

DETAILED SYLLABUS (DAIRY CHEMISTRY COURSES)

(As per 5th Dean's Committee Report)

1. Physical Chemistry of Milk 3(2+1)

Theory

Constituents and gross composition of milk of different species and breeds of milch animals, Colloidal State: Distinction between true and colloidal solution, lyophilic & lyophobic solution, properties of colloidal system. Properties of colloidal systems, Gels- their formation and properties. Milk as a colloidal system and its stability. Elementary idea about emulsion. Density : Density and specific gravity, pycnometer method, hydrometer lactometer. Density and specific gravity of milk, effect of various processing variables on the density and specific gravity of milk. Liquid State: Surface tension, surface energy interfacial tension. Surface tension of mixtures. Surface tension of milk and the factors affecting it. Viscosity- Definition of viscosity, Newtonian and Non-Newtonian liquids, Stokes Law, influence of temperature and concentration of solute on viscosity. Viscosity of milk, evaporated milk and condensed milk. Refractive index. Colligative Properties of Dilute Solution: Vapour pressure, Raoult's Law, Depression of freezing point, Elevation of boiling point. Freezing point and boiling point of milk. Osmosis and Osmotic pressure. Inter-relation of colligative properties. Aqueous solution of Electrolytes: Electrolytes; non-electrolytes, ionic mobility, electrical conductance, Ostwald Dilution Law, Kohlrausch Law, Electrical conductance of milk. Ionic Equilibria: Dissociation of water, ionic product of water, concept of pH and pOH and their scale. Acids and bases: Bronsted Lewis concepts of acids and bases, dissociation constants of acids and bases. Salt-their hydrolysis. Buffer solutions. Derivation of Henderson – Hasselbach equation and its application, buffer capacity and buffer index, milk as a buffer system. Equilibrium of electrolytes. pH indicators. Oxidation- Reduction: Redox potential, Nernst equation, electrochemical cells. Hydrogen, glass and calomel electrodes. Redox system of milk. Nuclear Chemistry: The nature of isotopes, radio isotopes. Half life period of radio isotopes. Some of the important radio isotopes. Occurrence of radio nuclide in milk & milk products. Molecular Spectroscopy: The spectrum of electromagnetic radiation, the laws of Lambert and Beer, visible, and ultra-violet Spectroscopy. Mention of mass, NMR spectroscopy.

Practical

Determination of density and specific gravity of milk using pycnometer, hydrometer and lactometer. Determination of viscosity of milk using Ostwald viscometer. Determination of surface tension of milk using Stalagmometer. Interfacial tension between water-oil phase. Determination of freezing point of milk. Preparation of a buffer solution. Determination pH of buffer solution and milk electrometrically. Determination of acidity of milk electrometrically. Determination of electrical conductance of milk. Determination of redox potential of milk. Coagulation of milk using electrolytes. Determination of refractive index of skim milk and whey. Titration of amino acid in the presence and absence of formaldehyde. Determination of PK_{a1} PK_{a2} and PL. Verification of Lambert Beer Law.

2. Biochemistry 2(1+1)

Theory

Bio-Molecules: General structures, classification and functions of bio molecules-Amino acids, Protein Structure, Carbohydrates, Fats, Lipids, DNA and RNA. Enzymes: Activation energy / Transition state & Enzyme Classification, Coenzymes/Co-factors & Enzyme kinetics, Mechanism of enzyme action, Factors effecting enzyme activity, Enzyme inhibition, isozymes & Regulatory Enzymes, Immobilization of enzyme, Ribozymes & Zymogens. Metabolism :Glycolysis, Gluconeogenesis, TCA cycle, Glycogen synthesis and degradation, Pentose phosphate pathway, Fatty acid oxidation, Urea cycle and transaminase reactions, ATP and Electron transport chain.

Practical

Estimation of alkaline phosphatase by conversion of a non-chromogenic substrate to a chromogenic substrate. Effect of temperature, pH and enzyme inhibitors on the activity of the enzyme. Estimation of catalase by spectrophotometric method. Determination of the Michaelis Menten constant of an enzyme. Estimation of RNA by colorimetric method. Estimation of DNA by colorimetric method. Measurement of proteolysis and lipolysis. Estimation of Vitamin A in Ghee. Estimation of Ascorbic acid in plasma.

