publishers.
2. Douglas, J. Futuyma (1997). Evolutionary Biology. Sinauer Associates. Snustad. S Principles of Genetics.
3. Ridley, M (2004) Evolution III Edition Blackwell publishing Hall.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-1

Animal Behaviour and Chronobiology

Course objectives

1. Trace the origin and history of Ethology; appreciate significant contributions of notable animal behavior researchers.
2. Understand behavior patterns, comprehend the physiology underlying behavioral expressions, and acquire knowledge regarding field and laboratory study of animal behavior.
3. An understanding of social and sexual behaviour.

4. Relate cues to chronobiological events and understand biological rhythms and their significance.

Course outcomes

1. Demonstrate the ability to comprehend, gauge animal behavior in context.
2. Be able to evaluate behavior with the tools and techniques learned.

Unit 1: Animal Behaviour

Origin and history of Ethology; Brief profiles of Karl von Frisch, Ivan Pavlov, Konrad Lorenz, Niko Tinbergen; Proximate and ultimate behavior; Objective of behaviour, Behaviour as a basis of evolution; Behaviour as a discipline of science; Innate behaviour, Instinct, Stimulus filtering, Sign stimuli and Code breakers.

Unit 2: Patterns of Behaviour

Stereotyped Behaviours (Orientation, Reflexes); Individual behavioural patterns; Instinct vs. Learnt Behaviour; Associative learning, classical and operant conditioning, Habituation, Imprinting.

Unit 3: Social and Sexual Behaviour

Social Behaviour: Concept of Society; Communication and the senses; Altruism; Insects' society with Honey bee as example; Foraging in honey bee and advantages of the waggledance. Sexual Behaviour: Asymmetry of sex, Sexual dimorphism, Mate choice, Intra-sexual selection (male rivalry), Inter-sexual selection (female choice), Sexual conflict in parental care.

Unit 4: Chronobiology

Historical developments in chronobiology; Biological oscillation: the concept of Average, amplitude, phase and period. Adaptive significance of biological clocks, Relevance of biological clocks, Types and characteristics of biological rhythms: Short- and Long-term rhythms; Circadian rhythms; Tidal rhythms and Lunar rhythms; Concept of synchronization and masking; Photic and non-photic zeitgebers; Circannual rhythms; Photoperiod and regulation seasonal reproduction of vertebrates; Role of melatonin.

PRACTICAL

1. To study nests and nesting habits of the birds and social insects.
2. To study the behavioural responses of wood lice in dry and humid condition.
3. To study geotaxis behaviour in earthworm.
4. To study the phototaxisbehaviour in insect larvae.
5. Study and actogram construction of locomotor activity of suitable animal models.
6. Study of circadian functions in humans (daily eating, sleep and temperature patterns).
7. Visit to Forest/ Wild life Sanctuary/Biodiversity Park/Zoological Park to study behavioral activities of animals and prepare a short report.

TEXT BOOKS

1. John A (2009) Animal Behaviour.9th edition, Sinauer Associate Inc., USA.
2. Vinod Kumar (2002) Biological Rhythms: Narosa Publishing House, Delhi/ Springer-Verlag, Germany.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. AK Pati. Chronobiology: The Dimension of Time in Biology and Medicine. PINSA (Biological Sciences). Part B 67 (6). 323-372, Dec., 2001.
2. David McF. Animal Behaviour. Pitman Publishing Limited, London, UK.
3. Manning A and Dawkins MS. An Introduction to Animal Behaviour. Cambridge

- University Press, USA.
4. Paul WS and John A (2013) Exploring Animal Behaviour. 6th Edition. Sinauer Associate Inc., Massachusetts, USA.
 5. Jay. C. Dunlap, Jennifer. J. Loros, Patricia J. DeCoursey (ed). 2004, Chronobiology Biological Timekeeping: J, Sinauer Associates, Inc. Publishers, Sunderland, MA, USA.

OR

Animal Biotechnology

Objectives

- Introducing the relationship between host and different vectors in cloning and expression system.
- To learn the nomenclature and different classes of restriction enzymes and their role in Recombinant DNA technology.
- To understand various blotting techniques for DNA, RNA and Protein.
- To study techniques of animal cell culture, genetically modified organism and knock out mice.

Outcomes

- Understanding the strategies adopted for cloning and expression of the desired genes.
- Deciphering the knowledge on making of Recombinant DNA and their transformation.
- Illuminate learners with development and application of different biotechnological techniques for diagnosis of genetic diseases, production of vaccines and other pharmaceutical products.

Unit-1 Concept and scope of biotechnology, Cloning vectors: Plasmids, Cosmids, Phagemids, Lambda Bacteriophage, M13, BAC, YAC and Expression vectors (characteristics).
Restriction enzymes: Nomenclature, detailed study of Type II, Construction of genomic and cDNA libraries and screening by colony and plaque hybridization Transformation techniques: Calcium chloride method and electroporation

Unit 2. Molecular Techniques

Southern, Northern and Western blotting, DNA sequencing: Sanger method Polymerase Chain Reaction, DNA Finger Printing and DNA microarray

Unit 3. Genetically Modified Organisms

Production of cloned and transgenic animals: Nuclear Transplantation, Retroviral Method, DNA microinjection, Applications of transgenic animals: Production of pharmaceuticals, production of donor organs, knock-out mice.

Unit 4. Culture Techniques and Applications

Animal cell culture, Expressing cloned genes in mammalian cells, Molecular diagnosis of genetic

diseases (Cystic fibrosis, Thalassemia, Haemophilia and Sickle cell anemia), Recombinant DNA in medicines: Recombinant insulin and human growth hormone, Gene therapy.

PRACTICAL

1. Genomic DNA isolation from E. coli / Animal tissue
2. Plasmid DNA isolation (pUC 18/19) from E. coli
3. Restriction digestion of plasmid DNA / Lambda Phage DNA
4. Construction of circular and linear restriction map from the data provided.
5. Calculation of transformation efficiency from the data provided.
6. To study following techniques through photographs
 - a. Southern Blotting
 - b. Northern Blotting
 - c. Western Blotting
 - d. DNA Sequencing (Sanger's Method)
 - e. PCR
 - f. DNA fingerprinting

TEXT BOOKS

1. BD Singh, (2014) Biotechnology: Expanding Horizons, Kalyani Publishers
2. U.Satyanarayan and U Chakrapani, (2014) Biotechnology, Books & Allied Ltd

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Griffiths, A.J.F., J.H. Miller, Suzuki, D.T., Lewontin, R.C. and Gelbart, W.M. (2009). An Introduction to Genetic Analysis. IX Edition. Freeman and Co., N.Y., USA.
2. Watson, J.D., Myers, R.M., Caudy, A. and Witkowski, J.K. (2007). Recombinant DNA- Genes and Genomes- A Short Course. III Edition, Freeman and Co., N.Y., USA.
3. Brown, T.A. (2015). Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis. 7th Edition, Academic Press, California, USA.
4. California, USA.

OR

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Objectives

- Understand history of endocrinology, anatomical attributes of different endocrine glands, hormones, functions, transport Neurosecretions and Neurohormones
- Learn hormone control regulation, action at cellular level, molecular level.
- Learn and develop an understanding of vital life-sustaining processes.
- Acquire theoretical and practical skills.

