

Chemistry
SEMESTER – I

MJC-1(T) : Inorganic Chemistry: Atomic Structure, Chemical Bonding and fundamentals of organic Chemistry

Course Objective

The Objective of CBCS based four year undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) in Chemistry Hons for Semester I & II, Specially for Major & Minor course is to provide the clear conception and understanding about theory and practical course mentioned in the syllabus.

Course Outcomes

After the completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the following:

- : the model of an atom including the related various principles.
- : the principles of bonding as well as shapes and structure of covalent molecules.
- : Initial step of research in Organic Chemistry viz-Detection, Separation and Purification of Organic Compounds.

MJC-1(T)

(Theory: 4 credits)

Inorganic Chemistry : Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Atomic Structure : Bohr's Theory, its limitations and atomic spectrum of hydrogen atom. Wave mechanics: de Broglie equation, Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle and its significance, Schrodinger's wave equation, significance of wave function. Quantum Numbers and their significance. Normalized and orthogonal wave functions. Sign of wave functions. Radial and angular wave functions for hydrogen atom. Radial and angular distribution curves. Shapes of s, p, d and f orbitals. Contour boundary and probability diagrams. Pauli's Exclusions Principle, Hund's Rule of maximum multiplicity, Aufbau's principle and its limitations, Variations of orbital energy with atomic number.	10
2	Chemical Bonding: (i) Ionic bond: General characteristics, types of ions size effects, radius ratio rule and its limitations. Packing of ions in crystals. Born-Landé equation with derivation and importance of Kapustinskii expression for lattice energy. Madelung constant, Born-Haber cycle and its application, Solvation energy. (ii) Covalent bond: Lewis structure, Valence Bond Theory (Heitler-London approach). Energetics of hybridization, equivalent and non-equivalent hybrid orbitals. Bent's rule, Resonance and resonance energy, Molecular orbital theory. Molecular orbital diagrams of diatomic and simple polyatomic molecules N ₂ , O ₂ , C ₂ , B ₂ , F ₂ & CO, NO and their ions; hydrogen chloride, beryllium fluoride, carbon dioxide, (idea of s-p mixing and orbital interaction to be given). Formal charge, Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory (VSEPR), shapes of simple molecules and ions containing lone pairs and bond pairs of electrons, multiple bonding (sigma and pi bond approach) and bond lengths. Covalent character in ionic compounds, polarizing power and polarizability. Fajan's rule and consequences of polarization. Ionic character in covalent compounds: Bond moment, dipole moment and electronegativity difference. (iii) Metallic bond: Qualitative idea of valence bond and band theories. Semiconductors and insulators, defects in solids. (iv) Weak Chemical Forces: van der Waals forces, ion-dipole forces, dipole-dipole interactions, induced dipole interactions, Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions. Repulsive forces, Hydrogen Bonding (theories of hydrogen bonding, valence bond treatment) Effects of chemical force, melting and boiling points, solubility energetics of dissolution process.	10

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Organic Chemistry:-Fundamentals, Stereochemistry and hydrocarbons.		
3	Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry: Physical Effects, Electronic Displacements: Inductive Effect, Electromeric Effect, Resonance and Hyperconjugation. Cleavage of Bonds: Homolysis and Heterolysis. Structure, shape and reactivity of organic molecules, Nucleophiles and electrophiles. Reactive Intermediates: Carbocations, Carbanions and free radicals. Strength of organic acids and bases: Comparative study with emphasis on factors affecting pK values. Aromaticity: Benzenoids and Hückel's rule.	05
4	Stereochemistry Conformations with respect to ethane, butane and cyclohexane. Interconversion of Wedge Formula, Newmann, Sawhorse and Fischer representations. Concept of chirality (upto two carbon atoms). Configuration: Geometrical and Optical isomerism; Enantiomerism, Diastereomerism and Meso compounds). Threo and erythro; D and L; <i>cis-trans</i> nomenclature; CIP Rules: R/ S (for upto 2 chiral carbon atoms) and E / Z Nomenclature (for upto two C=C systems).	05
5	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Functional group approach for the following reactions (preparations & reactions) to be studied in context to their structure. Alkanes: (Upto 5 Carbons). <i>Preparation:</i> Catalytic hydrogenation, Wurtz reaction, Kolbe's synthesis, from Grignard reagent. <i>Reactions:</i> Free radical Substitution: Halogenation. Alkenes: (Upto 5 Carbons) <i>Preparation:</i> Elimination reactions: Dehydration of alkenes and dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides (Saytzeff's rule); <i>cis</i> alkenes (Partial catalytic hydrogenation) and <i>trans</i> alkenes (Birch reduction). <i>Reactions:</i> <i>cis</i> -addition (alk. KMnO ₄) and <i>trans</i> -addition (bromine), Addition of HX (Markownikoff's and anti-Markownikoff's addition), Hydration, Ozonolysis, oxymercuration-demercuration, Hydroboration-oxidation. Alkynes: (Upto 5 Carbons) <i>Preparation:</i> Acetylene from CaC ₂ and conversion into higher alkynes; by dehalogenation of tetra halides and dehydrohalogenation of vicinal-dihalides. <i>Reactions:</i> formation of metal acetylides, addition of bromine and alkaline KMnO ₄ , ozonolysis and oxidation with hot alk. KMnO ₄ .	10
TOTAL		40

Suggested Readings :

1. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, F.A. Cotton, G. Wilkinson.
2. Concise Inorganic Chemistry, J.D. Lee, Blackwell Science, 2001.
3. Inorganic Chemistry, J.E. Huheey, E.A. Keiter and R.I. Keiter, Pearson Education Asia, 2000.
4. Inorganic Chemistry, ELBS 2nd Edition, D.F. Shriver, P.W. Atkins and C.H. Langford. Oxford University Press 2002.
5. Principles of Inorganic Chemistry. B.R. Puri, L.R. Sharma, Jauhar S.P., S.N. Chand & Co.
6. Inorganic Chemistry, 3rd Edition (ISE) A.G. Sharpe Addison Wesley.
7. Organic Chemistry - Graham Solomons
8. Stereochemistry – Conformation and Mechanism : P.S Kalsi
9. Organic Chemistry - Morrison & Boyd

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MJC -1 (P) : 2 Credits

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry Practical

Course Outcomes

After finishing this Practical Course, Students will be skilled in-

1. Understanding and preparing solution of different strengths.
2. Calculating the neutral point in different titrations.
3. Initial research steps involved in Organic Chemistry.

Practical- 1. Inorganic Chemisry Practical

- a. Acidimetry and Alkalimetry
- b. Preparation and dilution of standard solutions.
- c. Permangnatometry / dichromatry
- d. Iodometry / iodimetry

Practical- 2. Organic Chemistry Practical

Detection of elements, separation and purification of Organic Compounds and Hydrolysis of ester.

Suggested Readings :

1. Practical inorganic chemistry : Shikha Gulati and J. L . Sharma
2. Practical Chemistry : Dr O .P. Pandey , D.N. Bajpayi & Giri.
3. Quantitative Chemical analysis: A.I. Vogel, Prentice Hall Publication.
4. Text book of practical Organic Chemistry: A.I. Vogel, Prentice Hall Publication.
5. Practical Organic Chemistry, F.G. Mann & B.C. Saunders, Orient long man.

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Chemistry

SEMESTER – II

MJC-2(T) : Physical Chemistry: States of matter and Ionic Equilibrium

Course Outcomes

After the completion of this course, the student will have sound knowledge and understanding about:

- : The mathematical expressions for different Properties of gas, liquid and solid and understand their physical significance.
- : The Crystal structure, and may calculate related properties of different crystal systems.
- : The concept of ionization of electrolytes with emphasis on weak acid and base and hydrolysis of salt.
- : The concepts of pH, pK_a , pK_b , pK_w Buffer Solutions, Solubility Product etc. and their applications in day to day life.