3. Human Nutrition 2(1+1)

Theory

Fundamentals of human nutrition, concept of balanced diet, nutrient requirements of different age groups. Methods of evaluation of nutritive value of food and nutritional value of cow, buffalo and human milk, biochemical composition and energy value of foods with special reference to milk and dairy products. Nutrition, digestion and absorption, Vitamins (structure and function), Hormones (structure and function), Milk intolerance and hypersensitivity, Safety aspects of food additives, toxic elements, antibiotics, radionuclides in milk and milk products. Nutraceutical, antioxidants, food toxins, anti-nutritional factors, probiotics and cultured dairy products. Biochemical aspect of post-harvest storage specifically food spoilage.

Practical

Estimation of serum Protein (Biuret method /Lowry method). Estimation of Blood Glucose (Folin Wu method). Estimation of Serum inorganic phosphorus (Fiske and Subba Row method). Estimation of blood creatinine, triglyceride and cholesterol levels. Estimation of calorific value of food items. Diet and nutrition surveys: (a) Identification of vulnerable and risk groups. (b) Diet survey for breast-feeding and weaning practices of specific groups. (c) Use of anthropometric measurement in children. Preparation of visual aids for nutritional disorders. Field visit to (a) Observe the working of nutrition and health oriented programmes (survey based result). (b) Hospitals to observe nutritional deficiencies. Identification of Mono, Di and Polysaccharides. Identification of Proteins (albumin, gelatin, peptone). Planning and preparation of high protein, low fat and specialized diets. Detection of antibiotic/toxin in food products.

4. Chemistry of Milk 3(2+1)

Theory

Definition and structure of milk, factors affecting composition of milk, Nomenclature and classification of milk proteins, Casein: Isolation, fractionation and chemical composition, physicochemical properties of casein, Whey proteins: Preparation of total whey proteins: α -Lactalbumin and β -Lactoglobulin. Properties of α -Lactalbumin and β -lactoglobulin, Immunoglobulin and other minor milk proteins and non proteins nitrogen constituents of milk, Hydrolysis and denaturation of milk proteins under different physical and chemical environments, Estimation of milk proteins using different physical and chemical methods, Importance of genetic polymorphism of milk proteins, Milk enzymes with special reference to lipases, Xanthine Oxidase, phosphates, proteases and lactoperoxidase, Milk carbohydrates their status and importance. Physical and chemical properties of lactose, Sugar amine condensation, amadori re arrangement, production of hydroxyl methyl furfural (HMF), Processing related degradation of lactose, Definition, general composition and classification of milk lipids. Nomenclature and general structure of glycerides, factors affecting the fatty acid composition. Milk phospholipids and their role in milk products, Unsaponifiable matter and fat soluble vitamins, Milk Salts: Mineral in milk (a) major mineral (b) Trace elements, physical equilibria among the milk salts and Milk contact surfaces and metallic contamination.

Practical

Sampling techniques of chemical examination of milk. Determination of pH and titratable acidity of milk. Determination of fat in milk by different methods. Determination of total solids and solids not fat in milk. Determination of total milk proteins by Kjeldahl method. Determination of casein, whey proteins and NPN in milk. Estimation of alkaline phosphatase and lipase in milk. Determination of lactose in milk. Determination of ash in milk. Determination of phosphorus and calcium in milk. Determination of chloride in milk. Determination of temporary and permanent hardness of water. Estimation of available chlorine from bleaching powder.

5. Chemistry of Dairy Products 3(2+1)

Theory

Chemical composition and legal standards of milk products. Chemistry of creaming and factors affecting the same. Ripening and neutralization of cream. Theories of churning and factors affecting the same. Butter colour. Ghee: Physico-chemical changes during manufacture. Hydrolytic and oxidative deterioration, their causes, prevention and role of antioxidants. Physico-chemical changes in milk constituents during manufacture and storage of traditional dairy products: Khoa, Paneer, Dahi, Channa, Lassi, Chakka, Shrikhand. Chemistry of cheese: milk clotting enzymes, enzymatic coagulation of milk, biochemical changes during ripening. Physico-chemical changes during preparation and storage of concentrated and dried milk products. Physico-chemical changes during processing and storage of ice cream and frozen desserts. Role and mechanism of stabilizers and emulsifiers in ice cream.