Outcomes

- Appraise the significance of endocrine anatomical gland structures and differentiate.
- Apply information to understand the functioning of the endocrine system.
- Demonstrate the ability to appreciate the occurrence of hormonal pathways.
- Understand interrelationships of neuro and endocrine processes.

Unit 1: Introduction to Endocrinology

History of endocrinology, Types of endocrine glands and hormones, Characteristic and Transport of Hormones, Neurosecretions and Neurohormones.

Unit 2: Epiphysis, Hypothalamo-hypophysial Axis

Structure of pineal gland, Secretions and their functions in biological rhythms and reproduction. Structure of hypothalamus, Hypothalamic nuclei and their functions, Regulation of neuroendocrine glands, Feedback mechanisms Structure of pituitary gland, Hormones and their functions, Hypothalamohypophysial portal system, Disorders of pituitary gland.

Unit 3: Peripheral Endocrine Glands

Structure, Hormones, Functions and Regulation of Thyroid gland, Parathyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas. Structure, Hormones, Functions and Regulation of Ovary and Testis. Hormones in homeostasis, Disorders of endocrine glands.

Unit 4: Regulation of Hormone Action

Hormone action at Cellular level: Hormone receptors, transduction and regulation Hormone action at Molecular level: Molecular mediators, Genetic control of hormone action.

PRACTICAL

1. Dissect and display of Endocrine glands in laboratory bred rat*
 2. Study of the permanent slides of all the endocrine glands
 3. Compensatory ovarian/ adrenal hypertrophy in vivo bioassay in laboratory bred rat*
 4. Demonstration of Castration/ ovariectomy in laboratory bred rat*
 5. Estimation of plasma level of any hormone using ELISA
 6. Designing of primers of any hormone
 7. Report on endocrine disorders in human
- (*Subject to UGC guidelines)

TEXT BOOKS

1. C. Donnell Turner (2012) General Endocrinology Pub- Affiliated East-West press Pvt. Ltd.-New Delhi; 6th Edition
2. Hadley, M.E. and Levine J.E. (2007). Endocrinology, 6th Edition. Pearson Prentice-Hall, Pearson Education Inc., New Jersey

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Stephen Nussey and Saffron Whitehead (2001). Endocrinology: An Integrated Approach; Oxford: BIOS Scientific Publishers

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-1I

Basics of Neuroscience

Objectives

1. Introducing the students about the Neuroanatomy, Neurophysiology, and Systems Neurobiology.

2. To learn the central nervous system at cellular and molecular level and to reveal the principles of synaptic transmission.
3. To develop the idea about the molecular basis of perception and behaviour including learning and memory.
4. To obtain knowledge on Molecular pathogenesis of pain and neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, psychological disorders.

Outcomes

1. Providing the overall knowledge and understanding on central and peripheral nervous system and their functioning.
2. Different types of neurotransmitters and their role in controlling the body physiology.
3. Understanding the molecular basis of learning and memory, the cause and pathophysiology of age-related neurodegenerative diseases.

Unit 1: Introduction to Neuroscience & Nervous System

Origins of Neuroscience; Neuroanatomy, Neurophysiology, and Systems Neurobiology. Introduction to the structure and function of the nervous system: Cellular components: Neurons; Neuroglia; Neuron doctrine; The prototypical neuron – axons and dendrites as unique structural components of neurons.

UNIT 2: Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology

Molecular and cellular approaches used to study the CNS at the level of single molecules, The ionic bases of resting membrane potential; The action potential- its generation and properties; The action potential conduction. Synapse: Synaptic transmission, Types of synapses; synaptic function; Principles of chemical synaptic transmission; Principles of synaptic integration; EPSPs and IPSPs. Ion channels, Neural transmission.

Unit 3. Neurotransmitters

Different types of neurotransmitters– catecholamines, amino acidergic and peptidergic neurotransmitters; Transmitter gated channels; G-protein coupled receptors and effectors, neurotransmitter receptors; Ionotropic and metabotropic receptors.

UNIT 4: Neurobiology and Neuropharmacology of Behaviour

The principles of signal transduction and information processing in the vertebrate central nervous system, and the relationship of functional properties of neural systems with perception and behavior; sensory systems, molecular basis of behavior including learning and memory. Molecular pathogenesis of pain and neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, psychological disorders, Addiction.

PRACTICAL

1. Dissection and study of Drosophila nervous system using GFP reporter.
2. Observation and quantitation of Drosophila photoreceptor neurons in healthy and diseased condition.
3. Nerve Cell preparation from the spinal cord.
4. Study of neurons and/ or myelin by Nissl, Giemsa or Luxol Fast Blue staining.
5. Study of olfaction in Drosophila.
6. Study of novelty, anxiety and spatial learning in mice.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kandel, Schwartz and Jessell (2000) Principles of Neural Science-4th Edn-Eds. - McGraw- Hill Companies
2. Mark F. Baer; Barry W. Connors,(2015) Neuroscience: Exploring the brain . Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. From Molecules to Networks: An Introduction to Cellular and Molecular Neuroscience by John H. Byrne. Ruth Heidelberg and M. Neal Waxham.
2. Neuroscience-Eds. Dale Purves (3rd Edn)-Sinauer Associates, Inc.-2004.
3. Nerve Cells and Animal Behaviour-2nd Edn-Peter J Simmons and David Young-CUP-2003.
4. Essential Psychopharmacology- Neuroscientific Basis and Practical Applications-2nd Edn.-Stephan M. Stahl-CUP-2000.
5. Phantoms in the Brain - Vilayanur S. Ramachandran and Sandra Blakeslee-1998 The Human Brain Book - Rita Carter-2009

OR

Reproductive Biology

Objectives

- Acquire knowledge on the various facets of the reproductive system and endocrinology aspects.
- Gain perspective on the functional anatomy of male and female reproduction
- Understand the physiological reproductive health issues, and contraceptive technologies
- Acquire skills on surgical techniques in endocrinology. Sperm counts, smear examinations, histology.

Outcomes

- Essential clarity on Reproductive Biology.
- First hand scientific knowledge base on reproductive health.

Unit 1: Reproductive System and Endocrinology

Reproductive System: Development and differentiation of gonads, genital ducts, external

genitalia, mechanism of sex differentiation.

Gonadal hormones and mechanism of hormone action, steroids, glycoprotein hormones, and prostaglandins, hypothalamo – hypophyseal – gonadal axis, regulation of gonadotrophin secretion in male and female.

Unit 2: Functional anatomy of male reproduction

Outline and histology of male reproductive system in rat and human; Testis: Cellular functions, germ cell, stem cell renewal; Spermatogenesis: kinetics and hormonal regulation; Androgen synthesis and metabolism; Epididymal function and sperm maturation; Accessory glands functions; Sperm transportation in male tract

Unit 3: Functional anatomy of female reproduction

Outline and histology of female reproductive system in rat and human; Ovary: folliculogenesis, ovulation, corpus luteum formation and regression; Steroidogenesis and secretion of ovarian hormones; Reproductive cycles (rat and human) and their regulation, changes in the female tract; Ovum transport in the fallopian tubes; Sperm transport in the female tract, fertilization, prevention of polyspermy; Hormonal control of implantation; Hormonal regulation of gestation, pregnancy diagnosis, foeto- maternal relationship; Mechanism of parturition and its hormonal regulation; Lactation and its regulation

Unit 4: Reproductive Health

Infertility in male and female: causes, diagnosis and management; Assisted Reproductive Technology: sex selection, sperm banks, frozen embryos, in vitro fertilization, ET, EFT, IUT, ZIFT, GIFT, ICSI, PROST; Modern contraceptive technologies; Demographic terminology used in family planning.