MJC-2(T)

(Theory: 4 credits)

Physical Chemistry : States of matter and Ionic Equilibrium		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Gaseous state: Kinetic molecular model of a gas postulates and concept of an Ideal gas, Derivation of the kinetic gas equation and various gas laws; Maxwell's Distribution of Molecular velocities and its use in evaluating different types of molecular velocities – Most Probable Velocity, Average (Mean) Velocity, Root Mean Square (RMS) Velocity, and Average kinetic energy; Relationship between various molecular velocities; Law of equipartition of energy, degrees of freedom and molecular basis of heat capacities. Viscosity of gases, co-efficient of viscosity and its dependence on temperature and pressure; Collision frequency, Collision diameter and Mean free path; Relationship between mean free path (λ) and co-efficient of viscosity (η), Calculation of collision diameter (σ) from co-efficient of viscosity (η). Behaviour of real gases: Deviations from ideal gas behavior, compressibility factor Z, and its variation with pressure for different gases; Causes of deviation from ideal behaviour. Equation of states for real gases; Van der Waals equation of state, its derivation and application in explaining real gas behaviour, Virial coefficients, calculation of Boyle temperature; Isotherms of real gases and their comparison with van der Waals isotherms, continuity of states, critical state & critical constants, relation between critical constants and van der Waals constants, law of corresponding states.	12
2	Liquid state: Qualitative treatment of the structure of the liquid state; physical properties of liquids; vapour pressure, surface tension and coefficient of viscosity, and their determination. Effect of addition of various solutes on surface tension and viscosity. Explanation of cleansing action of detergents. Temperature variation of viscosity of liquids and comparison with that of gases.	08
3	Solid state: Nature of the solid state, law of constancy of interfacial angles, law of rational indices, miller indices, elementary ideas of symmetry, symmetry elements and symmetry operations, qualitative idea of point and space groups, seven crystal systems and fourteen Bravais lattices; x-ray diffraction, Bragg's law, a simple account of rotating crystal method and powder pattern method; Analysis of powder diffraction patterns of NaCl, CsCl and KCl.	08

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4	Ionic equilibria: Strong, moderate and weak electrolytes, degree of ionization, factors affecting degree of ionization, ionization constant and ionic product of water. Ionization of weak acids and bases, dissociation constants of mono and diprotic acids; pH and pOH, pH scale; common ion effect; Salt hydrolysis, calculation of hydrolysis constant, degree of hydrolysis and pH for different salts. Buffer solutions; derivation of Henderson equation and its applications; Solubility product of sparingly soluble salts, applications of solubility product principle; Qualitative treatment of acid-base titration curves (calculation of pH at various stages). Theory of acid-base indicators; selection of indicators and their limitations.	12
TOTAL		40

Suggested Readings :

1. Atkins, P.W.; Paula, J.de.; Atkin's Physical Chemistry; Oxford University Press.
2. Ball, D.W.; Physical Chemistry; Cengage Learning, India.
3. Castellan, G.W; Physical Chemistry; Narosa.
4. Kapoor, K.L.; A Textbook of Physical Chemistry, Vol 1, 6th Edition; McGraw Hill Education.
5. Puri, Sharma, Pathania; Principles of Physical Chemistry; Vishal Publishing Co.
6. Pahari, S.; Physical Chemistry Vol I & II; New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.
7. Moore, W.J.; Physical Chemistry, 5th Edition, Longmans Green & Co. Ltd.
8. Glasstone, S.; Textbook of Physical Chemistry; D. Van Nostrand company, New York.

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MJC-2(P): Physical Chemistry Lab

Course Outcomes

When the students will finish this practical course , they will be skilled in :-

- :determination of coefficient of viscosity of various types of solutions and also in the determination of the surface tension of the various type of liquids.
- :molecular weight determination by victor mayer method.
- : preparation of buffer solution, pH determination of various types of buffer solutions.

MJC-2(P) :Physical Chemistry (Practical: 2 credits)

Practical :

Surface tension measurements using Stalagmometer

Determine the surface tension of aqueous solutions by (a) drop number, (b) drop weight method.

Viscosity measurement using Ostwald's viscometer.

1. Determination of co-efficient of viscosity of an unknown aqueous solution.
2. Study of variation of viscosity with different concentration of sugar solutions.

Molecular weight of a volatile compound

Determination of molecular weight of a volatile compound using Victor Meyer's method.

pH- metry:

1. Study the effect of addition of HCl/ NaOH on pH to the solutions of acetic acid, sodium acetate and their mixtures.
2. Preparation of buffer solutions of different pH values
 - (a) Sodium acetate- acetic acid
 - (b) Ammonium chloride-ammonium hydroxide
3. pH metric titration of (a) strong acid with strong base, (b) weak acid with strong base and determination of dissociation constant of a weak acid.

Suggested Readings :

1. Khosla, B.D.; Garg, V.C. & Gulati, A.; Senior Practical Physical Chemistry; R. Chand & Co, New Delhi.
2. Garland, C.W.; Nibler, J.W.; Shoemaker, D.P.; Experiments in physical Chemistry, 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York.
3. Yadav, J. B.; Advanced Practical Physical Chemistry, 32nd Ed; Goel Publishing House.

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SEMESTER- III

MJC-3 (T): Organic Chemistry: Cyclic Hydrocarbons and their Halogen Derivatives (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

CO1: the aromatic character of the molecules.

CO2: the idea to design some organic synthesis.

MJC-3: Organic Chemistry: Cyclic Hydrocarbons and their Halogen Derivatives. (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Reaction intermediates: Carbenes, nitrenes and benzyne: Generation, structure, stability and reactions.	12
2	Chemistry of Cyclic Hydrocarbons: Nomenclature of monocyclic and bicyclic compounds, Baeyer's strain theory, conformation of cyclohexane, relative stability of chair, boat and twist boat forms of cyclohexane with their energy level diagram, relative stability of mono- and disubstituted cyclohexanes, Aromaticity and Huckel rules with reference to benzenoids, cyclo carbocations and cyclo carbanions, mechanism of electrophilic aromatic substitution in benzene-halogenation, nitration, sulphonation, Friedel -Crafts alkylation/acylation, energy profile diagrams of these reactions, reactivity of mono-substituted benzene, directive influence of functional groups.	12
3	Chemistry of Halogen Derivatives of alkanes: General methods of preparation, properties and uses of mono- and dihalo derivatives of alkanes. Mechanism of substitution and elimination reactions viz. S_N1 , S_N2 , S_Ni , $E1$, $E2$ and $E1CB$ mechanism.	12
4	Halogen derivatives of arenes: General methods of preparation, properties and uses of halogen derivatives of arenes. Mechanism: ArS_N2 , ArS_N1 , elimination-addition mechanism (benzyne mechanism).	12
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Reaction Mechanism in Organic Chemistry - S. M. Mukherjee and S.P. Singh
2. Organic Chemistry, vol.-1, I. L. Finar
3. Organic Chemistry – Morrison & Boyd
4. Organic Chemistry: Graham Solomons
5. Organic Chemistry: Paula Yurkanis Bruice
6. Stereochemistry in Organic Chemistry: D. Nassipuri

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7. Stereochemistry- Conformation and Mechanism: P.S.Kalsi.
8. Advanced Organic Chemistry, Fourth Edition, J. March, Wiley, India (2006)
9. Greeves, N., Clayden, J.; Warren, S., Organic Chemistry, 2nd Ed., Oxford University, Press India (2014).
10. Sykes, P., A Guidebook to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry, 6th Ed., Pearson Education India (2003)

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Semester-III
MJC-4: Physical Chemistry: Chemical Thermodynamics and its Applications (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

CO1: various thermodynamic terms.

CO2: various enthalpies of transformations and Kirchoff's law.

CO3: entropy changes, Gibbs free energy change, partial molar quantities, spontaneous and non-spontaneous processes.

CO4: second and third law of thermodynamics.