Practical

Cream: estimation of fat and acidity. Butter: estimation of fat, moisture, curd and salt content. Ghee: estimation of moisture, acid value, Butyro refractive reading and Reichert Meissl value / Polanske value. Determination of lactose and sucrose in sweetened condensed milk. Milk powder: moisture, fat, ash, solubility, acidity and bulk density. Ice cream: estimation of fat and total solids. Estimation of moisture, fat and salt content in cheese. Khoa/paneer: estimation of moisture and fat. Estimation of protein content in milk products and protein rich dairy products using Kjeldahl method.

6. Chemical Quality Assurance 2(1+1)

Theory

Importance of chemical quality control, quality assurance and total quality management in dairy industry. Role of national and international food regulatory systems and standards with respect to quality and safety of milk and milk products: FSSAI, PFA, AGMARK, BIS ISO, IDF, Codex, etc., Application of food safety management system (ISO: 22000). Hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) system and its application in dairy industry with respect to chemical quality. Setting up of testing facilities and analytical laboratories; concept of mobile testing laboratories. Accreditation of analytical laboratories. Preparation and standardization of reagents required in the analysis of milk and milk products. Sampling procedures; labeling of samples for analysis; choice of analytical tests for milk and milk products for chemical analysis and instrumental methods of analysis. Calibration of dairy glassware; including butyrometer, pipettes, burettes, hydrometers, lactometers and thermometer. Testing methods for the detection of adulterants, preservatives and neutralizers in milk and milk products. Environmental contaminants such as pesticides, antibiotics, heavy metals in milk and milk products and their chemical testing methods. Importance of milk contact surfaces, metallic contamination in dairy industry. Chemical quality of water in dairy industry. Prediction of shelf life behavior of milk and milk products.

Practical

Calibration of dairy glassware such as pipette, burette, volumetric flasks, hydrometer, butyrometers. Preparation and standardization of dairy reagents such as acids, alkalis, sodium thiosulfate, silver nitrate, Fehlings, EDTA solutions etc. Preparation and testing of Gerber sulfuric acid used in fat determination. Testing the amyl alcohol used for fat determination. Chemical analysis of permissible additives used in milk and milk products. Chemical analysis of detergents and sanitizers. Detection of adulterants, preservatives, and neutralizers in milk and milk products. Detection of vegetable oils and animal body fat adulteration in ghee. Analysis of market samples of milk and milk products. Determination of temporary and permanent hardness of water. Estimation of available chlorine from bleaching powder.

7. Food Chemistry 3(2+1)

Theory

Water: Water binding and chemical reaction mediated by water. Food proteins: Classification and physico-chemical and structural properties. Lipids: Definition, classification of lipids, Unsaponifiable matter contents in various fats and oils, classification and chemical composition. Carbohydrates: Classification of carbohydrates, polysaccharides, viz. linear, branched and modified. Properties and utilization of common polysaccharides, viz. cellulose, glycogen, hemicelluloses, pectin. Food Enzymes: Hydrolases and lipases, utilization in food chemistry. Minerals in foods: Main elements, trace elements in eggs, cereals and cereal products, vegetables and fruits. Aroma compounds in foods: Threshold value, off-flavours. Food additives: Vitamins and Amino acids, Minerals, Aroma Substances/flavour enhancers- Monosodium glutamate, 5-nucleotides sugar substitutes, sorbitol sweeteners- saccharin, and cyclamate, Food colours and food preservatives. Antinutritional factors and Food contaminants: Toxic trace elements, radio nucleotides. Cereal and cereal products: Individual constituents like proteins, lipids, carbohydrates and vitamins in cereals flour and their relationship in dough making, influence of additives /minor ingredients on baking properties: physico-chemical changes during baking. Legumes: Classification, general composition and physico-chemical properties. Vegetables and Fruits: Classification, general composition, chemical changes during ripening and storage. Jams, Jellies and Pickles: Classification, composition and preservation. Preservation of foods, general principles of food preservation.

Practical

Determination of the order of hydrolysis of an ester/carbohydrate and measurement of activation energy; determination of the progress curve obtained during the hydrolysis of P-nitrophenyl phosphate by milk alkaline phosphatase; determination of the Michaelis constant for the digestion of casein by trypsin; Measurement of pH and buffering capacity of different types of milk; To study the gel formation and gel stability of milk proteins; preparation of a Tris/ phosphate/citrate buffer of a given molarity/ionic strength and pH; determination of pH of the buffer; measuring the stability of an oil-in-water emulsion stabilised by milk proteins; foaming capacity and foam stability of caseins/whey proteins; drawing of an adsorption isotherm of water on casein