PRACTICAL

Study of animal house: set up and maintenance of animal house, breeding techniques, care of normal and experimental animals.

1. Examination of vaginal smear rats from live animals.
2. Surgical techniques: principles of surgery in endocrinology. Ovariectomy, hysterectomy, castration and vasectomy in rats.
3. Examination of histological sections from photomicrographs/ permanent slides of rat/human: testis, epididymis and accessory glands of male reproductive systems; Sections of ovary, fallopian tube, uterus (proliferative and secretory stages), cervix and vagina.
4. Human vaginal exfoliate cytology.
5. Sperm count and sperm motility in rat
6. Study of modern contraceptive devices.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Austin, C.R. and Short, R.V. (1982) Reproduction in Mammals. Cambridge University Press.
2. C. Donnell Turner (2012) General Endocrinology Pub- Affiliated East-West press Pvt. Ltd.-New Delhi; 6th Edition
3. Tandulwadkar Sunita R (2015) The Art & Science Of Assisted Reproductive Technology, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Tony M. Plant and Anthony J. Zeleznik (2015) Knobil and Neill's Physiology of Reproduction, Academic Press

OR

Immunology

Objectives

- Offer considerate understanding of perceptions in immunology, early theories.
- Gain clarity on the kinds of immune responses shown by the body, cells and organs involved, mechanisms of defence, aspects of artificial immunity
- Obtain knowledge regarding antigens, types of immunoglobulins, interactions, additional pathways of defence.
- Learn techniques used in Immunological studies.
- Acquaintance on vaccines and reactions

Outcomes

- Skills gained in modern techniques practised in immunological studies
- Progressive information on defense mechanisms.

Unit 1: Innate and Adaptive Immunity

Historical perspective of Immunology, Early theories of Immunology, Cells and organs of the Immune system. Anatomical barriers, Inflammation, Cell and molecules involved in innate immunity, Adaptive immunity (Cell mediated and humoral), Passive: Artificial and natural Immunity, Active: Artificial and natural Immunity, Immune dysfunctions (brief account of autoimmunity with reference to Rheumatoid Arthritis and tolerance, AIDS).

Unit 2: Antigens and Immunoglobulins

Antigenicity and immunogenicity, Immunogens, Adjuvants and haptens, Factors influencing immunogenicity, B and T-Cell epitopes, Immunoglobulins: Structure and functions of different classes of immunoglobulins, Antigen antibody interactions, Immunoassays (ELISA- Direct, Indirect, Competitive, Sandwich and RIA)

Unit 3: Major Histocompatibility Complex, Cytokines and Complement system

Structure and functions of MHC molecules. Endogenous and exogenous pathways of antigen processing and presentation; Cytokines -Properties and functions of cytokines, Therapeutics Cytokines Complement System -Components and pathways of complement activation.

Unit 4: Hypersensitivity and Vaccines

Gell and Coombs' classification and brief description of various types of hypersensitivities Vaccines -various types of vaccines, Advances in vaccine production.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of lymphoid organs.
2. Histological study of spleen, thymus and lymph nodes through slides/ photographs
3. Preparation of stained blood film to study various types of White blood cells.
4. ABO blood group determination.
5. Total WBC counting.

6. Demonstration of ELISA.
7. Demonstration of Bone marrow smears to study Immune cells.

TEXT BOOKS

2. Abbas K. Abul and Lechtman H. Andrew (2017) Cellular and Molecular Immunology. V Edition. Saunders Publication.
3. Kindt, T. J., Goldsby, R.A., Osborne, B. A. and Kuby, J (2017). Immunology, VI Edition. W.H. Freeman and Company.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Peter J. Delves and Seamus J. Martin (2017) Roitt's Essential Immunology, Wiley-Blackwell; 13th edition

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-III

Fish and Fisheries

Objectives

- Provide an understanding of fish systematics and morphology, emphasizing crucial structures, physiology, and special behaviors.
- Differentiate types of Fisheries, gears and crafts; fishery resource depletion and develop knowledge on Fisheries laws and regulations.
- Comprehend environmental factors influencing the seasonality in fish.
- Develop knowledge on sustainable aquaculture techniques and factors.
- Make available basic information on fish pathology and transgenesis and model organisms for research.

Outcomes

- Appraise the significance of various morphological structures in fish.
- Apply information to understand sustainable fisheries and ecologically viable aquaculture methods.
- Establish the ability to discern fish diseases and preventive measures.

Unit 1: Systematics, Morphology and Physiology

Systematic classification of native/exotic fishes (upto classes), Types of fins and their modification; Locomotion in fishes; Hydrodynamics; Types of scales, Use of scales in classification and determination of age of fish; Gills and gas exchange; Swim bladder; Reproductive strategies (Special reference to Indian fishes); Electric organs; Bioluminescence; Mechanoreceptors; Schooling; Migration

Unit 2: Fisheries

Inland fisheries; Marine fisheries; Environmental factors influencing the seasonal variation in fish; Fishing crafts and Gears; Depletion of Fisheries resources; Fisheries laws and regulations.

Unit 3: Aquaculture

Sustainable aquaculture; Extensive, semi-intensive and intensive culture of fish; Polyculture; Composite fish culture; brood stock management; Induced breeding of fish; Management of fin fish hatcheries; Preparation and maintenance of fish aquarium. Factors affecting aquaculture.

Unit 4: Fish Pathology and Transgenesis

Fish diseases: bacterial, viral and parasites; Preservation, diagnosis and treatment, Processing of harvested fish, Fishery byproducts; Transgenic fish, zebrafish as a model organism in research.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of *Petromyzon*, *Myxine*, *Pristis*, *Chimaera*, *Exocoetus*, *Hippocampus*, *Gambusia*, *Labeo*, *Heteropneustes*, *Anabas*
2. Study of different types of scales (Through permanent slides and photographs)
3. Study of crafts and gears used in fisheries.
4. Water quality criteria for aquaculture: assessment of pH, conductivity, total solids and total dissolved solids.
5. Study of air breathing organs in *Channa*, *Heteropneustes*, *Anabas* and *Clarias*.
6. Demonstration of induced breeding in fishes (Virtual).
7. Demonstration of parental care in fishes (Virtual).
8. Project report on a visit to any fish farm/ pisciculture unit/ zebrafish rearing lab

TEXT BOOKS

1. Q Bone and R Moore (2008), *Biology of fishes*, Taylor and Francis group, CRC Press, UK
2. S.S. Khanna and H.R. Singh (2014) *A textbook of fish biology and fisheries*, Narendra Publishing House, 3rd edition.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. D H Evans and J D Claiborne, *The Physiology of fishes*, Taylor and Francis group, CRC, UK
2. R J Mogdans and B G Kapoor, *The senses of fish: Adaptations for the reception of natural stimuli*, Springer, Netherland
3. C B L Srivastava, *Fish biology*, Narendra Publishing House
4. J R Norman, *A History of fishes*, Hill and Wang Publishers.