MJC-4: Physical Chemistry: Chemical Thermodynamics and its Applications (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Thermodynamics-I: Definition of thermodynamic terms: system, surroundings, types of systems, intensive and extensive properties, state and path functions, thermodynamic processes, concept of heat and work, First law of Thermodynamics-Statements, definition of internal energy and enthalpy, Heat capacities at constant volume and constant pressure with their relationship, Joule's law, Joule-Thomson coefficient and inversion temperature, calculation of w, q, dU & dH for the expansion of ideal gases under isothermal and adiabatic conditions for reversible and irreversible processes.	12
2	Thermochemistry: Standard state, enthalpy of reaction, standard enthalpy of formation, Hess's law of constant heat summation and its applications, enthalpy of combustion, enthalpy of neutralization, bond dissociation energy and its calculation from thermo-chemical data, temperature dependence of enthalpy, Kirchoff's equation.	12
3	Thermodynamics-II: Second law of thermodynamics, need of the law, different statements of the law, Carnot theorem, Carnot cycle and its efficiency, concept of entropy, entropy as a function of V&T, P&T, entropy change in ideal gases and mixing of ideal gases, free energy and spontaneity, variation of Gibbs free energy (G) and Helmholtz free energy(A) with P,V and T, Maxwell's relations, Thermodynamic equation of state, Nernst heat theorem, third law of thermodynamics, statement, evaluation of absolute entropy from third law of thermodynamics, concept of residual entropy.	12
4	Systems of Variable Composition: Partial molar quantities, chemical potential, dependance of chemical potential with temperature and pressure, chemical potential of a gas in ideal gas mixture, Gibb's Duhem equation.	12
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Suggested Readings:

1. Peter, A. & Paula, J. de., Physical Chemistry 9th Ed., Oxford University Press (2011).
2. Castellan, G. W. Physical Chemistry 4th Ed., Narosa (2004).
3. Engel, T. & Reid, P. Physical Chemistry 3rd Ed., Prentice-Hall (2012).
4. McQuarrie, D. A. & Simon, J. D. Molecular Thermodynamics Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.: New Delhi (2004).
5. Assael, M. J.; Goodwin, A. R. H.; Stamatoudis, M.; Wakeham, W. A. & Will, S. Commonly Asked Questions in Thermodynamics. CRC Press: NY (2011).
6. Levine, I.N. Physical Chemistry 6th Ed., Tata Mc Graw Hill (2010).
7. Metz, C.R. 2000 solved problems in chemistry, Schaum Series (2006).

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MJC-4 (P): Chemical Thermodynamics and its Applications (P)

After completion of this practical course, students will be skilled in determining:

CO2: the heat capacity of calorimeter.

Practical:

1. Determination of water equivalent of calorimeter.
2. Determination of enthalpy of neutralization of hydrochloric acid with sodium hydroxide.
3. Determination of enthalpy of ionization of ethanoic acid.
4. Determination of the basicity of a polybasic acid against standard sodium hydroxide solution.
5. Determination of heat of displacement of Cu by Zn from Cu^{2+} salt solution.
6. Determination of enthalpy of hydration of copper sulphate.
7. Determination of solubility of benzoic acid in water and ΔH for the process.
8. Determination of heat capacity of the calorimeter and integral enthalpy of solution of salts.

1. Khosla, B. D.; Garg, V. C. & Gulati, A., Senior Practical Physical Chemistry, R. Chand & Co., New Delhi (2011).
2. Athawale, V. D. & Mathur, P. Experimental Physical Chemistry, New Age International, New Delhi (2001).

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MJC-5 (T): Inorganic Chemistry: *s*-, *p*-, *d*- and *f*-block elements
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After completion of the course, the students will be able to understand: -

CO₂: the ring, cage and polymers of B, Si & P.

CO3: to carry out the preparation of inorganic compounds.

CO4: the important properties of transition metals such as their oxidation states, colour, magnetic and spectral, use of Latimer diagrams in identifying oxidizing, reducing and disproportionating species.

CO5: the concepts related with noble gases, their compounds, shapes, properties and applications.

<i>s</i>-, <i>p</i>-, <i>d</i>- and <i>f</i>-block elements(Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	<p>Periodic Table and Periodicity of Elements: <i>s</i>-, <i>p</i>-, <i>d</i>- and <i>f</i>-block elements, the long form of periodic table, detailed discussion of the following periodic properties of the elements with reference to <i>s</i>- and <i>p</i>-block: (a) shielding or screening effect, Slater's rules, effective nuclear charge (b) atomic radii (covalent, metallic and van der Waals) (c) ionization enthalpy, successive ionization enthalpies, factors affecting ionization enthalpy and applications of ionization enthalpy. (d) electron gain enthalpy. (e) electronegativity: Pauling's, Mullikan, Allred Rochow's scales, group electronegativity, variations of electronegativity with bond order and partial charge. General electronic configuration of <i>s</i>- and <i>p</i>- block elements, inert pair effect, relative stability of different oxidation states, diagonal relationship and anomalous behaviour of first member of each group, allotropy and catenation properties, complex forming tendency of <i>s</i>- and <i>p</i>- block elements,</p>	10
2	<p>Compounds of <i>p</i> block elements: Study of the following compounds with emphasis on structure, bonding, preparation, properties and uses:- Boric acid, borates, borazines, borohydrides, calcium carbide, silicon carbide, aluminium carbide, silicates, silanes, siloxanes, silicon halides, silicones, NH₃-manufacture (Haber's process), oxides, oxy-, peroxy acids of nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur, inter-halogen compounds, polyhalides and pseudohalides.</p>	10
3	<p>Chemistry of noble gases: Occurrence and isolation, rationalization of inertness of noble gases, nature of bonding in noble gas compounds, shape and structure of noble gas compounds using VSEPR theory, preparation and properties of XeF₂, XeF₄ and XeF₆. Clathrates.</p>	5

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4	Chemistry of d-block elements: General electronic configuration of d-block metals and their group trends, variable oxidation states and their relative stabilities, magnetic and catalytic properties of metals, colour, complex forming ability of metals, difference between 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd transition series, Chemistry of Cr, Mn, Fe and Co in various oxidation states with special reference to their following compounds: peroxo compounds of Cr, potassium dichromate, potassium permanganate, potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide, sodium nitropruside and sodium cobaltinitrite.	10
5	Chemistry of f-block Elements: General electronic configuration of f- block elements (inner transition elements - 4f and 5f series), position of lanthanides and actinides in periodic table, group trends with special reference to electronic configuration, ionic radii and lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, complex forming ability of lanthanides, occurrence and isolation of lanthanides, compounds of lanthanides, sources of actinides, chemistry of actinides, separation of Np and Pu from spent fuel	10
TOTAL		45

Readings:

1. Lee, J. D., Concise Inorganic Chemistry, 5th Ed., Wiley India (2008).
2. Housecroft, C. E.; Constable, E. C. Chemistry-An Introduction to Organic, Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, 4th Ed., Pearson Education (2010).
3. Atkins, P.; Overton, T.; Rourke, J.; Weller, M.; Armstrong, F.; Hagerman, M., Shriver Atkins's Inorganic Chemistry, 6th Ed., Oxford University Press India (2015).
4. Miessler, G.; Tarr, D. A., Inorganic Chemistry, 3rd Ed., Pearson Education India (2008).
5. Huheey, J. E.; Keiter, E. A.; Keiter, R. L.; Medhi, O. K., Inorganic Chemistry: Principles of Structures and Reactivity, 4th Ed., Pearson Education India (2006).
6. Cotton, F. A.; Wilkinson, G.; Gaus, P. L., Basic Inorganic Chemistry, 3rd Ed., Wiley India (2007).
7. Puri, B. R.; Sharma, L. R.; Kalia, K. C., Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, 33rd Ed., Vishal Publishing (2017).

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Semester-IV

MJC-5 (P): Qualitative Analysis of Inorganic Salt Mixture Containing Four Radicals (P)

Course Outcomes

After the end of this practical course students will be skilled in: -

CO1: identification of basic radicals from known and unknown salts.

CO2: identification of acid radicals from known and unknown salts.

Qualitative Analysis of inorganic salt mixture containing Four Radicals. (Practical:2 credits)
1. Identification of known cations (basic radicals) and anions (acid radicals) from the supplied salt.
2. Identification of cation (basic radicals) and anions (acid radicals) from unknown salt.
3. Identification of cation (basic radicals) and anions (acid radicals) from binary mixture of inorganic salts.

Suggested Readings:

1. Raj, G., Advanced Practical Inorganic Chemistry, Krishna Prakashan, Meerut (2013).
2. Mendham, J.; Denney, R. C.; Barnes, J. D.; Thomas, M.; Sivasankar, B., Vogel's Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 6th Ed., Pearson Education India (2009).

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Semester-IV

MJC-6 (T): Organic Chemistry: Compounds with Oxygen Containing Functional Groups (T)

Course Outcomes

After the completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

- CO1: preparation, properties and reactions of compounds with oxygen containing functional groups.
- CO2: to draw plausible mechanisms for reactions involving these functional groups.
- CO3: the knowledge of various named organic reactions associated with these functional groups.
- CO4: chemistry of epoxides.
- CO5: the detection of O-containing functional groups like alcohols, phenols, carbonyl and carboxylic acid groups.
- CO6: the preparation of various organic compounds by functional group transformations and other common organic reactions.
- CO7: the green practices in Organic syntheses.

