

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>UNIT-I</b>	<p><b>Human Anatomy and Physiology-I</b></p> <p><b>Unit I A: Digestion and absorption</b>                      Alimentary canal and digestive glands; Role of digestive enzymes and gastrointestinal hormones; Peristalsis, digestion, absorption and assimilation of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, egestion, Calorific value of proteins, carbohydrates and fats (for box item- not to be evaluated); Nutritional disorders: Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM), indigestion, constipation, vomiting, jaundice, diarrhea, Kwashiorkor.</p> <p><b>Unit I B: Breathing and Respiration</b>                      Respiratory organs in animals; Respiratory system in humans; Mechanism of breathing and its regulation in humans - Exchange of gases, transport of gases and regulation of respiration; Respiratory volumes; Respiratory disorders: Asthma, Emphysema, Occupational respiratory disorders – Asbestosis, Silicosis, Siderosis, Black Lung Disease in coal miners.</p>	
<b>UNIT-II</b>	<p><b>Human Anatomy and Physiology-II</b></p> <p><b>Unit II A: Body Fluids and Circulation</b>                      Covered in I year composition of lymph and functions; Clotting of blood; Human circulatory system – structure of human heart and blood vessels; Cardiac cycle, cardiac output, double circulation; regulation of cardiac activity; Disorders of circulatory system: Hypertension, coronary artery disease, angina pectoris, heart failure.</p> <p><b>Unit II B: Excretory products and their elimination</b> Modes of excretion – Ammonotelism, Ureotelism, Uricotelism; Human excretory system – structure of kidney and nephron; Urine formation, osmoregulation; Regulation of kidney function –Renin-Angiotensin – Aldosterone system, Atrial Natriuretic Factor, ADH and diabetes insipidus; Role of other organs in excretion; Disorders: Uraemia, renal failure, renal calculi, nephritis, dialysis using artificial kidney.</p>	
<b>UNIT III</b>	<p><b>Human Anatomy and Physiology-III</b></p> <p><b>Unit IIIA: Muscular and Skeletal system</b>                      Skeletal muscle – ultra structure; Contractile proteins &amp; muscle contraction; Skeletal system and its functions; Joints. (to be dealt with relevance to practical syllabus); Disorders of the muscular and</p>	

	<p>skeletal system: myasthenia gravis, tetany, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, osteoporosis, gout, regormortis.</p> <p><b>Unit III B: Neural control and co-ordination</b></p> <p>Nervous system in human beings – Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system and Visceral nervous system; Generation and conduction of nerve impulse; Reflex action; Sensory perception; Sense organs; Brief description of other receptors; Elementary structure and functioning of eye and ear.</p>	
<b>UNIT IV</b>	<p><b>Human Anatomy and Physiology-IV</b></p> <p><b>Unit IVA:</b> Endocrine system and chemical co-ordination Endocrine glands and hormones; Human endocrine system – Hypothalamus, Pituitary, Pineal, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas, Gonads; Mechanism of hormone action (Elementary idea only); Role of hormones as messengers and regulators; Hypo and Hyper activity and related disorders: Common disorders –Dwarfism, acromegaly, cretinism, goiter, exophthalmic goiter, diabetes, Addison’s disease, Cushing’s syndrome.(Diseases &amp; disorders to be dealt in brief).</p> <p><b>Unit IVB: Immune system</b></p> <p>Basic concepts of Immunology - Types of Immunity - Innate Immunity, Acquired Immunity, Active and Passive Immunity, Cell mediated Immunity and Humoral Immunity, Interferon, HIV and AIDS.</p>	
<b>UNIT V</b>	<p><b>Human Reproduction</b></p> <p><b>Unit VA: Human ReproductiveSystem</b></p> <p>Male and female reproductive systems; Microscopic anatomy of testis &amp; ovary; Gametogenesis “ Spermatogenesis &amp; Oogenesis; Menstrual cycle; Fertilization, Embryo development up to blastocyst formation, Implantation; Pregnancy, placenta formation, Parturition, Lactation (elementary idea).</p> <p><b>Unit VB: ReproductiveHealth</b></p> <p>Need for reproductive health and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD); Birth control – Need and methods, contraception and medical termination of pregnancy (MTP); Amniocentesis; infertility and assisted reproductive technologies – IVF-ET, ZIFT, GIFT (elementary idea for general awareness).</p>	
<b>UNIT VI</b>	<p><b>Genetics</b></p> <p>Heredity and variation: Mendel’s laws of inheritance with reference to <i>Drosophila</i>. (<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> Grey, Black body colour; Long, Vestigial wings), Pleiotropy; Multiple alleles: Inheritance of blood groups and Rh-factor; Co-dominance (Blood groups as example); Elementary idea of polygenic inheritance; Skin colour in humans (refer Sinnott, Dunn and</p>	

	Dobzhansky); Sex determination – in humans, birds, Fumea moth, genic balance theory of sex determination in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> and honey bees; Sex linked inheritance – Haemophilia, Colour blindness; Mendelian disorders in humans: Thalassaemia, Haemophilia, Sickle celled anaemia, cystic fibrosis PKU, Alkaptonuria; Chromosomal disorders – Down's syndrome, Turner's syndrome and Klinefelter syndrome; Genome, Human Genome Project and DNA Finger Printing,	
<b>UNIT VII</b>	<b>Organic Evolution</b> Origin of Life, Biological evolution and Evidences for biological evolution (palaeontological, comparative anatomical, embryological and molecular evidences); Theories of evolution: Lamarckism (in brief), Darwin's theory of Evolution -Natural Selection with example (Kettlewell's experiments on <i>Biston bitularia</i> ), Mutation Theory of Hugo De Vries; Modern synthetic theory of Evolution - Hardy-Weinberg law ; Types of Natural Selection; Gene flow and genetic drift; Variations (mutations and genetic recombination); Adaptive radiation – viz., Darwin's finches and adaptive radiation in marsupials; Human evolution; Speciation – Allopatric, sympatric; Reproductive isolation.	
<b>Unit-VIII</b>	<b>Applied Biology</b> Apiculture; Animal Husbandry: Pisciculture, Poultry management, Dairy management; Animal breeding; Bio-medical Technology : Diagnostic Imaging (X-ray, CTscan, MRI), ECG, EEG; Application of Biotechnology in health: Human insulin and vaccine production ; Gene Therapy; Transgenic animals; ELISA; Vaccines, MABs, Cancer biology, stem cells.	
<b>Topics deleted under 30% reduction of Syllabus due to COVID-19</b>		
<b>Unit –I</b>	Human Anatomy and Physiology-I <b>I A</b> – Digestion and Absorption – Total chapter	2 - 20
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>III. Human Anatomy and Physiology</b>	75 - 120
	<b>III-A- Musculo Skeletal System</b> 3.2- The Skeleton 3.3- Joints 3.4- Disorders of Muscular and Skeletal system	84 - 90

	<b>III-B- Neural control &amp; Co- ordination</b> 3.7- Reflex action and Reflex Arc. 3.8- Sensory Reception and Processing 3.8.1- The Eye 3.8.2- Mechanism of vision 3.8.3- The Ear (The stato- Aconstic Receptor) 3.8.4- Mechanism of Hearing only (Except disorders of Human Neural system)	110 - 117
<b>Unit-VII</b>	<b>Evolution- Entire chapter deleted</b>	235 - 262
<b>Unit-VIII</b>	8.1. Animal Husbandry 8.2. Poultry Farm management 8.3. Bee Keeping 8.4. Fishery management	264 – 274