OR

Wildlife Conservation And Management

Objective

- The paper has been designed for the student to understand the need of wild life conservation.
- The first unit describes on values of wild life and need of habitable environmental parameters and its evaluation for analysis of animal health in wild condition.
- The second unit of this paper has been elaborated on various management approaches towards conservation of our wild life through implementation of various acts and law from the regulatory authorities.
- Similarly, the third unit is an extrapolation of numeric structure of wild animals in a wild setup. This part of the subject deals with birth rate, mortality and population density of specific animals in specified locations with scientific intervention and clinical investigation for their health and disease.
- The fourth unit describes the wildlife management through conservation strategies by setting up of National parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and various Reserves in our country.

Outcome

- The paper gives students to learn an overview of wild life conservation strategies through various acts and regulatory agencies.
- It strengthens the learner towards understanding the need of various scientific approaches to evaluate the health status of wild animal and need of their urgency to focus on various man-animal conflicts due aggressive deforestation and urbanization.

Unit 1: Wildlife

Values of wild life - positive and negative; Conservation ethics; Importance of conservation; Causes of depletion; World conservation strategies, Conservation and protection Laws, wild animal of India and Odisha.

Habitat analysis, Physical parameters: Topography, Geology, Soil and water; Biological Parameters: food, cover, forage, browse and cover estimation; Standard evaluation procedures: remote sensing and GIS.

Unit 2: Management of habitats

Setting back succession; Grazing logging; Mechanical treatment; Advancing the successional process; Cover construction; Preservation of general genetic diversity; Restoration of degraded

habitats, In situ and Ex situ conservation, Wild life Protection act, wildlife trade and related laws.

Unit 3: Population estimation

Population density, Natalty, Birth rate, Mortality, fertility schedules and sex ratio computation; Faecal analysis of ungulates and carnivores: Faecal samples, slide preparation, Hair identification, Census methods; Bio- telemetry; Care of injured and diseased animal; Quarantine; Common diseases of wild animals.

Unit 4: Management planning of wildlife in protected areas

Estimation of carrying capacity; Eco tourism / wild life tourism in forests; Concept of climax persistence; Ecology of perturbation, National parks & sanctuaries, Community reserve; Important features of protected areas in India; Tiger conservation - Tiger reserves in India; Management challenges in Tiger reserve.

PRACTICAL

1. Identification of flora, mammalian fauna, avian fauna, herpeto-fauna India and Odisha.
2. Demonstration of basic equipment needed in wildlife studies use, care and maintenance (Compass, Binoculars, Spotting scope, Range Finders, Global Positioning System, Various types of Cameras and lenses).
3. Familiarization and study of animal evidences in the field; Identification of animals through pug marks, hoof marks, scats, pellet groups, nest, antlers, animal sounds.
4. Demonstration of different field techniques for flora and fauna.
5. Trail / transect monitoring for abundance and diversity estimation of mammals and bird (direct and indirect evidences)
6. Submission of field study report (national park/ reserve forest/ sanctuary)

TEXT BOOKS

1. GopalRajesh (2011) Fundamentals of Wildlife Management, Natraj Publishers.
2. Caughley, G., and Sinclair, A.R.E. (1994). Wildlife Ecology and Management. Blackwell Science.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Woodroffe R., Thirgood, S. and Rabinowitz, A. (2005). People and Wildlife, Conflict or Co-existence? Cambridge University.
2. Bookhout, T.A. (1996). Research and Management Techniques for Wildlife and Habitats, 5 th edition. The Wildlife Society, Allen Press.
3. Sutherland, W.J. (2000). The Conservation Handbook: Research, Management and Policy. Blackwell Sciences.
4. Hunter M.L., Gibbs, J.B. and Sterling, E.J. (2008). Problem-Solving in Conservation Biology and Wildlife Management: Exercises for Class, Field, and Laboratory. Blackwell Publishing.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-IV

Economic Zoology

Objectives

- Provide knowledge on economic aspects of zoology.
- Make available information on lucrative facets of animal rearing and goods obtained.
- Familiarize the learner with apiculture, sericulture, aquaculture and Dairy with poultry farming features.

Outcomes

- Foundation through skilled learning for entrepreneurship.
- Acquire skills in developing economically viable ventures.

Unit 1: Bee-keeping and Bee Economy (Apiculture)

Varieties of honey bees and Bee pasturage; Setting up an apiary: Langstroth's/Newton's hive, bee veil, brood and storage chambers, iron frames and comb sheets, drone excluder, rearing equipments, handling of bees, artificial diet; Honey extraction techniques; Physico-chemical analysis of honey; Other beneficial products from bee.

Unit 2: Silk and Silk Production (Sericulture)

Different types of silk and silkworms in India; Rearing of Bombyxmori, Rearing racks and trays, disinfectants, rearing appliances, black boxing, Chawki rearing, bed cleaning, mountages, harvesting of cocoons; Silkworm diseases: Pebrine, Flacherie, Grasserie, Muscardine and Aspergillosis, and their management; Silkworm pests and parasites: Uzi fly, Dermestid beetles and their management; Silk reeling techniques and Quality assessment of silk fibre.

Unit 3: Aquaculture

Induced breeding of fish; Management of hatchery of fish; Management of nursery, rearing and stocking ponds; Preparation and maintenance of fish aquarium; Preparation of compound diets for fish; Role of water quality in aquaculture; Fish diseases: Bacterial, viral and parasitic; Preservation and processing of harvested fish; Fishery by-products. Prawn farming; Culture of crab; Pearl culture.

Unit 4: Dairy and Poultry Farming

Introduction; Indigenous and exotic breeds; Rearing, housing, feed and rationing; Commercial importance of dairy and poultry farming; Varietal improvement techniques; Diseases and their management; Dairy or poultry farm management and business plan; Visit to any dairy farm or Poultry farm.

PRACTICAL

1. Submission of report on any one field visits related to Aquaculture/Apiculture/Sericulture/Poultry/ Dairy farm.
2. Study of different types of bees (Queens, Drones and Worker bees).
3. Study of different types of silk moths.
4. Study of different types of pearls.

5. Study of different types of fish diseases.
6. Identification of different types of scales in fishes.
7. Study of different types of fins.

8. Study of different modified structures of fishes (Saw of sawfish, Hammer of hammer head fish, tail of sharks etc.)
9. Identification of various types of natural silks.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Sarkar, Kundu and Chaki. (2014) Introduction to Economic Zoology. NCBA Publisher.
2. T.V.R. Pillay (Author), M.N. Kutty (2011) Aquaculture: Principles and Practices, Wiley India Pvt Ltd; Second edition

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Dhyani Singh Bisht, Apiculture, ICAR Publication.
2. Dunham RA (2004) Aquaculture and Fisheries Biotechnology – Genetic Approaches. CABI publications, U.K.
3. Hafez ESE (1962) Reproduction in Farm Animals. Lea and Fabiger Publishers.
4. Knobil E and Neill JD (2006) The Physiology of Reproduction. Vol.2. Elsevier Publishers, USA.
5. Prost PJ (1962) Apiculture. Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
6. Singh S. Beekeeping in India, Indian council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
7. Srivastava CBL (1999) Fishery Science and Indian Fisheries. Kitab Mahal publications, India.