Compounds with Oxygen Containing Functional Groups (Theory:4credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	<p>Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers and Epoxides</p> <p>Alcohols: Classification and nomenclature.</p> <p>Preparation of 1^o, 2^o and 3^o alcohols using substitution reaction, addition reactions, Grignard reagent, Ester hydrolysis, Reduction of aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and esters.</p> <p>Reactions: With sodium, HX (Lucas test), esterification, oxidation (with PCC, alk. KMnO₄, acidic dichromate, conc. HNO₃). Oppeneauer oxidation.</p> <p>Diols: Oxidation of diols. Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement.</p> <p>Glycerol: Preparation, properties and uses.</p> <p>Phenols: Classification, nomenclature and properties</p> <p>Preparation: Cumene hydroperoxide method, from diazonium salts.</p> <p>Reactions: Electrophilic substitution: Nitration, halogenation and sulphonation. Fries and Claisen Rearrangements, Kolbe's-Schmidt Reaction, Lederer-Manasse reaction, Reimer-Tiemann Reaction, Gattermann-Koch Reaction, Houben-Hoesch Condensation, Schotten-Baumann Reaction.</p> <p>Ethers and epoxides (aliphatic and aromatic): Classification, nomenclature, preparation and properties.</p> <p>Reactions: Cleavage of ethers with HI.</p> <p>Syntheses of epoxides, Acid and base-catalyzed ring opening of epoxides, orientation of ring opening, reactions of Grignard and organolithium reagents with epoxides.</p> <p>Concept of crown ethers.</p>	20

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2	Aldehydes and ketones (aliphatic and aromatic): Structure, reactivity and preparation; nucleophilic additions, Nucleophilic addition-elimination reactions with ammonia derivatives and their mechanisms; mechanisms of Aldol and Benzoin condensation, Knoevenagel condensations, Claisen-Schmidt, Perkin, Cannizzaro and Wittig reactions, Beckmann and Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangements, haloform reaction and Baeyer Villiger oxidation, α -substitution reactions, oxidations and reductions (Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , MPV and PDC). Addition reactions of unsaturated carbonyl compounds: Michael addition. Active Methylene Compounds: Keto-enol tautomerism. Preparation and synthetic applications of diethyl malonate and ethyl acetoacetate.	10
3	Carboxylic Acids and their Derivatives: Preparation, physical properties and reactions of monocarboxylic acids. Typical reactions of dicarboxylic acids, hydroxy acids and unsaturated acids: succinic/phthalic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, maleic and fumaric acid. Preparation and reactions of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters and amides; Mechanism of acidic and alkaline hydrolysis of esters, Claisen condensation, Dieckmann and Reformatsky reactions, Hofmann bromamide degradation and Curtius rearrangement.	09
4	Carbohydrates Classification and general properties of carbohydrates, Glucose and Fructose (open chain and cyclic structure), Determination of configuration of monosaccharides, absolute configuration of Glucose and Fructose, Mutarotation, ascending and descending in monosaccharides. Structure of disaccharides (sucrose, cellobiose, maltose, lactose) and polysaccharides (starch and cellulose).	09
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Greeves, N.; Clayden, J.; Warren, S., Organic Chemistry, 2nd Ed., Oxford University, Press India (2014).
2. Sykes, P., A Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry, 6th Ed., Pearson Education India (2003)
3. Ghosh, S. K., Advanced General Organic Chemistry, Part-I & Part-II, 3rd Ed., New Central Book Agency (2010).
4. Bhal, B. S.; Bhal, A., A Textbook of Organic Chemistry, 22nd Ed., S. Chand and Company (2016).
5. Sengupta, S., Basic Stereochemistry of Organic Molecules, 2nd Ed., Oxford University Press India (2018).
6. Finar, I. L. Organic Chemistry (Volume I), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

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Semester-IV

MJC-6 (P): Organic Chemistry: Compounds with Oxygen Containing Functional Groups (P)

Course Outcomes:

When the students will finish this practical course, they will be skilled in: -

CO1: acetylation and benzylation of various functional groups present in organic compounds.

CO2: oxime formation, hydrazone formation, semi-carbazone formation, iodoform test and in the bromination of phenols.

CO3: oxidation of alcohols and reduction of nitro compounds.

CO4: Aldol Condensation by conventional and green methods.

Compounds with Oxygen Containing Functional Groups (Practical: 2 credits)

- Acetylation of one of the following compounds: phenols (β -naphthol, vanillin, salicylic acid) by any one method: Using conventional method/Using green approach.
- Benzylation of one of the following amines (aniline, *o*-, *m*-, *p*-toluidines and *o*-, *m*-, *p*-anisidine) and one of the following phenols (β -naphthol, resorcinol, *p*-cresol) by Schotten-Baumann reaction.
- Preparation of Oxime and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of aldehydes and ketones
- Oxidation of ethanol and isopropanol (Iodoform reaction).
- Preparation of semicarbazone of the following compounds: acetone, ethyl methyl ketone, cyclohexanone, benzaldehyde.
- Aldol condensation using either conventional or green method.
- S*-Benzylisothiuronium chloride from thiourea and benzyl chloride.
- Reduction of *p*-, *m*-nitrobenzaldehyde by sodium borohydride.
- Bromination of Phenol.
- Hydrolysis of amides and esters.

Suggested Readings:

- Agarwal, O. P., Advanced Practical Organic Chemistry, Krishna Prakashan, Meerut (2014).
- Ahluwalia, V. K.; Aggarwal, R., Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Preparation and Quantitative Analysis, Universities Press (2000).
- Furniss, B. S.; Hannaford, A. J.; Smith, P. W. G.; Tatchell, A. R., Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, 5th Ed., Pearson Education India (2003).
- Clarke, H. T., A Handbook of Organic Analysis: Qualitative and Quantitative, 4th Ed., CBS Publishers India (2007).
- Vogel, A. I., Tatchell, A. R., Furnis, B. S., Hannaford, A. J. & Smith, P. W. G., Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, Prentice-Hall, 5th edition, 1996.
- Mann, F.G. & Saunders, B. C. Practical Organic Chemistry Orient-Longman, 1960.
- Khosla, B. D.; Garg, V. C. & Gulati, A. Senior Practical Physical Chemistry, R. Chand & Co.: New Delhi (2011).

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MJC-7: Physical Chemistry: Phase Equilibria, Conductance and Electrochemical Cells (T)

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand: -

- CO1:** the degree of ionization, pH and salt hydrolysis.
- CO2:** the different types of Buffer solutions.
- CO3:** the concepts of solubility product.
- CO4:** the conductivity, specific conductivity, equivalent conductivity and molar conductivity, application of conductance measurement in determining various physical parameters.
- CO5:** the standard electrode potential of half cells and calculate the EMF of a cell using Nernst equation.
- CO6:** EMF measurements in determining various parameters like free energy, enthalpy, entropy, equilibrium constants, etc.
- CO7:** the concentration cells with and without transference.
- CO8:** the principle of potentiometric titrations.

MJC-7:Physical Chemistry: Ionic Equilibria, Conductance and Electrochemical Cells (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Phase Equilibria: Phases, components and degrees of freedom of systems, criteria of phase equilibria, Gibbs Phase Rule and its thermodynamic derivation, derivation of Clausius - Clapeyron equation and its importance in phase equilibria, phase diagram of one component system (water/sulphur) and two component system involving eutectics, congruent and incongruent melting points (lead-silver, FeCl ₃ -water and Na-K only), Nernst distribution law and its thermodynamic derivation, limitations of Nernst distribution law, modification of the distribution law in cases of association and dissociation of solutes, application of the law in the process of solvent extraction.	12
2	Conductance: Conductance, specific conductance (conductivity), equivalent and molar conductance, their variation with dilution for weak and strong electrolytes, Kohlrausch law of independent migration of ions, transference number and its experimental determination using Hittorf and Moving Boundary Methods, ionic mobility, applications of conductance measurements, determination of degree of ionization of weak electrolyte, solubility and solubility products of sparingly soluble salts, ionic product of water, hydrolysis constant of a salt, conductometric titrations (only acid-base).	12
3	Electrochemical cells : Electrode and electrode potential, reference electrodes (Standard hydrogen electrode and Calomel	12

