

SEMESTER III

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Practical		
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SEMESTER IV

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SIPSCHEO41.3	:	Stereochemistry-II	
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Paper II	:	Synthetic Organic Chemistry-II	
SIPSCHEO42.1	:	Designing organic synthesis-I	
SIPSCHEO42.2	:	Designing organic synthesis-II	
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SIPSCHEO42.4	:	Transition and rare earth metals in organic synthesis	
Paper III	:	Natural products and heterocyclic chemistry	
SIPSCHEO43.1	:	Natural products-III	
SIPSCHEO43.2	:	Natural products-IV	
SIPSCHEO43.3	:	Heterocyclic compounds-I	
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Paper IV	:	Intellectual property rights and cheminformatics	
SIPSCHEOE-I-44.1	:	Introduction to intellectual property	
SIPSCHEOE-I-44.2	;	Trade secrets	
SIPSCHEOE-I-44.3	:	Introduction to cheminformatics	
SIPSCHEOE-I-44.4	:	Applications	
Practical			
SIPSCHEO4P1	:	Separation of solid-liquid/ liquid-liquid ternary mixture using micro-scale technique	
SIPSCHEO4P2	:	Identification of any unknown organic compound with preparation, purification and physical constant of derivative. (minimum 8 organic compounds)	
SIPSCHEO4P3	:	Isolation / estimation of natural products	
SIPSCHEO4P4	:	Interpretation of spectral data of organic compounds (UV, IR, PMR, CMR and mass spectra).	

M.Sc. Organic Chemistry Semester-III

Course Code: SIPSCHEO31 Credits: 04 Paper - I Theoretical organic chemistry-I

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn the reactive intermediates and mechanism in organic synthesis.

- 2. To study pericyclic reactions and their types with mechanism.
- 3. To understand the stereochemistry of reactants, intermediates and products.
- 4. To study various types of photochemical reactions with mechanism.

Unit 1	ORGANIC REACTION MECHANISMS	[15L]
1.1	Organic reactive intermediates, methods of generation, structure, stability and important reactions involving carbocations, nitrenes, carbenes, arynes and ketenes.	[5L]
1.2	Neighbouring group participation: Mechanism and effects of anchimeric assistance, NGP by unshared/ lone pair electrons, π -electrons, aromatic rings, σ -bonds with special reference to norbornyl and bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl cation systems (formation of non-classical carbocation)	[3L]
1.3	Role of FMOs in organic reactivity: Reactions involving hard and soft electrophiles and nucleophiles, ambident nucleophiles, ambident electrophiles and α effect.	[2L]
1.4	 Pericyclic reactions: Classification of pericyclic reactions; thermal and photochemical reactions. Three approaches: Evidence for the concertedness of bond making and breaking Symmetry-Allowed and Symmetry-Forbidden Reactions – The Woodward-Hoffmann Rules-Class by Class The generalised Woodward-Hoffmann Rule Explanations for Woodward-Hoffmann Rules The Aromatic Transition structures [Huckel and Mobius] Frontier Orbitals Correlation Diagrams, FMO and PMO approach Molecular orbital symmetry, Frontier orbital of ethylene, 1,3 butadiene, 1,3,5 hexatriene and allyl system. 	[5L]
Unit 2	PERICYCLIC REACTIONS	[15L]
2.1	Cycloaddition reactions: Supra and antra facial additions, 4n and 4n+2 systems, 2+2 additions of ketenes. Diels-Alder reactions, 1, 3-Dipolar cycloaddition and cheletropic reactions, ene reaction, retro-Diels-Alder reaction, regioselectivity, periselectivity, torquoselectivity, site selectivity and effect of substituents in Diels-Alder reactions. Other Cycloaddition Reactions- [4+6] Cycloadditions, Ketene Cycloaddition, Allene Cycloadditions, Carbene Cycloaddition, Epoxidation and Related Cycloadditions. Other Pericyclic reactions: Sigmatropic Rearrangements, Electrocyclic Reactions, Alder 'Ene' Reactions.	[7L]
2.2	Electrocyclic reactions: Conrotatory and disrotatory motions, $4n\pi$ and $[4n+2]\pi$ electron and allyl systems.	[3L]