OR

Project Work

Objectives

- Facilitates bench work skills.
- Understands planning and execution of field/experimental works.

Outcomes

- Sets the foundation for laboratory research, data analysis and presentation.

Each student has to undertake a project work under the guidance of a teacher and submit the project report in the form of a thesis. There will be a presentation of the project work before an external examiner.

Generic Elective Paper I

Animal Diversity

Objectives

- Understand the general characteristics of diverse groups of organisms.
- Acquire knowledge regarding differences between taxa with examples.
- Develop an understanding of important phenomena associated with each taxa.
- Acquire skills in identifying representative species of groups studied.

Outcomes

- Utilize information to understand the differences of the groups studied.
- Develop skills in examining diversity of the taxa.

Unit 1: Protista, Porifera, Radiata, Aceolomates and Pseudocoelomates

General characters of Protozoa; Life cycle of Plasmodium, General characters and canal system in Porifera, General characters of Cnidarians and polymorphism, General characters of Helminthes; Life cycle of Taeniasolium, General characters of Nemethehelminthes; Parasitic adaptations

Unit 2: Coelomate Protostomes, Arthropoda, Mollusca and Coelomate Deuterostomes

General characters of Annelida, Metamerism, General characters, Social life in insects, General characters of mollusca, torsion in gastropod, pearl formation, General characters of Echinodermata, larval form in Echinodermata.

Unit 3: Protochordata , Pisces, Amphibia

Salient features, Osmoregulation, Migration of Fishes, General characters, Adaptations for terrestrial life, Parental care in Amphibia.

Unit 4: Reptiles, Aves and Mammals

Amniotes, Origin of reptiles, Terrestrial adaptations in reptiles, Origin of birds; Flight adaptations, early evolution of mammals; Primates; Dentition in mammals.

PRACTICAL

1. Study of following specimens:

Non Chordates: Euglena, Noctiluca, Paramecium, Sycon, Physalia, Tubipora, Metridium, Taenia, Ascaris, Nereis, Aphrodite, Leech, Peripatus, T. gigas, Limulus, Hermitcrab, Daphnia, Millipede, Centipede, Beetle, Chiton, Dentalium, Octopus, Asterias and Antedon.

Chordates: Balanoglossus, Amphioxus, Petromyzon, Pristis, Hippocampus, Labeo, Ichthyophis/Uraeotyphlus, Salamander, Rhacophorus Draco, Uromastix, Naja, Viper, model of Archaeopteryx, any three common birds-(Crow, duck, Owl), Squirrel and Bat.

2. Study of following Permanent Slides:

Cross section of Sycon, Sea anemone and Ascaris(male and female). T. S. of Earthworm passing through pharynx, gizzard, and typhlosolar intestine. Bipinnaria and Pluteus larva

3. Temporary mounts of Septal & pharyngeal nephridia of earthworm.
Unstained mounts of Placoid, cycloid and ctenoid scales.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Kotpal RL. (2016) Modern Textbook of Zoology –Vertebrates; Rastogi Publications – Meerut.
2. Kotpal RL.(2016) Modern Textbook of Zoology –Invertebrates; Rastogi Publications – Meerut.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Barnes, R.D. (1992). Invertebrate Zoology. Saunders College Pub. USA.
2. Campbell & Reece (2005). Biology, Pearson Education, (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.
3. Raven, P.H. and Johnson, G. B. (2004). Biology, 6th edition, Tata McGraw Hill Publications, New Delhi.
4. Kardong, K.V. (2002). Vertebrates Comparative Anatomy. Function and Evolution. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company. New Delhi.

OR

Insect Vectors and Diseases

Objectives

- Describe the basic biology (host-vector relationship, host specificity, life cycle, reproduction, host-seeking behavior) of major insect vectors and pests.
- Understand the major diseases caused by vector borne pathogens.
- Understand concepts in vector biology including vector competence, extrinsic/intrinsic incubation period and inoculation rate.

Outcomes

- Evaluate the role of various insect groups as vectors.
- Infer prevention and probable effect of vector control methods on vector borne disease transmission rates.
- Knowledge about different blood sucking insects with classification.
- Understand vector control techniques along with diseases.

Unit 1: Insects, Concept of Vectors, Insects as Vectors

General Features of Insects, Morphological features, Head – Eyes, Types of antennae, Mouth parts with reference to. feeding habits, Brief introduction of Carrier and Vectors (mechanical and biological vector),Reservoirs, Host-vector relationship, Vectorial capacity, Adaptations as vectors, Host Specificity, Classification of insects up to orders, detailed features of orders with insects as vectors – Diptera, Siphonaptera, Siphunculata, Hemiptera

Unit 2: Dipteran as Disease Vectors

Dipterans as important insect vectors – Mosquitoes, Sand fly, Houseflies; Study of mosquito-borne diseases – Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Viral encephalitis, Filariasis; Control of

mosquitoes Study of sand fly-borne diseases – Visceral Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, Phlebotomus fever; Control of Sand fly, Study of house fly as important mechanical vector, Myiasis, Control of house fly

Unit 3: Siphonaptera and Siphunculata as Disease Vectors

Fleas as important insect vectors; Host-specificity, Study of Flea-borne diseases – Plague, Typhus fever; Control of fleas, Human louse (Head, Body and Pubic louse) as important insect vectors; Study of louse-borne diseases –Typhus fever, Relapsing fever, Trench fever, Vagabond's disease, Phthiriasis; Control of human louse

Unit 4: Hemiptera as Disease Vectors

Bugs as insect vectors; Blood-sucking bugs; Chagas disease, Bed bugs as mechanical vectors, Control and prevention measures

PRACTICAL

1. Study of different kinds of mouth parts of insects
2. Study of following insect vectors through permanent slides/ photographs: Aedes, Culex, Anopheles, Pediculushumanuscorporis, Phithirus pubis, Xenopsylla cheopis, Cimexlectularius, Phlebotomus argentipes, Musca domesticathrough permanent slides/ photographs
3. Study of different diseases transmitted by above insect vectors.
4. Submission of a project report on any one of the insect vectors and disease transmitted.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Mathews, G. (2011). Integrated Vector Management: Controlling Vectors of Malaria and Other Insect Vector Borne Diseases. Wiley-Blackwel
2. Chapman, R.F. (1998). The Insects: Structure and Function. IV Edition, Cambridge University Press, UK

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mike Service (2012) Medical Entomology for StudentsCambridge University Press; 5th edition.
2. Pedigo L.P. (2002). Entomology and Pest Management. Prentice Hall Publication

Generic Elective Paper II

Aquatic Biology

Objectives

- Acquire knowledge on aquatic biomes
- Gain understanding of the fresh water and marine realm and the factors influencing the systems.
- Obtain information on management of resources associated with such systems.

Outcomes

- Skills obtained in estimating environmental parameters in the laboratory.

- Taxonomic basis of identification established.

