I SEMESTER

1. Hard core: FOOD SCIENCE AND FOOD PROCESSING- I * [2+1+2/week]

- A. Processing of foods: Primary, secondary and tertiary processing, historical perspective, traditional technologies used in food processing.
 B. Effects of processing on components, properties and nutritional value of foods.
- 2. **Processing of wheat**: Structure, composition, primary processing, functionality in food system, study of preparation/ manufacture of common unleavened and leavened products like chapathi, bread, cake etc.
- A. Rice: Structure, composition, primary and secondary processing, rice processed products.
 B. Millets: Types, composition, malting, other food uses.
- 4. A. Legume:-Types, composition, milling, germination, cooking & processed products.

B. **Oilseeds**: Use of oilseeds and oilseed meals, soya bean and groundnut - composition, processing and food uses.

C. **Fruits and vegetables**: Composition, pectins, plant acids, types of pigments, effect of cooking on colour and texture of vegetables.

PRACTICAL SESSIONS

Study of preparation variables and quality factors of products from the following food commodities

- 1. Wheat
- 2. Rice and millets
- 3. Legumes
- 4. Vegetables

2. Hard Core: NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY * [2+1+2/week]

- 1. **Cell Structure and Function**: Components, cell membrane composition, fluid mosaic model, membrane lipids, proteins and carbohydrates, membrane receptors, functional role of sub cellular organelles and membrane systems.
- 2. **Biological membranes**: Structure and membrane transport, membrane receptors, fundamentals of signal transduction.
- 3. **Enzymes**: Classification, nomenclature, general properties, mechanisms of enzyme action, regulation of enzyme activity. Role of Coenzymes and cofactors in enzyme activity. Factors affecting enzyme activity Enzyme inhibition, Isoenzymes, immobilized enzymes, clinical significance of enzyme assays.
- 4. Proteins and amino acids:
 - a. Amino acids- Classification and structure, properties and functions. Formation of peptide linkages
 - b. **Proteins-** Structure and organization, physico-chemical properties, classification and functions.
- 5. **Carbohydrates**: Classification, structural features, physic-chemical properties. Monosaccharide and related compounds, disaccharides, polysaccharides. Inter conversion of

hexoses, sugar derivatives of biomedical importance.

- 6. **Lipids**: Classification, chemical structure, and properties of fatty acids, Triglycerides, phospholipids and derivatives, cholesterol and derivatives. Dietary fats, biological functions of lipids, glycolipids. Methods to determine crude fat and fatty acids. Lipoproteins: Types, Structure and physicochemical properties.
- 7. **Nucleic acids**: Components, structure and level of organization, Physico chemical properties, biological importance, DNA replication and enzymes in DNA replication.
- 8. **Bioenergetics and oxidative metabolism**: energy producing and utilizing systems, thermo dynamic relationships and energy-rich components. Sources of and fates of acetyl co A, The Kreb's cycle, structure of mitochondria, Electron transport chain, oxidative phosphorylation.

PRACTICAL SESSIONS

Techniques used in biochemical analysis:

- 1. Determination of pH: in acids, alkalis and buffers using pH meter and indicators.
- 2. Colorimeters: Use of colorimeter in UV and visual range, Flame Photometer, flourimeter (principle to be explained and demonstrated with one example for each).
- 3. Separation techniques: Chromatography- paper and column. Centrifugation, Electrophoresis and Dialysis. (One example for each may be demonstrated).
- 4. Enzyme Assays: Amylase, protease, lipase or alkaline phosphatase using suitable substrates, Effect of pH, temperature & substrate concentration on any one enzyme activity may be included.

3. Hard Core: HUMAN NUTRITION * [2+1+0]

- 1. **Basis for computing nutrient requirements**, latest concepts in dietary recommendations, RDA- ICMR and WHO: their uses and limitations.
- 2. **Body fluids and water balance**: Body water compartments. Regulation of water balance, disorders of water imbalance
- 3. **Body composition**: Methods of studying body composition- underwater weighing, air displacement technique, DXA (dual X-ray absorptiometry), skin fold caliper, bio-impedance. Body composition changes during lifecycle- relationship between maternal anthropometry with fetal composition, determinants of postnatal growth and body composition during early child hood, during pregnancy, and elderly years. Nutritional disorders and effect on body composition- protein energy mal nutrition, cancer, renal failure and thyroid related disorders.
- 4. **Energy metabolism**: Basal and resting metabolism- influencing factors. Methods to determine energy requirements & expenditure. Thermo genesis, adaptation to altered energy intake, latest concepts in energy requirements and recommendations for different age groups.
- **5. Carbohydrates**: Occurrence and physiological functions, factors influencing metabolism. Lactose intolerance. Dental caries. Artificial sweeteners. Role of dietary fiber in health and disease. Disorders related to carbohydrate metabolism. Glycemic index and glycemic load of foods and their uses, intrinsic and extrinsic factors affecting glycemic index.
- 6. Lipids: Concepts of visible and invisible fats. EFA, SFA, MUFA, PUFA- sources and physiological functions. Role of lipoproteins and cholesterol, triglycerides in health and

disease.

