Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, West Bengal

(Formerly West Bengal University of Technology)

Syllabus for B. Tech in Electrical Engineering

(Applicable from the academic session 2018-2019)

Name of the course		**BIOLOGY FOR ENGINEERS**	
Course Code:BS- 301		**Semester: 3rd**	
Duration: 6 months		**Maximum Marks: 100**	
Teaching Scheme		**Examination Scheme**	
Theory: 3 hrs/week		Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks	
Tutorial: 0 hr/week		Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks	
Practical: 0 hrs/week		Attendance: 05 Marks	
Credit Points: 3		End Semester Exam: 70 Marks	
Objective:			
1.	To introduce modern biology with an emphasis on evolution of biology as a multi-disciplinary field.		
2.	To make students aware of application of engineering principles in biology and engineering robust solution inspired by biological examples.		
Pre-Requisite			
1.	NIL		
Unit	Content	Hrs	Marks
1	**Introduction** Purpose: To convey that Biology is as important a scientific discipline as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Bring out the fundamental differences between science and engineering by drawing a comparison between eye and camera, Bird flying and aircraft. Mention the most exciting aspect of biology as an independent scientific discipline. Why we need to study biology? Discuss how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries. Examples from Brownian motion and the origin of thermodynamics by referring to the original observation of Robert Brown and Julius Mayor. These examples will highlight the fundamental importance of observations in any scientific inquiry	2	
2	**Classification:** Purpose: To convey that classification *per se* is not what biology is all about. The underlying criterion, such as morphological, biochemical or ecological be highlighted. Hierarchy of life forms at phenomenological level. A common thread weaves this hierarchy Classification. Discuss classification based on (a) cellularity- Unicellular or multicellular (b) ultrastructureprokaryotes or eucaryotes. (c) energy and Carbon utilization -Autotrophs, heterotrophs, lithotropes (d) Ammonia excretion – aminotelic, uricotelic, ureotelic (e) Habitata- acquatic or terrestrial (e) Molecular	3	

	taxonomy- three major kingdoms of life. A given organism can come under different category based on classification. Model organisms for the study of biology come from different groups. E.coli, S.cerevisiae, D. Melanogaster, C. elegance, A. Thaliana, M. musculus.		
3	**Biomolecules** Purpose: To convey that all forms of life has the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine. Molecules of life. In this context discuss monomeric units and polymeric structures. Discuss about sugars, starch and cellulose. Amino acids and proteins. Nucleotides and DNA/RNA. Two carbon units and lipids.	4	
4	**Macromolecular analysis:** Purpose: To analyze biological processes at the reductionistic level. Proteins- structure and function. Hierarch in protein structure. Primary secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure. Proteins as enzymes, transporters, receptors and structural elements.	5	
5	**Metabolism** Purpose: The fundamental principles of energy transactions are the same in physical and biological world. Thermodynamics as applied to biological systems. Exothermic and endothermic versus endergonic and exergonic reactions. Concept of Keq and its relation to standard free energy. Spontaneity. ATP as an energy currency. This should include the breakdown of glucose to CO2 + H2O (Glycolysis and Krebs cycle) and synthesis of glucose from CO2 and H2O (Photosynthesis). Energy yielding and energy consuming reactions. Concept of Energy charge.	4	
6	**Microbiology** Concept of single celled organisms. Concept of species and strains. Identification and classification of microorganisms. Microscopy. Ecological aspects of single celled organisms. Sterilization and media compositions. Growth kinetics.	3	
7	**Immunology** Purpose: How does the immune system work? What are the molecular and cellular components and pathways that protect an organism from infectious agents or cancer? This comprehensive course answers these questions as it explores the cells and molecules of the immune system. Immunology- Self vs Non-self, pathogens, human immune system, antigen-antibody reactions.	5	
8	**Information Transfer** Purpose: The molecular basis of coding and decoding genetic information is universal. Molecular basis of information transfer. DNA as a genetic material. Hierarchy of DNA structure- from single stranded to double helix to nucleosomes. Concept of genetic	4	

	code. Universality and degeneracy of genetic code. Define gene in terms of complementation and recombination. s •on cell proliferation • metastasis • cell proliferation • cell death • cell •D		
9	**Cancer biology** Purpose: A basic understanding of cancer biology and treatment. The course is not designed for patients seeking treatment guidance – but it can help to understand how cancer develops and provides a framework for understanding cancer diagnosis and treatment. –cell Identification of the major types of cancer worldwide. Description of how genes contribute to the risk and growth of cancer. List and description of the ten cellular hallmarks of cancer. Definition of metastasis, and identification of the major steps in the metastatic process. Description of the role of imaging in the screening, diagnosis, staging, and treatments of cancer. Explanation of how cancer is treated.	5	
10	**Techniques in bio physics** Purpose: Biophysics is an interdisciplinary science that applies approaches and methods traditionally used in physics to study biological phenomena. The techniques including microscopy, spectroscopy, electrophysiology, single-molecule methods and molecular modeling	3	
11	**Stem cell** Purpose: Stem cells and derived products offer great promise for new medical treatments. Learn about stem cell types, current and possible uses, ethical issues.	2	

Text / References:

1. N. A. Campbell, J. B. Reece, L. Urry, M. L. Cain and S. A. Wasserman, "Biology: A global approach", Pearson Education Ltd, 2014.
2. E. E. Conn, P. K. Stumpf, G. Bruening and R. H. Doi, "Outlines of Biochemistry", John Wiley and Sons, 2009.
3. D. L. Nelson and M. M. Cox, "Principles of Biochemistry", W.H. Freeman and Company, 2012.
4. G. S. Stent and R. Calendar, "Molecular Genetics", Freeman and company, 1978.
5. L. M. Prescott, J. P. Harley and C. A. Klein, "Microbiology", McGraw Hill Higher Education, 2005.
6. Lewis J. Kleinsmith. "Principles of cancer biology", Pearson, 2016

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

1. describe with examples the biological observations lead to major discoveries.
2. explain
   - the classification of kingdom of life
   - the building blocks of life
   - different techniques of bio physics used to study biological phenomena.
   - the role of imaging in the screening, diagnosis, staging, and treatments of cancer.
3. identify DNA as a genetic material in the molecular basis of information transfer
4. analyze biological processes at the reductionistic level.
5. apply thermodynamic principles to biological systems.
6. identify microorganisms.

Special Remarks:
The above mentioned outcomes are not limited. Institute may redefine outcomes based their program educational objective.