UNIT 1: Aquatic Biomes

Brief introduction of the aquatic biomes: Freshwater ecosystem (lakes, wetlands, Streams and rivers), estuaries, intertidal zones, oceanic pelagic zone, marine benthic zone and coral reefs

UNIT 2: Freshwater Biology

Lakes: Origin and classification, Lake as an Ecosystem, Lake morphometry, Physico-chemical Characteristics: Light, Temperature, Thermal stratification, Dissolved Solids, Carbonate, Bicarbonates, Phosphates and Nitrates, Turbidity; dissolved gases (Oxygen, Carbon dioxide). Nutrient Cycles in Lakes-Nitrogen, Sulphur and Phosphorous

Streams: Different stages of stream development, Physico-chemical, environment, Adaptation of hill-stream fishes.

UNIT 3: Marine Biology

Salinity and density of Sea water, Continental shelf, Adaptations of deep sea organisms, Coral reefs, Sea weeds.

UNIT 4: Management of Aquatic Resources

Causes of pollution: Agricultural, Industrial, Sewage, Thermal and Oil spills, Eutrophication, Management and conservation (legislations), Sewage treatment Water quality assessment- BOD and COD.

PRACTICAL

1. Determine the area of a lake using graphimetric and gravimetric method.
2. Identify the important macrophytes, phytoplanktons and zooplanktons present in a lake ecosystem.
3. Determine the amount of Turbidity/transparency, Dissolved Oxygen, Free, Carbon dioxide, Alkalinity (carbonates & bicarbonates) in water collected from nearby lake/ water body.
4. Instruments used in limnology (Secchi disc, Van Dorn Bottle, Conductivity meter, Turbidity meter, PONAR grab sampler) and their significance.
5. A Project Report on a visit to a Sewage treatment plant/Marine bioreserve/ Fisheries Institutes.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Wetzel RG (2001) Limnology: Lake and River Ecosystems, Academic Press; 3 edition

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Anathakrishnan : Bioresources Ecology 3rd Edition
2. Odum and Barrett : Fundamentals of Ecology, 5th Edition
3. Pawlowski: Physicochemical Methods for Water and Wastewater Treatment, 1st Edition
4. Trivedi and Goyal : Chemical and biological methods for water pollution studies
5. Welch : Limnology Vols. I-II

OR

Food, Nutrition and Health

Objectives

- Provide a basic concept of food and nutrition concerning food components and nutrients, dietary needs based on different phases of growth and conditions.
- Understand the general nutritional biochemistry, source, and importance.
- Recognise major nutritional deficiency diseases, their causes, symptoms, treatment, prevention and government programs.
- Sensitise learners about lifestyle-related diseases causes and prevention; Social health problems, causes, treatment, and prevention,
- Make available facts on food hygiene, infections, transmission, and prevention; food spoilage.

Outcomes

- Awareness on balanced diet, nutrient proportion, utility.
- Ability to understand the causes of food disorders and remedial measures to be taken.
- Social awareness of health hazards.
- Appreciation of good food hygiene.

Unit 1: Basic concept of food and nutrition

Food Components and food-nutrients, Concept of a balanced diet, nutrient needs and dietary pattern for various groups, adults, pregnant and nursing mothers, infants, school children, adolescents and elderly

Unit 2: Nutritional Biochemistry:

Carbohydrates, Lipids, Proteins- Definition, Classification, their dietary source and role
Vitamins- Fat-soluble and Water-soluble vitamins- their dietary source and importance
Minerals- Iron, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, selenium and zinc: their biological functions

Unit 3: Health

Introduction to health- Definition and concept of health, Major nutritional Deficiency diseases- Protein Energy Malnutrition (kwashiorkor and marasmus), Vitamin A deficiency disorders, Iron deficiency disorders, Iodine deficiency disorders- their causes, symptoms, treatment, prevention and government programmes, if any. Life style related diseases- hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and obesity- their causes and prevention through dietary and lifestyle modifications, Social health problems- smoking, alcoholism, drug dependence and Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

(AIDS) - their causes, treatment and prevention, Common ailments- cold, cough, and fevers, their causes and treatment

Unit 4: Food hygiene:

Potable water- sources and methods of purification at domestic level Food and Water borne infections: **Bacterial infection:** Cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery; **Viral infection:** Hepatitis, Poliomyelitis, **Protozoan infection:** amoebiasis, giardiasis; **Parasitic infection:** taeniasis and ascariasis their transmission, causative agent, sources of infection, symptoms and prevention Brief account of food spoilage: Causes of food spoilage and their preventive measures

PRACTICAL

1. To detect adulteration in a) Ghee b) Sugars c) Tea leaves and d) Turmeric
3. Estimation of Lactose in milk
4. Ascorbic acid estimation in food by titrimetry
5. Estimation of Calcium in foods by titrimetry
6. Study of the stored grain pests from slides/ photograph (*Sitophilus oryzae*, *Trogoderma granarium*, *Callosobruchus chinensis* and *Tribolium castaneum*): their identification, habitat and food sources, damage caused and control. Preparation of temporary mounts of the above stored grain pests.
7. Project- Undertake computer aided diet analysis and nutrition counseling for different age groups. OR Identify nutrient rich sources of foods (**fruits and vegetables**), their seasonal availability and price OR Study of nutrition labeling on selected foods

TEXT BOOKS

1. Mudambi, SR and Rajagopal, MV (2018). Fundamentals of Foods, Nutrition and Diet Therapy; Sixth Ed; New Age International Publishers.
2. Bamji MS, Rao NP, and Reddy V.(2017) Text Book of Human Nutrition; Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt Ltd., 4th edition

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Srilakshmi B. Nutrition Science; 2002; New Age International (P) Ltd.
2. Srilakshmi B. Food Science; Fourth Ed; 2007; New Age International (P) Ltd.
3. Swaminathan M. Handbook of Foods and Nutrition; Fifth Ed; 1986; BAPPCO

Generic Elective Paper III

Human Physiology

Objectives

- To learn and understand the fundamental process of digestion, respiration, excretion and circulatory system.
- To understand the neuronal control on Functioning of Excitable Tissues.
- To provide basic understanding of different physiological systems and their interaction to maintain Homeostasis.

Outcomes

- Gaining knowledge and understanding on physiology of digestive, respiratory, excretion and circulatory system.
- To acquire knowledge on propagation of nerve impulse and Mechanism of muscle contraction.
- To accumulate the basic functions of endocrine glands, process of gametogenesis and its hormonal control.

Unit 1: Digestion and Respiratory Physiology

Structure and function of digestive glands; Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, fats and proteins; Nervous and hormonal control of digestion (in brief), Ventilation, External and internal Respiration, Transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide in blood, Factors affecting transport of gases.

Unit 2: Functioning of Excitable Tissue (Nerve and Muscle)

Structure of neuron, Propagation of nerve impulse (myelinated and non-myelinated nerve fiber); Structure of skeletal muscle, Mechanism of muscle contraction (Sliding filament theory), Neuromuscular junction

Unit 3: Renal Physiology and Cardiovascular Physiology

Functional anatomy of kidney, Mechanism and regulation of urine formation, Structure of heart, Coordination of heartbeat, Cardiac cycle, ECG

Unit 4: Endocrine and Reproductive Physiology

Structure and function of endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal, ovaries, and testes), Brief account of spermatogenesis and oogenesis, Menstrual cycle.