- 7. **Proteins**: Concepts of essential and non-essential amino acids- their role in growth and development. Physiological functions of proteins. Requirements, nitrogen balance concept. Methods for evaluating protein quality. Protein energy malnutrition-clinical features and biochemical changes.
- 8. Regulation of food intake: role of hunger and satiety centers, effect of nutrients.

4. Hard core: COMMUNITY NUTRITION * [2+1+0=3]

1. Nutrition during life span-

- a. Pregnancy: Physiological adjustments, Nutritional requirements, Nutritional status of Indian pregnant women. Effect of malnutrition on outcome of pregnancy.
- b. Lactation: physiology of lactation, Factors affecting lactation, nutritional requirements. Effect of lactation on maternal malnutrition and fertility
- c. Infancy: Growth and development, nutritional requirements. Feeding pattern, compositional differences between human milk and milk substitute and their suitability for infant feeding. Weaning practices, weaning and supplementary foods.
- d. Preschool age: Growth and development, nutritional requirements, special care in feeding them, nutritional problems specific to this age.
- e. School age and adolescent children: Growth and development, nutritional requirements, special care in feeding preschoolers, nutritional problems specific to this age.
- f. Young adults: Nutritional requirements, Nutrition status of Indian adult population, nutritional problems common to this age.
- g. Elderly: Nutritional requirements, Special needs, Nutritional problems
- 2. **Major nutritional problems prevalent in India**: prevalence, causes, manifestation and prevention.

3. Nutrition policy and programs-

- a. National nutrition policy: need for nutrition policy, policy strategies and their implementation
- b. Nutrition programs: National anemia prophylaxis programme, Prevention of night blindness, Vitamin A prophylaxis program, National iodine prophylaxis program, Goiter control program ICDS
- c. National nutrition surveillance system. Food for work etc.
- d. NGO in community development operations
- 4. Nutrition Education- Rationale, planning, execution and evaluation.

5. Soft Core: BASICS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY * [2+0+0]

- 1. **Research Methodology** Meaning, objectives and Significance of research. Types of research, research approaches and scientific methods. Research process and criteria of good research.
- 2. Definition and identification of a research problem- Selection of research problem,

Justification, development of hypothesis, basic assumptions. Limitations and delimitations of the problem.

- 3. **Research design** Meaning and needs, Features of a good design, important concepts relating to research design, variables, experimental and control groups. (Use examples from epidemiology and clinical trials). Different research designs- exploratory, descriptive and diagnostic (epidemiology and clinical trials). Pilot studies. Qualitative vs quantitative research.
- 4. **Sampling design** Population and sample, Steps in sampling design, Criteria for selecting a sampling procedure, Different types of sampling techniques- probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Merits and demerits of sampling. Power analysis and sample size calculation in experimental design.
- **5.** Methods of data collection- Schedules and questionnaires; Interview, Case study, Home visits, scaling methods, Reliability and validity of measuring instruments
- **6. Statistical issues**: effect of measures- formulation of hypothesis and testing of hypothesis, Confidence level and Bayesian statistics. Concepts and characteristics of a normal distribution.
- 7. Basic principles and regulations in humans and animal research.

8. Analysis and reporting of data-

- a. Graphical and diagrammatic presentation, Measures of central tendencies (Mean, median and mode), Measure of dispersion (Range, Mean deviation and standard deviation) and their relative measures. Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis.
- b. Interpretation of Meaning of interpretation, Technique of interpretation,
- c. Precaution in interpretation- Interpretation of tables and figures.
- d. Report writing Significance of report writing, Different steps in writing report, Types of reports, Mechanics of writing reports and precautions to be taken while writing research reports..

6. Soft Core: FOOD HYGIENE AND SANITATION * [2+0+0]

- 1. **General principle of food hygiene**, Hygiene in rural and urban areas in relation to food preparation, personal hygiene and food handling habits. Place of sanitation in food plants. Sanitary aspects of building and equipment: Plant layout and design.
- 2. A. Safe and effective insect and pest control: Extraneous materials in foods, Principles of Insects and pests control.

B. **Physical and chemical control**. Effective control of micro-organisms: micro-organisms important in food sanitation, micro-organisms as indicator of sanitary quality

- 3. Sanitary aspects of water supply: Source of water, quality of water, water supply and its uses in food industries. Purification and disinfection of water preventing contamination of potable water supply.
- 4. A. **Effective detergency and cleaning practices**: Importance of cleaning technology, physical and chemical factors in cleaning, classification and formulation of detergents and sanitizers, cleaning practices.

B.**Sanitary aspects of waste disposal**. Establishing and maintaining sanitary practices in food plants, role of sanitation, general sanitary consideration and sanitary evaluation of food plants.