2.3	Sigmatropic rearrangements: H-shifts and C-shifts, supra and antarafacial	[5L]
	migrations, retention and inversion of configurations. Cope (including oxy-	
	Cope and aza-Cope) and Claisen rearrangements. Formation of Vitamin D	
	from 7-dehydrocholesterol, synthesis of citral using pericyclic reaction,	
	conversion of Endiandric acid E to Endiandric acid A.	
Unit 3:	STEREOCHEMISTRY-I	[15L]
3.1	Classification of point groups based on symmetry elements with examples	[2L]
	(nonmathematical treatment).	
3.2	Conformational analysis of medium rings: Eight to ten membered rings and	[3L]
	their unusual properties, I-strain, transannular reactions.	ļ
3.3	Stereochemistry of fused ring and bridged ring compounds: decalins,	[5L]
	hydrindanes, perhydroanthracenes, steroids, and Bredt's rule.	
3.4	Anancomeric systems, Effect of conformation on reactivity of cyclohexane	[5L]
	derivatives in the following reactions (including mechanism): electrophilic	
	addition, elimination, molecular rearrangements, reduction of	
	cyclohexanones (with LiAlH ₄ , selectride and MPV reduction) and	
	oxidation of cyclohexanols.	
Unit 4	PHOTOCHEMISTRY	[15L]
4.1	Principles of photochemistry: quantum yield, electronic states and	[3L]
4.1	transitions, selection rules, modes of dissipation of energy (Jablonski	
	diagram), electronic energy transfer: photosensitization and quenching	
	process.	
4.2	Photochemistry of carbonyl compounds: $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$, $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions, Norrish-	[8L]
	I and Norrish-II cleavages, Paterno-Buchi reaction. Photoreduction,	[02]
	calculation of quantum yield, photochemistry of enones, photochemical	
	rearrangements of α , β -unsaturated ketones and cyclohexadienones. Photo	
	Fries rearrangement, Barton reaction.	
4.3	Photochemistry of olefins: cis-trans isomerizations, dimerizations, hydrogen	[2L]
	abstraction, addition and Di- π - methane rearrangement including aza-di- π	
	-methane. Photochemical Cross-Coupling of Alkenes, Photodimerisation of	
	alkenes.	
4.4	Photochemistry of arenes: 1, 2-, 1, 3- and 1, 4- additions.	[1L]
	Photocycloadditions of aromatic Rings.	
4.5	Singlet oxygen and photo-oxygenation reactions. Photochemically induced	[1L]
	Radical Reactions. Chemiluminescence.	
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Course Code: SIPSCHEO32 Credits: 04 Paper-II Synthetic Organic Chemistry-I

- 1. To learn various name reactions in organic synthesis.
- 2. To study organic free radical and their importance in organic synthesis.
- 3. To understand the applications of enamines, ylides and α C-H functionalization in organic synthesis.
- 4. To know the applications of organometallic compounds in organic synthesis.

Unit 1:	NAME REACTIONS WITH MECHANISM AND APPLICATION	[15L]
1.1	Mukaiyama esterification, Mitsunobu reaction, Darzen's Glycidic Ester	[5L]
	syntheis, Ritter reaction, Yamaguchi esterification, Peterson olefination.	
1.2	Domino reactions: Characteristics; Nazerov cyclization	[3L]
1.3	Multicomponent reactions : Strecker Synthesis, Ugi 4CC, Biginelli synthesis, Hantzsch synthesis, Pictet-Spengler synthesis	[5L]
1.4	Click Reactions: Characteristics, Huisgen 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition.	[2L]
Unit 2:	RADICALS IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS	[15L]
2.1	Introduction: Generation, stability, reactivity structural and stereochemical	[3L]
	properties of free radicals, Persistent and charged radicals, Electrophilic and nucleophilic radicals.	
2.2	Radical Initiators: azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) and dibenzoyl peroxide.	[1L]
2.3	Characteristic reactions - Free radical substitution, addition to multiple	[4L]
	bonds. Radical chain reactions, radical halogenation of hydrocarbons	L]
	(Regioselectivity), radical cyclizations, autoxidations: synthesis of cumene	
	hydroperoxide from cumene.	
2.4	Radicals in synthesis: Inter and intra molecular C-C bond formation via	[4L]
	mercuric hydride, tin hydride, thiol donors. Cleavage of C-X, C-Sn, C-Co,	L]
	C-S, O-O bonds. Oxidative coupling, C-C bond formation in aromatics: S _N Ar	
	reactions.	
2.5	Hunsdiecker reaction, Pinacol coupling, McMurry coupling, Sandmeyer	[3L]
	reaction, Acyloin condensation.	
Unit 3:	ENAMINES, YLIDES AND A-C-H FUNCTIONALIZATION	[15]
3.1	Enamines: Generation and application in organic synthesis with mechanistic	[4L]
	pathways, Stork enamine reaction. Reactivity, comparison between enamines	
	and enolates. Synthetic reactions of enamines including asymmetric reactions	
	of chiral enamines derived from chiral secondary amines.	
3.2	Phosphorus, Sulfur and Nitrogen Ylides: Preparation and their synthetic	[6L]
	applications along with their stereochemical aspects. Wittig reaction, Horner-	
	Wadsworth-Emmons Reaction, Barton-Kellogg olefination.	
3.3	α-C-H functionalization: By nitro, sulfoxide, sulfone and phosphonate	[5L]
	groups: generation of carbanions by strong bases (LDA/n-butyl lithium) and	
	applications in C-C bond formation. Bamford-Stevens reaction, Julia	
	olefination and its modification, Seyferth-Gilbert homologation, Steven's	
	rearrangement.	
Unit 4:	METALS / NON-METALS IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS	[15]
4.1	Mercury in organic synthesis: Mechanism and regiochemistry of	[3L]
	oxymercuration and demercuration of alkenes, mercuration of aromatics,	
	transformation of aryl mercurials to aryl halides. Organomercurials as	
	carbene transfer reagents.	
4.2	Organoboron compounds: Mechanism and regiochemistry of	[3L]
	hydroboration of alkenes and alkynes, asymmetric hydroboration using chiral	
	boron reagents, 9-BBN hydroboration, oxazaborolidine (CBS catalyst) and	
	functional group reduction by diborane.	
4.3	Organosilicons: Salient features of silicon governing the reactivity of	[3L]
	organosilicons, preparation and important bond-forming reactions of alkyl	
	silanes, alkenyl silanes, aryl silanes and allyl silanes. β -silyl cations as	
	intermediates. Iodotrimethylsilane in organic synthesis.	