PRACTICAL

1. Preparation of temporary mounts: Neurons and Blood film.
2. Preparation of haemin and haemochromogen crystals.
3. Estimation of haemoglobin using Sahli's haemoglobinometer.
4. Examination of permanent histological sections of mammalian oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, rectum, lung, kidney, thyroid, pancreas, adrenal, testis, ovary.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Marieb EN and Hoehn K, (2015) Human Physiology, 10th global edition, Pearson Education, USA.
2. Guyton, A.C. and Hall, J.E. (2011). Textbook of Medical Physiology, XII Edition, Harcourt Asia Pvt. Ltd/ W.B. Saunders Company.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Widmaier, E.P., Raff, H. and Strang, K.T. (2008). Vander's Human Physiology, XI Edition, McGraw Hill.
2. Kesar, S. and Vashisht, N. (2007). Experimental Physiology, Heritage Publishers.
3. Prakash, G. (2012). Lab Manual on Blood Analysis and Medical Diagnostics, S. Chand and Company Ltd.
4. Tortora, G.J. and Derrickson, B.H. (2009). Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, XII Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

OR

Environment And Public Health

Objectives

- To study the concept of hazard and its mitigation plan.
- To know about different types of pollution, their sources and study the dose response effect.
- To understand the process of man- made disasters with case studies, understand the importance of waste water treatment.
- To understand the pathogenesis of various diseases.

Outcomes

- Understand the complexity of the interdependence between organisms and their environment, impact of greenhouse gases on global warming.
- Describe waste water treatment plan and disposal of solid waste management.
- Explain why it is essential to have a control on point and non- point sources of pollution.
- Significance and prevention of Air borne and water borne diseases.
- Important lessons learnt from man made disasters for saving the planet

UNIT 1: Environmental hazards

Sources of Environmental hazards, hazard identification and accounting, fate of toxic and persistent substances in the environment, dose Response Evaluation, exposure Assessment.

UNIT 2: Pollution

Air, water, noise pollution sources and effects, Pollution control; Greenhouse gases and global warming, Acid rain, Ozone layer destruction, Effect of climate change on public health

Unit 3: Waste Management Technologies

Sources of waste, types and characteristics, Sewage disposal and its management, Solid waste disposal, biomedical waste handling and disposal, nuclear waste handling and disposal, Waste from thermal power plants, Case histories on Bhopal gas tragedy, Chernobyl disaster, Seveso disaster and Three Mile Island accident and their aftermath

Unit 4 Diseases

Causes, symptoms and control of: Tuberculosis, Asthma, Cholera, Typhoid, Malaria and AIDS

PRACTICAL (Credits 2)

1. To determine pH, Cl, SO⁴, NO₃ in soil and water samples from different locations.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Cutter, S.L. (1999) Environmental Risk and Hazards, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Park K (2017) Parks Text Book Of Preventive & Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers

SUGGESTED BOOKS

1. Kolluru Rao, Bartell Steven, Pitblado R and Stricoff 1996. "Risk Assessment and Management Handbook", McGraw Hill Inc., New York.
2. Kofi Asante Duah 1998 "Risk Assessment in Environmental management", John Wiley and sons, Singapore.
3. Kasperson, J.X. and Kasperson, R.E. and Kasperson,R.E., 2003. Global Environmental Risks, V.N.University Press, New York,
4. Joseph F Louvar and B Diane Louver 1997 Health and Environmental Risk Analysis fundamentals with applications, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Wardlaw GM, Hampl JS. Perspectives in Nutrition; Seventh Ed; 2007; McGraw Hill.
6. Lakra P, Singh MD. Textbook of Nutrition and Health; First Ed; 2008; Academic Excellence.
7. Manay MS, Shadaksharaswamy. Food-Facts and Principles; 1998; New Age International (P) Ltd.

Generic Elective Paper IV

Animal Biotechnology

Objectives

- Introducing the concept and scope of Biotechnology, applications of biotechnological products in health, agriculture and food industry.
- To learn the basic techniques of animal cell culture and their applications.
- Apprise learners about fermentation technology and their application for various industrial production.
- To study tool and techniques for the development of transgenic animals.

Outcomes

- Understanding the strategies adopted for cloning and expression of the desired genes.
- Deciphering the knowledge on Recombinant DNA and different productions of fermentation technology.
- Developing techniques for the diagnosis of genetic diseases, production of vaccines and other therapeutics.

UNIT 1: Introduction and Techniques in Gene manipulation

Concept and Scope of Biotechnology, Outline process of genetic engineering and recombinant DNA technology, Isolation of genes, Concept of restriction and modification: Restriction endonucleases, DNA modifying enzymes, Cloning Vectors: Plasmids, Phage vectors, Cosmids, Phagemids, BAC, YAC, HAC. Shuttle and Expression Vectors, Construction of Genomic libraries and cDNA libraries, Transformation techniques: microbial, plants and animals: Cloning in mammalian cells, Integration of DNA into mammalian genome- Electroporation and Calcium, Phosphate Precipitation method.

UNIT2: Animal cell Culture

Basic techniques in animal cell culture and organ culture, Primary Culture and Cell lines, Culture media- Natural and Synthetic, Stem cells, Cryopreservation of cultures.

Agarose and Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis, Southern, Northern and Western blotting, DNA sequencing: Sanger method, Polymerase chain reaction, DNA Fingerprinting and DNA microarrays

UNIT 3: Fermentation

Different types of Fermentation: Submerged & Solid state; batch, Fed batch & Continuous; Stirred tank, Air Lift, Fixed Bed and Fluidized, Downstream Processing: Filtration, centrifugation, extraction, chromatography, spray drying and lyophilization

UNIT 4: Transgenic Animal Technology and Application in Health

Production of transgenic animals: nuclear transplantation, retroviral method, DNA microinjection method, Dolly and Polly, Development of recombinant Vaccines, Hybridoma technology, Gene Therapy, Production of recombinant Proteins: Insulin and growth hormones.

PRACTICAL

1. Packing and sterilization of glass and plastic wares for cell culture.
2. Preparation of culture media.
3. Preparation of genomic DNA from E. coli/animals/ human.
4. Plasmid DNA isolation (pUC 18/19) and DNA quantitation using agarose gel electrophoresis (by using lambda DNA as standard).
5. Restriction digestion of lambda (λ) DNA using EcoR1 and Hind III.
6. Preparation of competent cells and Transformation of E. coli with plasmid DNA using CaCl₂, Selection of transformants on X-gal and IPTG (Optional).
7. Techniques: Western Blot, Southern Hybridization, DNA Fingerprinting, PCR, DNA Microarrays.

TEXTBOOKS

1. BD Singh, (2014) Biotechnology: Expanding Horizons, Kalyani Publishers
2. U.Satyanarayan and U Chakrapani, (2014) Biotechnology, Books & Allied Ltd

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. T.A. Brown (2008): Gene cloning and DNA analysis: An Introduction, Blackwell Science.
2. Animal Cell Culture Methods Academic Press
3. P.K. Gupta: Biotechnology and Genomics, Rastogi publishers (2017).
4. B.D. Singh: Biotechnology, Kalyani publishers, 1998 (Reprint 2001).
5. Griffiths, A.J.F., J.H. Miller, Suzuki, D.T., Lewontin, R.C. and Gelbart, W.M. (2009).