7. Soft Core: FOOD MICROBIOLOGY * [1+1+0]

- 1. Micro-organisms of importance in food Factors affecting the growth of micro organisms in food Intrinsic and Extrinsic parameters that affect microbial growth.
- 2. Contamination and spoilage of Cereal, pulses and their processed products
- 3. Contamination and spoilage of Vegetables & fruits and their products
- 4. Contamination and spoilage of Flesh foods, Eggs and poultry, Milk & milk products

8. Soft Core: ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS * [1+1+0]

- 1. **Indirect methods** Demography, population dynamics and vital events and their health implications, indicators of health and nutrition (IMR, TMR, MMR).
- 2. **Direct methods** Anthropometry, Biochemical, Clinical, Dietary and Functional indices of assessments
 - a. **Anthropometry** methods, reference standards in children and adults, scales of comparison (percentiles, Z score), classification and interpretation of somatic data, somatic indicators of PEM
 - b. **Biochemical** use of specimen types, indicators of protein-energy status, anemia, immune function, CVD risk, oxidative stress. Urine and stool analyses.
 - c. **Dietary-** methods, nutrient intake analysis, dietary assessment in special populations and specific situations, Dietary reference intakes
 - d. Clinical- components of clinical assessment, associations with nutrient deficiencies and biochemical status
- 3. Assessing food and nutrition security Definition and assessment schedules, National and household food security. Factors affecting food security system. National and International systems to improve food security

II SEMESTER

1. Hard Core: FOOD SCIENCE AND FOOD PROCESSING- II * [2+1+2]

- 1. **Fats and oils**: Properties, manufacture, uses in food systems (as cooking media and shortening). Rancidity- types, mechanism and prevention. Uses of fat replacers in processed foods.
- 2. A. **Milk and milk products** : Composition, functionality in food system, processing of different products like ghee, butter, milk powders, khoa, paneer, cheese, milk products and ice creams.

B. Eggs: Quality grading, structure, composition, functional properties and products.

3. A. **Flesh foods**: Types, composition, structure of muscle, conversion of muscle to meatphysico -chemical changes, cooking and processing.

B. Marine foods: Types, composition, cooking and processing.

4. A. **Sugar and jaggery**: Principles of sugar crystallization, stages of cookery and role in Indian traditional sweet preparations, manufacturing of candies and sweets

B. Brief manufacturing process of coffee, tea, cocoa, alcoholic beverages (fruit wines). Ready to serve beverages

PRACTICAL SESSIONS

Study of preparation variables and quality factors of products from the following food commodities

1. Fats and oils

- a. Determination of smoking point
- b. Determination of ideal temperature for frying
- c. Determining frying quality of different oils
- d. Analysis of fresh and used oils
- e. Measuring oil uptake in deep fried foods

2. Milk and egg

- a. preparation of chana
- b. preparation of khoa
- c. preparation of cream of tomato soup, followed by different variations
- d. studying the taste profile and consistency of vermicelli payasam prepared with various ingredients
- e. Studying the textural characteristics of curds prepared using different milk (cow, buffalo and dairy milk)

3. Flesh foods

- a. Determining the storage stability of eggs stored at room temperature, refrigerated temperature and fresh eggs
- b. Factors affecting ferrous sulphide formation in boiled eggs
- c. Preparation of products to determine the functionality of egg in cookery
- d. studying foaming properties and various factors affecting foaming

4. Sugar and jaggery

- a. Demonstrate stages of sugar and jaggery cookery
- b. Determine the effect of adding other ingredients on the stages of sugar and jaggery cookery
- c. Preparation of fondants
- d. Preparation of sugar and jaggery based Indian sweets

5. Flesh foods

Demonstrate the different methods of cooking (frying, boiling, grilling and baking) on the quality of chicken, fish and meat

2. Hard Core: VITAMINS IN NUTRITION * [1+1+2/week]

- 1. Fat soluble Vitamins: Vitamin A, Vitamin D, E & K.
- 2. **Water soluble vitamins:** Vitamin C, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Pantothenic acid, Biotin, Folic acid, Vitamin B₁₂, Vitamin B₆

Note: All the nutrients will be dealt with Digestion, absorption and transport and excretion, functions, interaction with other nutrients (if any), RDA, Deficiency and toxicity, major source and nutritional assessment.

PRACTICAL - For Stream 1. FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION

FOOD ANALYSIS

- a) Determination of moisture, Ash total, acid soluble and insoluble.
- b) Determination of Protein in foods.
- c) Determination of Fat Crude fat.
- d) Carbohydrates Free sugars, Starch (Total & available), Dietary fiber.
- e) Mineral estimation Dry and wet ashing, calcium, iron, phosphorous.
- f) Vitamin estimation Ascorbic acid, thiamine, riboflavin and β carotene.

PRACTICAL – For Stream 2. SPECIALIZATION IN CLINICAL NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

Diagnostic Techniques: BLOOD AND URINE ANALYSIS

- a) Collection and storage of biological samples for clinical use. Commonly used tests for diagnosis of various diseases (CVD, diabetes, renal failure, hypo and hyper thyroidism, TB, typhoid, HIV and cancer) and their interpretation (Indices will have to be calculated using analyzed values of each student for interpretation)
- b) **Blood and urine analysis:** i. Total blood count including ESR, ii. Total serum proteins and their fractions. iii. Blood glucose (GTT), (Fasting and post- prandial), iv. Serum lipid fraction Cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL and HDL, v. Blood urea, vi. Serum calcium. (GTT to be conducted at any clinic/ hospital)
- c) Urine: Creatinine, Glucose and protein (albumin).