4.4	Silvi and otherse Application: As nuclearphiles (Michael reaction	[2]]
4.4	Silyl enol ethers: Application: As nucleophiles (Michael reaction, Mukaiyama aldol reaction), in ring contraction reactions.	[2L]
4.5	Organotin compounds : Preparation of alkenyl and allyl tin compounds;	[2L]
4.5	application in C-C bond formation, in replacement of halogen by H at the	
	same C atom.	
4.6	Selenium in organic synthesis: Preparation of selenols/selenoxide,	[2L]
4.0	selenoxide elimination to create unsaturation, selenoxide and seleno acetals	
	as α -C-H activating groups.	
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15. Organi	c Electrochemistry, H. Lund, and M. Baizer, 3 rd Edn., Marcel Dekker.	
	Course Code: SIPSCHEO33 Credits: 04	
	Paper-III	
T •	Natural products and Spectroscopy	
0	Objectives:	
	the basic concepts involved in natural products.	
	v the multi-step synthesis of various natural products. I the advance spectroscopic technique for analysis of organic compound.	
	rstand advance instrumental techniques for compound interpretation and identi	fication
Unit 1:	NATURAL PRODUCTS-I	[15L]
1.1		
1.1	Carbohydrates: Introduction to naturally occurring sugars: Deoxysugars, aminosugars, branched sugars. Structure elucidation of lactose and D-	[5L]
1	glucosamine (synthesis not expected).Structural features and applications of	
	inositol, starch, cellulose, chitin and heparin.	
1.2	Natural pigments: General structural features, occurrence, biological	[5L]
1.4	importance and applications of: carotenoids, anthocyanins, quinones,	
	flavones, pterins and porphyrins (chlorophyll). Structure elucidation of β -	
	carotene and Cyanin (with synthesis). Synthesis of ubiquinone from 3, 4, 5-	
	trimethoxyacetophenone.	
1.3	Insect pheromones: General structural features and importance. Types of	[3L]
· -	pheromones (aggregation, alarm, releaser, primer, territorial, trail, sex	r1
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	Synthesis of bombykol from acetylene, disparlure from 6-methylhept-1-ene,	
1.4	grandisol from 2-methyl-1, 3-butadiene.	[0]]
1.4	Alkaloids: Occurrence and physiological importance of morphine and atropine. Structure elucidation, spectral data and synthesis of coniine.	[2L]
Unit 2:	NATURAL PRODUCTS-II	[15L]
2.1	 Multi-step synthesis of natural products: Synthesis of the following natural products with special reference to reagents used, stereochemistry and functional group transformations: a) Woodward synthesis of Reserving from benzoquinone 	[8L]
	b) Corey synthesis of Longifoline from resorcinol	
	c) Gilbert-Stork synthesis of Griseofulvin from phloroglucinol	
	d) Corey's Synthesis of Caryophyllene from 2-Cyclohexenone and Isobutylene	
	e) Synthesis of Juvabione from Limonene	
	f) Synthesis of Taxol.	
2.2	Prostaglandins: Classification, general structure and biological importance. Structure elucidation of PGE1 .	[2L]
2.3	Lipids: Classification, role of lipids, Fatty acids and glycerol derived from oils and fats.	[2L]
2.4	Insect growth regulators: General idea, structures of JH_2 and JH_3 .	[1L]
2.5	Plant growth regulators: Structural features and applications of arylaceticacids, gibberellic acids and triacontanol.Synthesis of triacontanol (synthesis of stearyl magnesium bromide and 12- bromo-1 tetrahydropyranyloxydodecane expected).	[2L]
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Unit 3: 3.1	ADVANCED SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES-I	[15L]
3.1	Proton NMR spectroscopy: Recapitulation, chemical and magnetic equivalence of protons, first order, second order, Spin system notations (A ₂ , AB, AX, AB ₂ , AX ₂ , AMX and A_2B_2 - A_2X_2 spin systems with suitable	[7L]
	examples). Long range coupling (Allylic coupling, 'W' coupling and Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects, Simplification of complex spectra, nuclear magnetic double resonance, chemical shift reagents.	
3.2	Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects,	[4L]
3.2 3.3	Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects, Simplification of complex spectra, nuclear magnetic double resonance, chemical shift reagents. ¹³ C -NMR spectroscopy: Recapitulation, equivalent and non-equivalent carbons (examples of aliphatic and aromatic compounds), ¹³ C- chemical shifts, calculation of ¹³ C- chemical shifts of aromatic carbons, heteronuclear	[4L]
3.3	 Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects, Simplification of complex spectra, nuclear magnetic double resonance, chemical shift reagents. ¹³C -NMR spectroscopy: Recapitulation, equivalent and non-equivalent carbons (examples of aliphatic and aromatic compounds), ¹³C- chemical shifts, calculation of ¹³C- chemical shifts of aromatic carbons, heteronuclear coupling of carbon to ¹⁹F and ³¹P. Spectral problems based on UV, IR, ¹HNMR and ¹³CNMR and Mass spectroscopy. 	[4L]
3.3 Unit 4:	 Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects, Simplification of complex spectra, nuclear magnetic double resonance, chemical shift reagents. ¹³C -NMR spectroscopy: Recapitulation, equivalent and non-equivalent carbons (examples of aliphatic and aromatic compounds), ¹³C- chemical shifts, calculation of ¹³C- chemical shifts of aromatic carbons, heteronuclear coupling of carbon to ¹⁹F and ³¹P. Spectral problems based on UV, IR, ¹HNMR and ¹³CNMR and Mass spectroscopy. 	[4L]
	 Coupling in aromatic and heteroaromatic systems), Temperature effects, Simplification of complex spectra, nuclear magnetic double resonance, chemical shift reagents. ¹³C -NMR spectroscopy: Recapitulation, equivalent and non-equivalent carbons (examples of aliphatic and aromatic compounds), ¹³C- chemical shifts, calculation of ¹³C- chemical shifts of aromatic carbons, heteronuclear coupling of carbon to ¹⁹F and ³¹P. Spectral problems based on UV, IR, ¹HNMR and ¹³CNMR and Mass spectroscopy. 	[4L]