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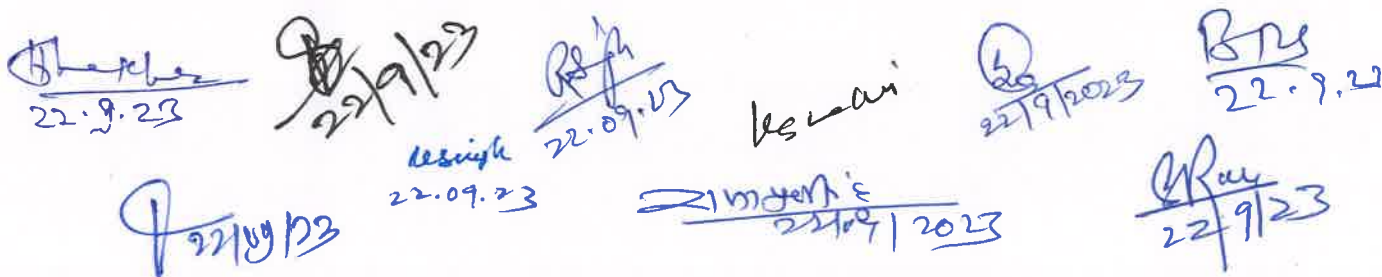
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	electrode), standard electrode potential, type of electrodes, galvanic cells, electrochemical series and its significance, Nernst equation and its importance, types of electrochemical cells – chemical cells and concentration cells, concept of EMF of a galvanic cell, measurement of EMF of a cell, construction and working of a Galvanic cell, liquid junction potential and salt bridge, EMF of a concentration cell with and without transference.	
4	Applications of EMF measurements Determination of equilibrium constant, ΔG , ΔS and ΔH of cell reactions, calculation of solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt, the valency of ions, determination of pH using hydrogen electrode and quinhydrone electrode. Potentiometric titrations: qualitative treatment (acid-base and oxidation-reduction only).	12
	TOTAL	48

Suggested Readings:

1. Atkins, P. W.; de Paula, J.; Keeler, J., Physical Chemistry, 11th Ed., Oxford University Press India (2018).
2. Bahl, A.; Bahl, B. S.; Tuli, G. D., Essentials of Physical Chemistry, S. Chand and Company (2014).
3. Negi, A. S.; Anand, S. C., Physical Chemistry, New Age International Publishers (2007).
4. Puri, B. R.; Sharma, L. R.; Pathania, M. S., Principles of Physical Chemistry, 47th Ed., Vishal Publishing (2017).
5. Silbey, R. J.; Alberty, R. A.; Bawendi, M. G., Physical Chemistry, 4th Ed., Wiley India (2006).
6. Rakshit, P. C., Physical Chemistry, Revised Ed. Sarat Book House (2014).
7. Kapoor, K. L., A Textbook of Physical Chemistry: States of Matter and Ions in Solution, Vol. I, 6th Ed., McGraw Hill Education India (2019).



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SEMESTER – V
MJC-8 (T): Co-ordination Chemistry (T)

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand: -

CO1: ligand, denticity of ligands, chelates, coordination number and nomenclature coordination of compounds.

CO2: isomerism in coordination compounds.

CO3: Valence Bond Theory to predict the structure and magnetic behavior of metal complexes.

CO4: pairing energy, CFSE and its effects, high spin and low spin complexes.

CO5: magnetic properties and colour of complexes on the basis of Crystal Field Theory.

CO6: properties of transition metal complexes, variable oxidation states, colours, magnetic and catalytic properties.

Co-ordination Chemistry (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Introduction: Molecular or addition compounds, double salts and coordination compounds, coordination sphere, coordination number (C.N), oxidation state (O.S.) of the central metal atom/ion, ligands and their classification, chelating ligands, chelates and their stability. Werner's theory of coordination compounds, limitations of Werner's theory, effective atomic number (EAN) rule, nomenclature of coordination compounds, isomerism in coordination compounds.	12
2	Valence bond theory: Valence bond theory of complex compounds, different octahedral, square planar and tetrahedral complexes of Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu and Zn, strength of ligands and stability of complexes, outer and inner orbital complexes. Limitations of valence bond theory (VBT).	12
3	Crystal field theory: Crystal field theory, crystal field splitting of d-orbitals in octahedral, tetrahedral, tetragonal and square-planar complexes, HS and LS complexes, factors affecting the crystal field splitting energy, spectrochemical series, magnetic properties of complexes, colour of the complexes, crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE) and its calculation. variation of octahedral ionic radii. Crystal structure of spinels. Jahn-Teller effect and distortion in octahedral and tetrahedral complexes, charge transfer spectra (LMCT) and (MLCT), heat of hydration, lattice energy of bivalent metal ions of transition metals.	12
4	Magnetic properties of transition metal complexes: Types of magnetic behaviour, methods of determination of magnetic susceptibility, L-S coupling, correlation of the magnetic moment (spin only formula) and effective magnetic moment values, quenching of orbital contribution to magnetic moment, applications of magnetic moment data for 3d series.	12
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Suggested Readings:

1. Selected Topics in Inorganic Chemistry- Malik, Madan and Tuli
2. Chemistry for degree students- R. L. Madan.
3. Inorganic Chemistry – Gary L. Miessler and Donald A. Tarr.
4. Advanced Inorganic chemistry- F.A. Cotton and Wilkinson.
5. Concise Inorganic Chemistry – J.D. Lee.
6. Inorganic Chemistry - P.W. Atkins.
7. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry – Kalia, Puri and Sharma

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Semester-V
MJC-8 (P): Co-ordination Chemistry (P)

Course outcomes

After completion of this practical course, students will be skilled in:-

CO1: preparation of complex compounds.

CO2: complexometric titrations and colorimetric analysis.

Co-ordination Chemistry (Practical: 2 credits)
Practical 1.Preparation of inorganic compounds/ complexes. a) Preparation of potash alum $[K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O]$ b) Preparation of potassium tris(oxalato) ferrate (III), $K_3[Fe(C_2O_4)_3]$ c) Preparation of potassium tris(oxalato) chromate (III), $K_3[Cr(C_2O_4)_3]$ d) Preparation of hexammine nickel (II) chloride, $[Ni(NH_3)_6]Cl_2$. e) Preparation of tetramminecopper(II) sulphate, $[Cu(NH_3)_4]SO_4$. f) Preparation of sodium nitropruside, $Na_2[Fe(CN)_5(NO)]$. 2.Complexometric titrations and colorimetry a) Estimation of copper sulphate/copper ion from a given solution colorimetrically. b) Estimation of phosphate ion, $(PO_4)^{3-}$ in a given sample of water/soil colorimetrically. c) Complexometric titrations by EDTA (i) Estimation of Ca^{2+}/Mg^{2+} in the supplied sample of water. (ii) Estimation of total hardness from the supplied sample of water.

Suggested Readings:

1. Qualitative inorganic chemistry – A. I .Vogel
2. Advance practical inorganic chemistry – Gurdeep Raj

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Semester-V
MJC-9 (T): Polynuclear hydrocarbons, nitrogen containing compounds, heterocyclic compounds, alkaloids and terpenoids (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

CO1: the chemistry of polynuclear hydrocarbons.

CO2: the named reactions related to amines nitriles, isonitriles and diazo compounds.

CO3: the chemistry of some common heterocyclic compounds.

CO4: the general methods involved in structural elucidation of alkaloids and terpenoids.

Polynuclear hydrocarbons, nitrogen containing compounds, heterocyclic compounds, alkaloids and terpenoids (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Polynuclear Hydrocarbons: Nomenclature of polynuclear hydrocarbons, preparation and properties and constitution of naphthalene, anthracene and phenanthrene.	12
2	Nitrogen containing Compounds: Amines, Nitriles, Isocyanides and diazonium compound: Reduction of nitro compounds under different conditions, von Richter reaction, preparation and separation of primary, secondary and tertiary amines, relative basic strength of amines, distinctions among primary, secondary and tertiary amines, preparation of diazonium salts and their synthetic applications, diazo- coupling reactions, Gomberg reaction, preparation and properties of nitriles and isonitriles.	15
3	Heterocyclic Compounds: Classification and nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds, aromaticity in 5- & 6-membered rings with one heteroatom, syntheses of pyrrole(Knorr-Pyrrole synthesis, Paal-Knorr synthesis, Hantzsch synthesis), Reaction synthesis and constitutions of furan, thiophene, pyridine (Hantzsch synthesis), reactions of pyrrole, furan, thiophene and pyridine. Quinoline and isoquinoline: Reactions, syntheses and constitution of quinoline and isoquinoline. (Skraup synthesis, Friedlander's Synthesis, Knorr Quinoline Synthesis, Bischler Napieralski Synthesis)	12
4	Alkaloids and Terpenoids: Natural occurrence, classification and isolation of alkaloids and terpenoids, isoprene. Isoprene and Special Isoprene rule, reactions used in general methods involved in structural elucidation of alkaloids and terpenoids.	09
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Morrison R.T., Boyd R.N., (2007) Organic Chemistry, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).
2. Finar I.L., (2014) Organic Chemistry (Volume 1), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

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3. Finar I.L., (2014) Organic Chemistry (Volume 2: Stereochemistry and the Chemistry of Natural Products), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).
4. Acheson R.M., (1976), Introduction to the Chemistry of Heterocyclic compounds, John Wiley & Sons.
5. Graham Salomons T.W., Organic Chemistry, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
6. Kalsi P.S., (2010), Textbook of Organic Chemistry 1st Ed., New Age International (P) Ltd. Pub.