3. Hard Core: MINERALS IN NUTRITION * [1+1+0/week]

- 1. Macro minerals: Calcium, Phosphorus Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium chloride.
- 2. **Micro minerals**: Iron, Zinc, copper, selenium, chromium, iodine, manganese, Molybdenum and fluoride.
- 3. Ultra trace minerals: Arsenic, Boron, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium & cobalt: Digestion & absorption, Functions, Toxicity, interaction with other nutrients. RDA and food sources.

Note: All the nutrients will be dealt with Digestion, absorption and transport and excretion, functions, interaction with other nutrients (if any), RDA, Deficiency and toxicity, major sources, Assessment of nutriture and methods of estimation in food materials

4. Hard Core: FOOD LAWS AND FOOD SAFETY * [2+1+0]

- 1. A. Concept and meaning of Food quality and food Safety, food adulteration, food hazards. B. Natural toxins.
- 2. Food laws and regulations National and international food laws, Governing bodies.

- 3. Exposure, estimation, toxicological requirements and risk assessment.
- 4. Safety aspects of water and beverages such as soft drinks, tea, coffee, cocoa.
- 5. A. Safety assessment of food contaminants and pesticide residues.B. Safety evaluation of heat treatments and related processing techniques

5. Soft Core: TERM WORK IN NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT * [0+2+0]

- 1. Tools and Techniques of nutritional and dietary assessments:
 - a. Preparation of assessment schedules
 - b. Nutritional anthropometry, Use of Reference standards.
 - c. Standardization of raw and cooked weights, use of nutritional composition tables.
 - d. Dietary survey techniques-intakes of individual/ family /inmates of institutions.
- 2. The candidate has to undertake a minor project work in aspects related to assessment of nutritional status (field work / laboratory-based work) and submit a report.

6. Soft Core: FOOD PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY [2+0+0]

- 1. **Food packaging** Need and role in extending shelf life of foods. Design and testing of package materials, package performance. Principles in the development of safe and protective packing, safety assessment of food packaging materials.
- 2. Food packaging systems, product characteristics and package requirements: Different forms of packaging such as rigid, semirigid, flexible forms and different packaging system for (a) dehydrated foods (b) frozen foods (c) dairy products (d) fresh fruits and vegetables (e) meat, poultry and sea foods.
- 3. **Types of packaging materials** (metals, glass, paper and plastics), their characteristics and uses. Paper: pulping, fibrillation and beating, types of papers and their testing methods.

Glass: composition, properties, types of closures, methods of bottle making;

Metals: Tinplate containers, tinning process, components of tinplate, tin free steel (TFS), types of cans, aluminum containers, lacquers;

Plastics: types of plastic films, laminated plastic materials, co-extrusion.

4. A. **Package accessories and advances in packaging technology** (active packaging, modified atmosphere packaging, aseptic packaging, and packages for microwave ovens, biodegradable plastics, edible gums and coatings).

B. **Packaging equipment and machinery**: Vacuum, CA and MA packaging machine; gas packaging machine; seal and shrink packaging machine; form and fill sealing machine; aseptic packaging systems; retort pouches, bottling machines; carton making machines, package printing.

7. Soft Core: NEUTRACEUTICALS AND HEALTH FOODS * [2+0+0]

1. Nutraceuticals:

a. Use of neutraceuticals in traditional health sciences. Their role in preventing /controlling diseases.

- b. Definition, Classification, food and non food sources, mechanism of action. Role of omega-3, fatty acids, carotenoids, dietary fiber, phytoestrogens; glucosinates; organosulphur compounds as neutraceuticals.
- 2. **Prebiotics and probiotics**: Usefulness of probiotics and prebiotics in gastro intestinal health and other benefits. Beneficiary microbes; prebiotic ingredients in foods; types of prebiotics and their effects on gut microbes.
- 3. **Functional foods** Definition, development of functional foods, benefits and sources of functional foods in Indian diet. Effects of processing conditions and storage; Development of biomarkers to indicate efficacy of functional ingredients; Research frontiers in functional foods.
- 4. **Development of nutraceutical and functional foods** Standards for health claims. Process of developing preclinical & clinical studies, Marketing and Regulatory issues, Regulatory bodies in India.

8. Self- study ENZYMES IN FOOD PROCESSING [0+4+0] soft core:

- 1. **Enzymes-** Review of classification, specifications, factor affecting rate of enzyme catalyzed reactions, enzyme inhibitors, enzymic browning, immobilized enzymes.
- A. Application of enzymes in food processing: Need for enzyme usage, sources of enzymes.
 B. Application of enzyme in industrial production of starch, high fructose corn syrup, enzymes in sucrose industry.
- 3. Use of enzyme in beverages- fruit juices, beer, wine, and distilleries; dairy, baking, oils and fats, plantation products, animal products.
- 4. Malting and germination of grains process, characteristics, nutritional benefits and uses.