- An introduction to genetic analysis, IX Edition, Freeman & Co., N.Y., USA
6. Verma S A, Das S and Singh (2014) A. Laboratory Manual for Biotechnology. S Chand Publication.

OR

Cell and Molecular Biology

Objective

- The primary objective of this course is to study on basics of cell structure and its physiology.
- The first unit elaborates on structural features of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell structures, and its various cellular organelles.
- The second unit describes about genetic elements of cell and cellular proliferation through various process of division and regulation.
- Similarly, the third unit of this paper has been deigned to study the salient features of genetic elements through various models and mechanism of DNA replication in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- The fourth unit give an elaborated details on mechanism of transcription and translational machinery of both pro-and eukaryotic system with special emphasis on prokaryotic translational events with protein synthesis.

Outcome

- The outcome with study of this paper will give the students a strong understanding on overview of cellular structure and functional events in both prokaryote and eukaryotes.
- The subject will make them enable to correlate and analyze the various cellular events occurs all during the process of cellular division with their regulatory steps.
- The mechanism of protein translation will help the learner understand the cellular need of protein accumulation in all metabolic regulation and functions.

Unit 1: Cells and Plasma Membrane

Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells, Various models of plasma membrane; Transport across membranes, The Endoplasmic Reticulum; Golgi apparatus; Lysosomes; Structure and function of mitochondria

Unit 2: Nucleus, cell division

Ultra structure of nucleus; Mitosis, Meiosis, Cell cycle and its regulation

Unit 3: Nucleic Acids and DNA Replication

Salient features of DNA double helix; Watson and Crick model of DNA, Structure of RNA, tRNA, DNA Replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes; Mechanism of DNA replication

Unit 4: Transcription and Translation

Mechanism of transcription in prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, Process of protein synthesis in prokaryotes and translation

PRACTICAL

1. Study of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell types through permanent slides.
2. Study of mitosis and meiosis through squashing in Grasshopper.
3. Demonstration of transport through cell membrane.
4. Preparation of DNA and RNA models.
5. Demonstration of protein synthesis through models.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Karp, G. (2010). Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. VI Edition. John Wiley and Sons. Inc.
2. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. (2006). Cell and Molecular Biology. VIII Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bruce Albert, Bray Dennis, Levis Julian, Raff Martin, Roberts Keith and Watson James (2008) Molecular Biology of the Cell. 5th Edition. Garland publishing Inc., New York.
2. Becker WM, Kleinsmith LJ, Hardin J and Bertoni G P (2009) The World of the Cell. 7th Edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.
3. Cooper GM and Hausman RE (2009) The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 5th Edition. ASM Press, Washington D.C.
4. S Harisha (2007) Biotechnology procedures and experiments handbook., Infinity Science Press, Hingham

VALUE ADDED /SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

Course Name: Aquaculture (VA-01) UG

Credits: 2 Total marks: 50

Objectives:

The course will give the students an understanding of the principles of aquaculture, including production systems, water quality, nutrition, spawning, larval culture and culture methodologies with special reference to fish.

Learning outcomes:

Understand aquaculture systems

Unit I: Freshwater aquaculture

10 Lectures

Aquaculture concept, Culture systems: Freshwater prawn culture, fish culture in paddy fields, Brackish water culture, Mariculture: Oyster culture, Crab culture, Lobster culture, mussel culture, Culture of aquatic weeds. Composite fish culture: Definition Techniques of

composite culture.

Unit II: Preparation and management of fish culture ponds **10**

Nursery ponds. Predatory and Weed fishes and their control. Fertilization. Supplementary feeding. Transport of fish seed and Brood fish. Causes of mortality in transport. Methods for packaging and transport. Harvesting: Fishing techniques, preservation & processing of fish.

Unit III: Technology in Pearl culture **10**

Pearl culture: Introduction, Pearl producing mollusks, pearl formation, collection of oysters, rearing of oysters, insertion of nucleus, harvesting of pearls, composition & quality of pearl.

Recommended readings

1. Jingran, V. G. (1983) Fish and fisheries of India , Hindustan pub. corp. New Delhi.
2. Hute, M. and Kahn, H. (2000) Textbook of fish culture, Blackwell Scientific Publication, Australia.
3. Srinivasulu, M., Reddy, K.R.S., Rao, S. (1999) Text book of Aquaculture, Discovery Publishing House New Delhi.

VA-02 VALUE ADDED COURSE
Environmental monitoring and Disaster Management
(2 Credits) 50 Marks, 30 hours

Objective of the Course

1. Basic understanding of disasters.
2. Understand and Execute Response mechanism of Disaster Management

Course Outline

Unit: I Definition and types of disasters, Difference between Hazard and Disaster, Man-made and natural disasters type and examples, Disaster- Types of Disaster- Natural & anthropogenic, Changes in Coastal zone, coastal erosion, beach protection; Coastal erosion due to natural and man-made structures

Unit: II Mitigation measures and Management of Disaster, Disaster Management cycle, Disaster management policy, National and State Bodies for Disaster Management
Environmental monitoring: Working Principles of different environmental monitoring Instruments-pH meter, Conductivity meter, Spectrophotometer, Bod Incubator, High Volume Sampler, Noise Level meter , Determination of water parameters: pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity, Total Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, BOD & COD, TOC, Plankton collection methods.

Unit III Awareness about disaster management, Remote sensing techniques in disaster management, Case studies of Disaster management, Advance technology for Cyclone

warning and Tsunami

1. Gupta A.K., Niar S.S and Chatterjee S. (2013) Disaster management and Risk Reduction, Role of Environmental Knowledge, Narosa Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Murthy D.B.N. (2012) Disaster Management, Deep and Deep Publication PVT. Ltd. New Delhi

AO-01 ADD ON COURSE
Environmental monitoring and Disaster Management
(2 Credits) 50 Marks, 30 hours

Objective of the Course

1. Basic understanding of disasters.
2. Understand and Execute Response mechanism of Disaster Management

Outcome

Course Outline

Unit: I Definition and types of disasters, Difference between Hazard and Disaster, Man-made and natural disasters type and examples, Disaster- Types of Disaster- Natural & anthropogenic, Changes in Coastal zone, coastal erosion, beach protection; Coastal erosion due to natural and man-made structures

Unit: II Mitigation measures and Management of Disaster, Disaster Management cycle, Disaster management policy, National and State Bodies for Disaster Management
Environmental monitoring: Working Principles of different environmental monitoring Instruments-pH meter, Conductivity meter, Spectrophotometer, Bod Incubator, High Volume Sampler, Noise Level meter , Determination of water parameters: pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity, Total Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, BOD & COD, TOC, Plankton collection methods.

Unit III Awareness about disaster management, Remote sensing techniques in disaster management, Case studies of Disaster management, Advance technology for Cyclone warning and Tsunami

1. Gupta A.K., Nair S.S and Chatterjee S. (2013) Disaster management and Risk Reduction, Role of Environmental Knowledge, Narosa Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Murthy D.B.N. (2012) Disaster Management, Deep and Deep Publication PVT. Ltd. New Delhi