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Semester-VI
MJC-10 (T): Colligative Properties of Dilute Solutions, Chemical Kinetics and Photochemistry (T)

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand:-

CO2: Abnormal colligative properties and molar mass.

C03: Azeotropes, maximum and minimum boiling azeotropic mixture.

CO4: Kinetics of simple and complex reactions.

CO5: Jablonski diagram and laws of photochemistry.

Colligative Properties of Dilute Solutions, Chemical Kinetics and Photochemistry (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1.	Colligative Properties of Dilute Solutions: Colligative properties of solutions, Henry's law, Raoult's law (thermodynamic derivation), ideal and non-ideal solutions, azeotropes, thermodynamic derivation and experimental determination of relative lowering in vapour pressure, elevation in boiling point, depression in freezing point and osmotic pressure, abnormal colligative properties due to association and dissociation of solutes in solutions, van't Hoff's factor, abnormal molar mass, applications of colligative properties in determining molar mass of solutes, degree of dissociation and association.	15
2.	Kinetics of Elementary Reactions: Rate laws of first, second, third and zero order reactions, methods of determination of order of reactions, temperature dependence of reaction rate, Arrhenius equation, Activation energy, Collision theory and transition state theory of reaction rates. Catalysis: Theory and applications.	12
3.	Kinetics of Complex Reactions: Steady state approximation, integrated rate expression (first order only) for the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opposing reactions 2. Parallel reactions and 3. Consecutive reactions. 	12
4.	Photochemistry: Introduction, consequences of light absorption, Lambert-Beer's law, laws of photochemistry, Grotthuss-Draper law, Stark-Einstein law of photochemical equivalence, quantum yield, photochemical reactions ($H_2 + Cl_2$, $H_2 + Br_2$, decomposition of HI), photochemical rate laws, energy transfer in photochemical reactions, Jablonski diagram, photosensitization, fluorescence, phosphorescence and chemiluminescence.	09
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Physical Chemistry: P.W. Atkins (ELBS)
2. Comprehensive Physical Chemistry: Hemant Sneh
3. Theoretical Physical Chemistry: Gladstone

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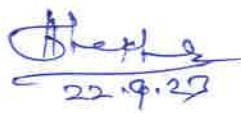
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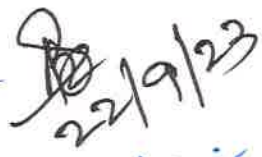
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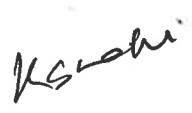
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4. Physical Chemistry: G.M. Barrow.
5. Modern Electrochemistry: JOM Bakris and A.K.N. Reddy
6. Text Books of Polymer Science: F.W. Billmayer Jr.
7. Advanced Physical Chemistry: Gurdeep Raj



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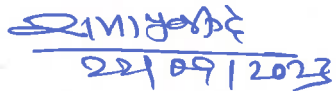

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Semester-VI
MJC-10 (P): Physical Chemistry: Colligative Properties of Dilute Solutions and Chemical Kinetics (P)

Course Outcomes

After completion of this practical course, students will be skilled in:

CO1: determination of molecular mass by elevation in boiling point and depression in freezing point methods.

CO2: determination of the velocity constants of hydrolysis of esters and inversion of cane sugar.

Properties of Dilute Solutions and Chemical Kinetics (Practical: 2 credits)
Practical: Solutions: 1. Determination the molecular weight of non-volatile solute by Landsberger's method. 2. Determination of molecular mass of non-volatile solutes by Beckmann method. Chemical Kinetics: 1. Determination of the rate constant of hydrolysis of ethyl/methyl acetate catalyzed by HCl. 2. Determination of the rate constant of inversion of cane sugar. 3. Determination of the rate constant of hydrolysis of ethyl/methyl acetate with NaOH (saponification).

Suggested Readings:

1. Khosla, B. D.; Garg, V. C. & Gulati, A., *Senior Practical Physical Chemistry*, R. Chand & Co.: New Delhi (2011).
2. Athawale, V. D. & Mathur, P. *Experimental Physical Chemistry* New Age International: New Delhi (2001).

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SEMESTER – VI
MJC-11: Organic Chemistry: Biomolecules (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand the:

- CO1: genetic materials involved in living biosystems.
CO2: physicochemical properties of amino acids, peptides and proteins.
CO3: enzymes and their activity as well as some basic idea about lipids.
CO4: basics of energetics in biosystems and introduction to some synthetic and naturally occurring pharmaceuticals.

Biomolecules (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins: Classification of α -Amino Acids, General methods of synthesis, ionic properties and reactions, Zwitterions, pK_a values, isoelectric point and electrophoresis, study of peptides: Oligo and polypeptides, features of peptide bonds, syntheses of peptides using <i>N</i> -protecting, <i>C</i> -protecting and <i>C</i> -activating groups, solid-phase synthesis, elementary idea of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures of proteins.	10
3	Nucleic Acids: Components of nucleic acids, nucleosides and nucleotides, Structure and syntheses of Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine, Uracil and Thymine, structure of polynucleotides and DNA double helix.	10
2	Enzymes and Lipids: Introduction, classification and characteristics of enzymes, mechanism of enzyme action (taking trypsin as example), factors affecting enzyme action specificity of enzyme action, enzyme inhibitors and their importance, phenomenon of inhibition (competitive, uncompetitive and non-competitive inhibition), Introduction to oils and fats, classification of lipids, phospholipids, hydrogenation and iodine number, saponification value.	10
4	Concept of energy in Biosystems and Pharmaceutical compounds: Role of ATP in glycolysis during phosphorylation of glucose, conversion of glucose-6-phosphate to fructose-6-phosphate, phosphorylation of fructose-6-phosphate, cleavage of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate, oxidation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate to 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate, phosphoryl transfer from bisphosphate to ADP, Conversion of 3-phosphoglycerate to 2-phosphoglycerate, dehydration of 2-phosphoglycerate, transfer of the phosphoryl group from phosphonyl pyruvate to ADP and overall energy balance sheet for ATP. Structure, syntheses and therapeutic uses of aspirin, paracetamol, and ibuprofen, medicinal values of curcumin (haldi), azadirachtin (neem) and vitamin C.	18
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Berg, J.M., Tymoczko, J.L. and Stryer, L. (2006) Biochemistry. VIth Edition. W.H. Freeman and Co.
2. Nelson, D.L., Cox, M.M. and Lehninger, A.L. (2009) Principles of Biochemistry. IV Edition. W.H. Freeman and Co.
3. Murray, R.K., Granner, D.K., Mayes, P.A. and Rodwell, V.W. (2009) Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry. XXVIII edition. Lange Medical Books/McGraw-Hill.

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Semester-VI
MJC-11: Organic Chemistry: Biomolecules (P)

After completion of this practical course, students will be skilled in: -

CO1: tests of amino acids and proteins.

CO2: experiments related to enzymes, oils and fats.

Biomolecules (Practical: 2 credits)	
Practical:	
Tests of amino acids and proteins:	
1. Estimation of glycine by Sorenson's formalin method.	
2. Study of the titration curve of glycine.	
3. Test of proteins.	
Experiments related to enzymes, oils and fats:	
1. Study of the action of salivary amylase on starch at optimum conditions.	
2. Effect of temperature on the action of salivary amylase.	
3. Saponification value of an oil or a fat.	
4. Determination of Iodine number of an oil/ fat.	
Experiment related to pharmaceutical compounds	
1. Synthesis of salicylic acid and aspirin.	