9. Self- study FOOD FORTIFICATION [0+4+0] soft core:

- 1. Food fortification Needs, objectives, principles and rationale, selection and basis of fortificants.
- 2. Technology of fortifying cereal products.
 - a. Characteristics of nutrients used in cereal fortification Types and levels of micronutrients to be added
 - b. Fortification methods
 - c. Fortification premixes, Design and composition of premixes and quality control Fortification of bread, pasta, noodles, biscuits, and breakfast cereals.
 - d. Use of enzyme in beverages- fruit juices, beer, wine, and distilleries; dairy, baking, oils and fats, plantation products, animal products.
 - e. Malting and germination of grains process, characteristics, nutritional benefits and uses

3. Technology of fortifying beverages, candies, snack products

- a. Technology of fortifying beverages Importance of beverage fortification, Health benefits of fortification, Selection of nutrients for fortification, Levels to be added, Characteristics of fortificants and method of fortification, Bioavailability, Organic Vs inorganic salts.
- b. Technology of fortifying candies Product formulation, Factors to be considered in selecting fortificants, Nutrient bioavailability and its interactions, Packaging, storage, shelf life and cost.
- c. Snack products Rationale for micronutrient fortification of snack products, Merits and demerits of fortification, Choice of products and selection of micronutrients, Setting level of fortification, Safety limits, Technological and cost limits, Challenges in fortifying snack products, Nutrient interaction and bioavailability.
- 4. Other special fortified products salt, sugars, oils, Nutri-bars, Granola bars, health foods.
 - a. Salt: Technology of fortifying salt with iron and iodine, Iodine stability and quality of double fortified salt, Safety issues, Levels to be added.
 - b. Sugars: Fortification with iron and vitamin A, Premix formulation, Fortification level, Packaging.
 - c. Oils: Fortification with vitamin A, Rationale of vitamin A fortification, Stability of vitamin A in oil during storage and cooking, Effects of frying on Vitamin A content, Efficacy and safety of vitamin A added to oil, Technology of fortifying, Packaging
 - d. Nutri bars: Selection of nutrient, Advantages and disadvantages of fortification, Technology of fortification, Packaging.
 - e. Granola bars: Production of the product, Physical parameters of bars, Incorporation of fortificants, Technology of fortification, Packaging.
 - f. Health foods: Selection of nutrients, Technology of incorporation, Bioavailability, Packaging.

OPEN ELECTIVE FOR OTHER STUDENTS

10.

HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND NUTRITION [2+0+0]

- 1. **Factors affecting food habits, choices and dietary patterns** Definition of Food, Nutrition, Health, Fitness. Interrelationship between nutrition and health, concept of a desirable diet for optimum nutrition, health and fitness.
- 2. A brief review of nutrients in general
 - a. Energy and macronutrients Carbohydrates, Protein, Fat functions, sources deficiency disorders and recommended intakes.
 - b. Micronutrients: Minerals calcium, Iron, Iodine, and other elements. Vitamins A, D, E, K, B-complex, Vitamin C.
- 3. **Basic principles of planning diet** Nutritional assessment, RDA for Indians, Food groups, Dietary guides and balanced diets.
- 4. Basics of Body composition and changes during life span.
- 5. Nutrition and physical fitness:

Exercise and Fitness- Definition, benefits, components and indicators of fitness. Nutritional requirements of exercise – fluids, vitamins and minerals, energy, macronutrient needs and distribution, body adaptation.

Approaches to the management of fitness and health in weight management.

6. Alternative systems for health and fitness – Ayurveda, yoga and meditation and other methods.

III SEMESTER

1.Hard Core: FOOD PRESERVATION

[2+1+2]

1. A. Classification of food in relation to shelf life-Spoilage in food and its control: spoilage caused by microorganism (bacteria, fungi and virus), enzymes, pets and rodents.

B. Food dehydration and concentration: methods of drying and concentration, types of dryers, factors affecting drying process.

- 2. **Heat processing** : Mechanism of action, methods of application to foods (Equipments), effect on food and micro-organisms
 - a. sterilization,
 - b. pasteurization,
 - c. blanching,
 - d. canning.
- 3. **Cold preservation** ; Mechanism of action, methods of application to foods (Equipments), effect on food and micro-organisms
 - a. refrigeration,
 - b. freezing,
 - c. freeze drying,
 - d. refrigerated gas storage.
- 4. A. Food irradiation: technology, application and safety assessments, effects on food and microorganisms

B. Chemicals in food preservation, safety of preserved foods.

PRACTICAL SESSIONS

Food preservation techniques (use of different techniques in product formulation and analysis of product for quality standards).

- 1. Sun drying and dehydration-cereals, legumes, vegetable based.
- 2. Preservation with sugar-jams, jelly, preserves, etc.
- 3. Preservation salt, oil, vinegar-pickling.
- 4. Preservation of foods using chemicals -tomato ketchup, squash.

2.Hard Core:

- FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF FOODS [2+3+0]
- 1. **Physico-chemical properties of foods-** Organic food components, colloids, osmotic pressure, food dispersions (sols, gels, emulsion, foam), Hydrogen ion concentration etc.
- 2. Role of water in foods, free water and bound water, functional properties, water activity and

intermediate moisture foods.

- 3. Functional properties of proteins, modified proteins, application in product formulation
- 4. A. Carbohydrates: Starch, cellulose, hemicelluloses, hydrocolloids and gums: occurrence, functions in food systems, properties, gelatinization, retrogradation and modified starches.
 B.Browning in foods: Enzymatic and non enzymatic- mechanism, method of prevention, relationship to health.

PRACTICAL TUTORIAL SESSIONS

- 1. Water activity water sorption isotherms of different foods.
- 2. Functional properties of proteins Water and fat absorption, emulsion and foaming properties, protein gels, (application in food products)
- 3. Starch Gelatinization and retrogradation factors affecting and measurement of viscosity of starch gels, use of hydrocolloids/gums.
- 4. Browning reactions in foods.

3.Soft Core: ENTERPRENEURSHIP AND MARKETING [2+0+0]

- 1. Starting and managing an enterprise :
 - a. Need for and Enterprise, Developing an Enterprise Idea generation and thought process, Steps in preparing a business plan, Feasibility planning, Preparing a feasibility plan, Customer analysis.
 - b. Components of management, Managerial skills, Developing managerial skills, Managing a food industry.
- 2. Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneur and entrepreneurship, Decision making for the enterprise, Qualities of an entrepreneurial individual.
- 3. **Marketing and advertising**: Marketing basics, Product basics, Competitor analysis, Market analysis, Advertising.
- 4. Changing food trends and marketing- influencing factors: Life style changes: economic, socio-cultural, psychological influences and marketing influences.

4.Soft Core: QUALITY CONTROL IN FOOD INDUSTRIES AND [0+2+0] FOODSERVICE INSTITUTIONS *

- 1. Concept of quality: Quality attributes physical, chemical, nutritional, microbial, and sensory. Quality control in Food industry: Concepts of quality management: Objectives, importance and functions of quality control; Principles of quality control.
- 2. Quality management systems in India; Sampling procedures and plans; Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006; Domestic regulations; Global Food safety Initiative; Various organizations dealing with inspection, traceability and authentication, certification and quality assurance (PFA, FPO, MPO, AGMARK, BIS); Labeling issues; International food standards.
- 3. Use of hazard analysis and critical control points in processing of foods.
- 4. Quality assurance, Total Quality Management; GMP/GHP; GLP, GAP; Sanitary and hygienic practices; Quality manuals, documentation and audits; Indian & International quality systems

and standards like ISO and Food Codex; Export import policy, export documentation; Laboratory quality procedures and assessment of laboratory performance; Applications in different food industries.

5. Quality control in foodservice institutions.

5.Soft Core:

FOOD ADDITIVES

[2+0+0]

- 1. Food additives: Definitions, functions and uses in processed food products.
- 2. Chemical, technological and toxicological aspects of acid, base buffer systems, salts and chelating/sequestering agents, leavening agents, antioxidants, emulsifying and stabilizing agents, anti-caking agents, thickeners, firming agents, flour bleaching agents and bread improvers.
- A. Sweetening agents: Artificial sweeteners, composition, uses.
 B.Natural and synthetic colors
- 4. Food Flavors: Spices and flavoring constituents, flavors in food industries.

6.Soft Core: PRINCIPLES OF CLINICAL NUTRITION [2+2+0]

- 1. **Introduction to Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics** Definition and history of dietetics. Dietetics contemporary in medical management. Concepts of a desirable diet for optimum health. Interrelationship between food, nutrition and health. Factors affecting food choices, Regulation of food intake-hunger, satiety, role of neurotransmitters.
- 2. **Role of dietician in hospital** specific functions, team approach in patient care, psychological consideration, interpersonal relationship with patients. Nutrition and medical ethics. Hospital dietary- scope and importance, types of food service, quality management.
- 3. Assessment of nutritional status and development of nutrition care plan: in clinical situations for hospitalized and out patients. Somatic, biological, clinical and dietary assessment, environmental and behavioural data analysis and interpretation. Medical records-types, uses. Factors to be considered for counseling –Nutritional and health conditions including body care- skin, hair, face, hands, feet etc. Aging, gender related and other problems.
- 4. **Principles of planning a normal diet**: characteristics of a normal diet, meeting nutrient requirements of individuals and family. Use of Dietary guidelines for Indians.
- 5. A. **Objectives of diet therapy** Regular diet and rationale for modifications in energy and other nutrients, texture, fluid, soft diets etc.