Suggested Readings:

1. Manual of Biochemistry Workshop, 2012, Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi.
2. Arthur, I. V. *Quantitative Organic Analysis*, Pearson.
3. Any other laboratory manual available in departmental library as advised by the instructor.

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Semester-VI
MJC-12 (T): Physical Chemistry: Quantum Chemistry
& Spectroscopy (T)

Course Outcomes

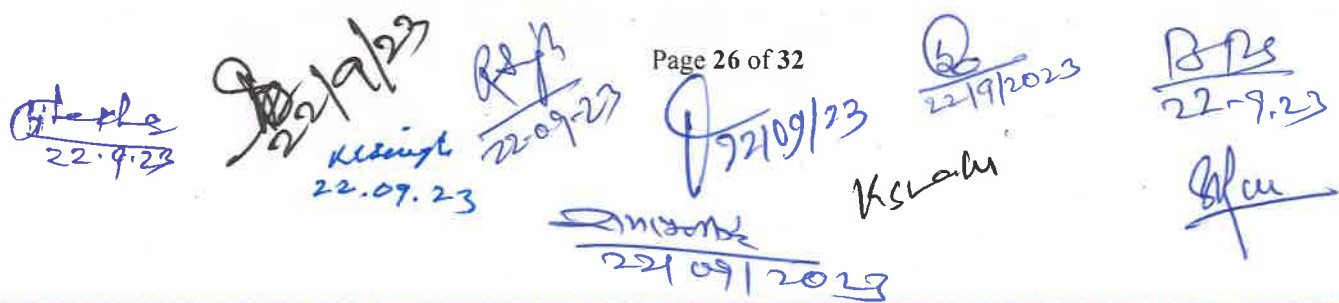
After completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

CO1: the postulates of quantum mechanics, Schrödinger's wave equation and its applications

CO2: the concepts related to electronic and rotational spectra.

CO3: the concepts related to vibrational and Raman spectra.

Quantum Chemistry & Spectroscopy (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Elementary Quantum Mechanics: Postulates of Quantum Mechanics, quantum mechanical operators, properties of operator, Hermitian operator, Schrödinger wave equation and its importance, physical interpretation of wave function, probability distribution function, nodal properties, particle in one dimensional box, particle in three dimensional box, concept of degeneracy and zero point energy, Schrödinger wave equation for hydrogen atom, separation of variables, hydrogen like wave functions.	12
2	Valence Bond Theory and Molecular Orbital Theory: Basic ideas of VBT and MOT, valence bond model of H_2 , construction of MO's by LCAO for H_2^+ ion, physical picture of bonding and antibonding wave functions, concept of σ , σ^* , π , π^* non-bonding orbitals, comparison between VBT and MOT. Hybrid orbitals sp , sp^2 and sp^3 and calculation of coefficients of atomic orbitals used in these hybrid orbitals.	12
3	Rotational and Electronic Spectra: Electromagnetic radiation, Energy levels of a rigid rotor, selection rules, intensity of spectral lines using population distribution and degeneracy, effect of isotopic substitution, determination of bond length and atomic mass from rotational spectra, description of non-rigid rotor, Franck-Condon principle and intensity of spectral lines, pre-dissociation and dissociation, calculation of bond dissociation energy, electronic transitions, singlet and triplet states, concept of potential energy curves for bonding and anti-bonding molecular orbitals.	12
4	Vibrational and Raman Spectroscopy Energy levels of simple harmonic oscillator, selection rules, pure vibrational spectrum, determination of force constant and bond length, relation of force constants with bond energy, effect of anharmonic motion, idea of vibrational frequencies of different functional groups, overtones, combination bands and Fermi resonance, modes of vibration, vibrational-rotational spectrum, P, Q and R branches, Raman spectrum : concept of polarizability, vibrational Raman spectra, Stokes and anti-Stokes lines, their relative intensity, principle of mutual exclusion.	12
TOTAL		48



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Suggested Readings:

1. Banwell C. N., Mc Cash E. M., (2006). Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy 4th Ed. Tata McGraw-Hill: New Delhi.
2. Chandra A. K., (2001). Introductory Quantum Chemistry Tata McGraw-Hill.
3. House J. E., (2004). Fundamentals of Quantum Chemistry 2nd Ed. Elsevier: USA.
4. Lowe J. P., Peterson K., (2005). Quantum Chemistry, Academic Press.
5. Kakkar R., (2015). Atomic & Molecular Spectroscopy, Cambridge University Press.

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SEMESTER – VII

MJC-13: Inorganic Chemistry: Organometallic Chemistry, Symmetry and Group theory (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand the:

CO1: nomenclature and classification of Organometallic compounds.

CO2: properties of metal carbonyls including their structures.

CO3: methods of preparation of Organometallics.

CO4: concept of symmetry and group theory.

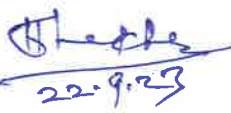




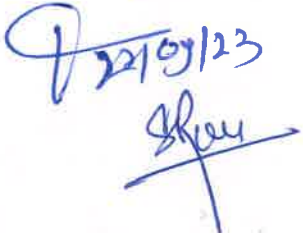
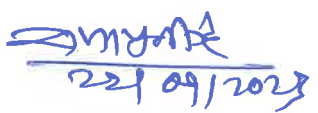
Organometallic Chemistry (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Introduction Definition, nomenclature and classification of organometallic compounds, concept of hapticity, classification, preparation, properties and bonding of metal carbonyls, EAN rule and 18-electron rule applied to metal carbonyls, π -acceptor behaviour of CO, synergic effect, use of IR spectra in determining structure of metal carbonyls, structure of mono-, bi- and poly-nuclear metal carbonyls.	12
2	σ- complexes Preparation, properties, bonding and applications of Alkyls and aryls of Li, Al, Hg, Sn and Ti. Concept of multicentred bonding.	12
3	π-Complexes A brief account of metal-ethylene and Metal-acetylene complexes. Zeise's salt: Preparation, properties, bonding and synergic effect. Ferrocene: Preparation, reactions, structure and aromaticity, comparison of aromaticity and reactivity with that of benzene.	12
4	Symmetry and Group Theory Concept of symmetry, symmetry elements and symmetry operations, point groups, determination of point groups of simple molecules. Multiplication table of C_{2v} and C_{3v} point groups, group characteristics of a group and subgroups.	12
TOTAL		48

Suggested Readings:

1. Organometallic Chemistry: Gurdeep Chatwal and M. S. Yadav – Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Selected Topics in Inorganic Chemistry, by Dr. Wahid U. Malik, Dr. G. D. Tuli and Dr. R. D. Madan, S. Chand Publication.
3. Organometallic Chemistry – R. C. Mehrotra and A. Singh – New Age International Publication.
4. Chemistry for Degree Students – B. Sc. Third Year – by Dr. R. D. Madan- S Chand Publication.

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5. General Inorganic Chemistry (Vol-II) – by Bidhan Chandra Roy and Satyanarayan Das – NCBA
6. Miessler, G.; Tarr, D. A., Inorganic Chemistry, 3rd Ed., Pearson Education India
7. Cotton F. A. Chemical applications of group theory, 3rd Ed. Interscience (Wiley), New York,
8. Gurdeep Raj, Group Theory & Symmetry in Chemistry, Krishna Prakashan Media.

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Semester-VII

MJC-15: Organic Chemistry: Spectroscopy (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to understand: -

CO1: different types of electronic transitions in organic molecules.

CO2: the principles related to ultraviolet spectroscopy.

CO3: different types of vibrations in organic molecules and the principles related to infrared spectroscopy.

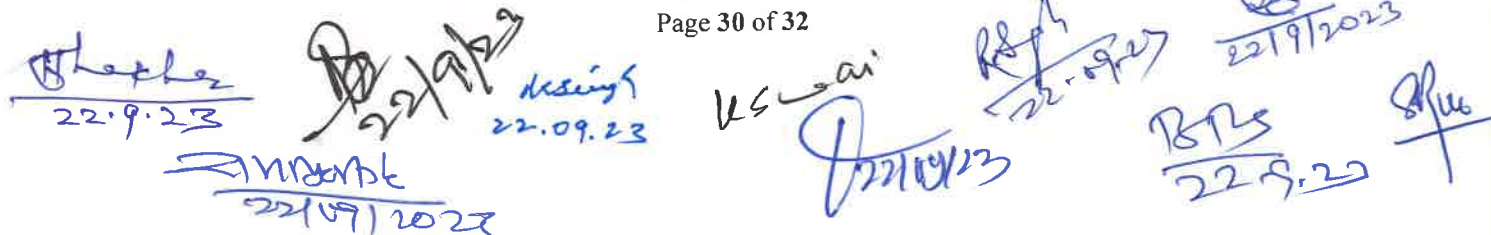
CO4: the nuclear spin, shielding and deshielding effects and the principles of NMR

CO5: the principles of ESR spectroscopy.