B. Enteral and parenteral feeding-principles, types, methods of administration, monitoring and complications.

6. Dietary principles and management of special conditions

- a. Surgical conditions, burns and organ transplants
- b. Protein and energy malnutrition (hospital and domiciliary treatment)
- c. Nutrient deficiencies Vitamin A, iodine, iron, osteoporosis.
- d. Children with special needs- spastic, polio affected, preterm infants and other conditions

- e. Food allergy- Definition, etiology, food allergens, symptoms and diagnosis of food allergies, nutritional management restricted diets, elimination diets and hyposensitization
- f. Febrile diseases- classification of fevers, metabolism, general dietary considerations, diet in typhoid and tuberculosis.
- g. Nutrition counseling: definition, concept, role of clinical dietician, the recipient and counseling environment and goals of counseling. An overview of systems approach to nutritional care and its components (planning, implementation and evaluation).
- h. **Nutritional factors in tooth development:** dental caries, pathophysiology and dental decay, factors affecting cariogenicity of foods, role of fluoride in tooth development, preventive care.
- 7. **Drug and nutrient interaction** drug drug / drug-nutrient interaction effect on ingestion, digestion, absorption and metabolism of nutrients, effect on nutritional status, effect on organ function, drug dosage and efficacy, drug abuse and drug resistance.

7.Soft Core:

TERM PAPER

[0+2+0]

The term paper shall be submitted at the end of semester as project report and evaluated. The topic will be selected by the student under the guidance of an advisor, can either be an independent study based on research [experimental, clinical, survey, case study, etc] or a term paper based on exhaustive review of literature.

OPEN ELECTIVE PAPER FOR OTHER STUDENTS

8.

CULINARY SCIENCE- PRINCIPLES AND [2+2+0] TECHNIQUES

- 1. Introduction to cookery, Culinary history, aims and objectives of cooking.
- 2. Food ingredients and their nutritional value Bulk/staple foods, (cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish and marine foods, milk and milk products) fats and oils, spices, flavoring agents, additives, beverages.
- 3. **Methods of cooking** Pre-processing of foods, cooking, roasting, frying, grilling, baking, boiling, microwaving, solar, infra-red cooking.
- 4. **Principles of cooking and role of food components** using specific examples for different types of foods such as Cereal and legume based dishes. Preparation of gravies and curries Spices and flavouring ingredients Baked products, Egg cookery, meat and fish Indian sweets and snacks Preserved products.

PRACTICAL TUTORIAL SESSIONS

Demonstration and preparation of common recipes

- 1. Cereal based products
 - Wheat products Chapathi, poori, upma. Rice dishes and fermented foods
- 2. Food Accompaniments Cooking of legumes, dhals, and vegetables Preparation of gravies and curries.
- 3. Appetizers, sweets and snacks Soups and puddings

Indian sweets and snacks Baked products

4. Animal foods and preserved products Egg cookery, Cooking of meat and fish Preparation of preserved products.

IV SEMESTER

1.Hard Core:PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND SENSORY
EVALUATION[2+3+0]

1. Sensory evaluation of foods:

- a. Importance and application for product formulation,
- b. Basic tastes, threshold tests for basic tastes,
- c. Requirements for sensory analysis,
- d. Sensory panel, type, selection and training,
- e. Subjective and objective sensory evaluation,
- f. Different types of sensory tests
- g. Instrumental tests for sensory attributes colour, texture and odour.

2. Product Development

- a. Designing new product types and drawing forces
- b. Need for product development
- c. Stages of product development
- d. Success in product development
- e. Consumer research
- f. Role of sensory evaluation in consumer product acceptance
- 3. **Consumer Behavior** in purchasing foods, Factors influencing product acceptance and purchasing trends. Market place changes in processed foods.
- 4. **Special food processing technologies and novel food ingredients** Membrane technology (reverse osmosis and ultra filtration), agglomeration, agitation, air classification, extrusion, automation in food industries.

PRACTICAL TUTORIAL SESSIONS

- 1. Sensory analysis: Different types of sensory tests for basic tastes and sensory attributes of products.
- 2. Project on different sensory techniques and responses utilizing prepared food products, analysis and presentation of sensory data.
- 3. Stepwise development of a new food product, standardization, acceptability studies and submission of project report.
- 4. Survey on types of convenience foods / consumer behavior / analysis of food labeling.

2.Hard Core: ADVANCES IN NUTRITIONAL SCIENCE [2+1+0]

- 1. Methods of research used in human and animal studies related to nutrition cross sectional Longitudinal, Retrospective, Prospective, cohort etc. (Available sources of information to review the literature for research).
- 2. Nutrition and mental development
- 3. Nutrition and work performance including exercise and sports
- 4. Nutrition for space, mines, underwater
- 5. Nutrition and Infection immune response, metabolic consequences of infection, nutritional considerations.
- 6. Recent concepts in Human Nutrition: Nutrigenomics, Metabolomics.

3. Soft Core:

DIET IN DISEASES

[2:2:0]

- 1. **Overweight & Obesity** classification, causative factors (behavioral risk factors), overview of approaches to treatments and interventions.
- 2. **Cardiovascular disease** --aetiology, incidence, symptoms, long-term and short-term treatment in coronary disease (myocardial & cerebral infarction), congestive heart failure and hypertension.
- 3. **Diabetes** Etiology, symptoms, classification, Metabolism, nutrition therapy (OHA and Insulin), prevention, monitoring criteria. Short term and long term complications and management.
- **4. Diseases of Liver, Gall bladder & Pancreas**-Hepatitis, (A, B, and C), Cirrhosis, alcoholic liver disease, Gall stones, pancreatitis, pancreatic surgery- Causes, Prevention and dietary management.
- **5. Renal disease** Nephrotic syndrome, Acute and Chronic renal failure- diagnostic procedures and principles of dietary management. Dialysis, medical nutrition therapy.
- **6.** Gastrointestinal diseases/disorders –Gastro-oesophageal reflux and esophagitis, Gastritis and Peptic ulcer. Characteristics of and comparison of the stomach and duodenal ulcers. Diagnostic tests for malabsorption, sprue and tropical sprue, diarrhoea, constipation, diverticular disease, **IBD and IBS**.
- **7.** Cancer, HIV/AIDS: Diagnosis, role of dietary factors in cancer incidence, metabolic effects of cancer, Nutritional implications of cancer therapy, Nutritional management. Stages of HIV infection, Medical and nutritional therapy, complications with a Nutrition impact diarrhea, malabsorption, disorders of oral cavity, oesophagus and nervous system.
- 8. **Case studies** Select any two conditions and collect patient's details and feeding care offered in hospital.

4. Soft Core:

PROJECT WORK

[0+8+0]

An independent research project work undertaken by student under the guidance of an advisor, can either be a survey or Laboratory oriented research. The research should be submitted at the end of semester in the form of a thesis. The project work can be undertaken at University departments, affiliated research institutions, quality control laboratories, food industries or other institutions with prior approval.

5. Soft Core-Self study paper: STORAGE AND HANDLING OF FRESH [0+4+0] PRODUCE

1. Storage and handling of food grains.

- a. Food grains and their characteristics, Commercial importance of grains, and standards for food grains.
- b. Marketing and handling of grains, cleaning, grading, weighment, conveying equipment, and mechanical conveyers. Grain sampling, segregation, moisture migration. Moisture determination drying and aeration.
- c. Insects and mites of food gains types, and control measures [storage facility, warehousing practices, physical, chemical, biological, and other methods of insect control]
- d. Storage structures of grains.
- 2. Storage and handling of fruits and vegetables Vegetables as living products- Respiration and heat production.
 - a. Harvesting practice and equipment, Preparation for market, Shipping containers and Consumer package
 - b. Commodity requirements leafy vegetables, unripe fruits, ripe fruits, underground structures
 - c. Treatment prior to shipment and storage, Ventilated storage, refrigerated storage Transportation by Rail, Highway, Air and Sea
 - d. Market disorders, physical injuries and diseases of fruits and vegetables Protection during wholesale and retail distribution.

3. Storage and handling of milk and milk products

- a. Milk sources, contamination, chemical composition, keeping quality, grading of milk, microbiology of milk and its products.
- b. Milk products Butter, cheese, curds, fermented dairy products. Spoilage and preservation of dairy products.
- c. Microbial changes and types of spoilage souring, gas formation, proteolysis, ropiness, alkali production, changes in butter fat, flavor changes, colour changes.
- d. Preservation techniques pasteurization, UHT, cooling, chilling and freezing, use of preservatives added and developed.
- 4. Storage and handling of flesh and marine foods.

- A. Meat Classes of meat, spoilage of fresh and cured meats, types of spoilage, aerobic and anaerobic. Sources of contamination, control measures hygiene, biological control, use of antibodies, ionizing radiations. Packaging of meat.
- B. Fish Characteristics appearance, chemical composition, spoilage, enzymic, microbial and chemical action. Transportation by sea, rail, railroad container, mechanical refrigerators, cars, packing fresh fish and frozen fish. Refrigeration and freezing of fish and other shell fish.

6. Soft core-Self FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY [0+4+0] study paper:

- A. Use of Biotechnology for food processing.
 B. Indian fermented foods Historical perspective, Mechanism of fermentation, effect on nutritional value.
- 2. Genetically modified foods Need for GM foods The food challenges, Potential benefits in agriculture, Crop engineered for input and output traits, nutritional improvement, animal foods, issues of concern safety of GM foods.
- 3. Technology for production of alcoholic beverages
- 4. A. Fermented cereal and legume based products, traditional and yeast leavened products.
 - B. Fermentation of vegetables and fruits lactic acid fermentation.
 - C. Fermented milk products yoghurt, butter- milk, cheese.
 - D. Fermentation of meat and fish.

OPEN ELECTIVE PAPER FOR OTHER STUDENTS

7.

FOODS IN INDIAN TRADITION [2+0+0]

- 1. History of Indian foods Ancestral legacies, Food and culture, Indian food ethos.
- 2. Traditional Indian Dietary patterns and Indian ethnic cuisines
- 3. Nutritional/medicinal quality of traditional foods Traditional food beliefs, foods in Ayurveda.
- 4. Traditional food processing technologies.