Organic Spectroscopy (Theory: 4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Ultraviolet (UV) Absorption Spectroscopy: Origin and spectrum of electromagnetic radiations, absorption and emission spectra, Lambert-Beer's law, types of electronic transitions, molar absorption coefficient, selection rules, recording and analysis of UV spectra, chromophore, auxochrome, bathochromic-, hypsochromic-, hyperchromic- and hypochromic-shifts, Woodward-Fieser rules for calculating λ_{max} , UV spectra of conjugated enes and enones.	12
2	Infrared (IR) Absorption Spectroscopy: Degree of freedom, Hooke's law, different types of bond vibrations in organic molecules, IR, near IR and far IR regions, selection rules for IR spectroscopy, functional group characteristic vibrations in IR, fingerprint region, factors affecting the position and intensity of IR bands, recording of IR spectra, interpretation of IR spectra of simple organic molecules.	12
3	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy: Principle of Nuclear magnetic resonance (^1H -NMR) spectroscopy, shielding and deshielding effects, chemical shift, splitting of signals, spin-spin coupling and coupling constant, number, position, area and intensity of NMR signals, interpretation of NMR spectra of simple organic molecules.	12
4.	Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) Spectroscopy: Introduction, principle of ESR spectroscopy, types of species taken for investigation through ESR, relaxation processes, spin-lattice relaxation, spin-spin relaxation, effect of relaxation time on line width, presentation of ESR spectra, the g-factor, hyperfine structure (electron spin and nuclear spin coupling), number and intensity of lines, ESR spectra of some simple species (H , CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_6H_6^+), Applications of ESR spectroscopy.	12
	TOTAL	48

Suggested Readings:

1. Organic Chemistry –Morrison and Boyd
2. Organic spectroscopy: Y.R. Sharma.
3. Organic spectroscopy -William Kemp (MacMillan)
4. Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds – P.S. Kalsi.
5. Physical methods in inorganic chemistry – Russell S. Drago.



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Semester-VIII
MJC-16(T): Analytical Methods in Chemistry (T)

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to: -

- CO1:** understand accuracy and precision.
- CO2:** develop methods of analysis for different samples independently.
- CO3:** test contaminated water samples.
- CO4:** understand basic principle of instrument like Flame Photometer, UV-vis spectrophotometer.
- CO5:** learn separation of analytes by chromatography.
- CO6:** apply knowledge of geometrical isomers and keto-enol tautomers to analysis.
- CO7:** determine composition of soil.
- CO8:** estimate macronutrients using Flame photometry.

MJC-16 (T): Analytical Methods in Chemistry (Theory:4 credits)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Lectures
1	Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects of Analysis: Sampling, evaluation of analytical data, errors, accuracy and precision, methods of their expression. Normal law of distribution of indeterminate errors, statistical test of data, F, Q and t test, rejection of data, and confidence intervals.	12
2	Optical Methods of Analysis: UV-Visible Spectrophotometry: Basic principle of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator and detector) for single and double beam instrument, Transmittance, Absorbance. Basic principles of quantitative analysis: Estimation of metal ions from aqueous solution, geometrical isomers, keto-enol tautomers. Flame Atomic Absorption and Emission Spectrometry: Basic principles of instrumentation (choice of source, monochromator, detector, choice of flame and Burner designs). Techniques of atomization and sample introduction; Method of background correction, sources of chemical interferences and their method of removal, Techniques for the quantitative estimation of trace level of metal ions from water samples.	12
3	Thermal Methods of Analysis: Theory of thermogravimetry (TG) and basic principle of instrumentation of thermal analyser. Techniques for quantitative estimation of Ca and Mg from their mixture.	12
4	Chromatography: Classification, principle and efficiency of the technique, Mechanism of separation: adsorption, partition & ion-exchange, Development of chromatograms: frontal, elution and displacement methods.	12
TOTAL		48

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Suggested Readings:

1. Willard, H.H. (1988), Instrumental Methods of Analysis, 7th Edition, Wardsworth Publishing Company.
2. Christian, G.D. (2004), Analytical Chemistry, 6th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
3. Harris, D. C. (2007), Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 6th Edition, Freeman.
4. Khopkar, S.M. (2008), Basic Concepts of Analytical Chemistry, New Age International Publisher.
5. Skoog, D.A.; Holler F. J.; Nieman, T.A. (2005), Principles of Instrumental Analysis, Thomson Asia Pvt. Ltd.

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Syllabus for 4 Year Undergraduate Programme under CBCS System

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR FACULTY OF SCIENCE

SEMESTER-VII: MAJOR COURSE-14 (MJC-14)

Credits: Theory-05

Full Marks:ESE-70 + CIA-30 = 100

Objective of the Course

- To introduce fundamental of research process including problem identification, hypothesis concept and to draw conclusion.

Learning outcome:

After completion of this course the students will be able to

- Develop the skill of contextualization of knowledge and critical thinking
- Choose appropriate methods of research aims and objectives.
- Apply ethical principle in research work.
- Understand the philosophy of research integrity and publication ethics.

MJC-XIV :Research Methodology (Credit: 5)		
Unit	Topics to be covered	No. of Hours (50)
1	Fundamental of Research	
	1.1 Philosophy, concept, aims, objectives, purpose and scope of research.	04
	1.2 Types of Research : Descriptive vs Analytical, Pure vs Applied, Conceptual vs Empirical, Qualitative vs Quantitative,Scientific vsTechnical.	03
	1.3 Good Laboratory Practices and safety measures.	02
2	Concept of Research Problem and Research Designing	
	2.1 Identifying the Research Problem: meaning; importance; sources; selecting, stating and evaluating a research problem	03
	2.2 Hypothesis: Designing and Testing	03
	2.3 Experimental Research and Design: Approximation of data, simulation and modelling	02
	2.4Sampling: Types of sampling, Questionnaire and observational methods of data collection.	03

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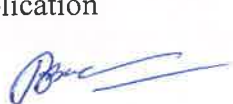
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3	Use of Tools and Techniques in Research 3.1 Use of Search engines for reviewing of literature and data retrieving(Google scholar, PubMed, ResearchGate and ShodhGanga) 3.2 Use of Software: Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Latex,SPSS/R/MATLAB/SCILAB/EndNote 3.3 Basic Statistical Methods and Techniques: Descriptive Statistics, Test of Significance, ANOVA, Regression Analysis. 3.4 Electronic submission of paper in different journals, Transferring big files through software	02 03 03 03
4	Scientific Communication 4.1 Steps of Research Paper writing: Title, Abstract and Keywords, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Conflict of Interest, Acknowledgment, Table and Graphs, Appendices. 4.2 Research Proposal: Writing and Submission 4.3 Funding Agencies: BCST, UGC, CSIR, ICMR,DST, DBT, ICAR 4.4Seminar/Conference/Webinar presentation: Abstract writing and oral (PPT)and poster presentation. 4.5Journal: Types, Indexing, Concept of Impact factor and Citation.	04 03 02 02 02
5	Research Publication and Ethics 5.1 Ethical issues in Research 5.2 Plagiarism : Meaning, Types and Implications, Checking Software 5.3 IPR: Patent, Copyright and Trademark 5.4 UGC guidelines on Research Ethics	02 02 01 01
	TOTAL	50

Recommended Books:

1. Research Methodology- C.R. Kothari
2. Research Methodology :Methods & Technique (2023) – VimalSagar, AGPH, Bhopal
3. Research Methodology for PhD Coursework (2023)- D.N. Pandit, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
4. Statistics: A modern approach (2022) - D.N. Pandit, Hindustan Publishing
5. Essays on Research Methodology (2015)-Hegde D.S. Springer
6. Research Methodology Step by Step Guide for Beginners (2019)-Kumar R. Sage Publication.
7. Research Methodology for Science: Michael P. Marden Cambridge Univ. Press
8. Fundamentals of Research Methodology and Statistics (2006): Singh Y.K. New Edge Publication




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