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Course Code: SIPSCHEOE-I-34 Paper-IV

Credits: 04

Medicinal, Biogenesis and green chemistry

- 1. To learn the basic terminology involved in medicinal organic chemistry.
- 2. To study quantitative structure activity relationship in drug discovery, designing.
- 3. To learn primary and secondary metabolites and their importance in biogenesis.
- 4. To learn basic principles of green chemistry and its applications.

	n ousie principies of green enemisity and its applications.	
Unit 1:	DRUG DISCOVERY, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	[15L]
1.1	Introduction, important terms used in medicinal chemistry: receptor, therapeutic index, bioavailability, drug assay and drug potency. General idea of factors affecting bioactivity: Resonance, inductive effect, bioisosterism, spatial considerations. Basic pharmacokinetics: drug absorption, distribution, metabolism (biotransformation) and elimination. Physical and chemical parameters like solubility, lipophilicity, ionization, pH, redox potential, H-bonding, partition coefficient and isomerism in drug distribution and drug-receptor binding.	[7L]
1.2	Procedures in drug design: Drug discovery without a lead: Penicillin, Librium. Lead discovery: random screening, non-random (or targeted) screening. Lead modification: Identification of the pharmacophore, Functional group modification. Structure-activity relationship, Structure modification to increase potency and therapeutic index: Homologation, chain branching, ring-chain transformation, bioisosterism, combinatiorial synthesis (basic idea).	[8L]
Unit 2:	DRUG DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND SYNTHESIS	[15L]
2.1	Introduction to quantitative structure activity relationship studies. QSAR parameters: - steric effects: The Taft and other equations; Methods used to correlate regression parameters with biological activity: Hansch analysis- A linear multiple regression analysis.	[5L]

2.3 Concept of prodrugs and soft drugs. (a) Prodrugs: Prodrug design, types of prodrugs, functional groups in prodrugs, advantages of prodrug use. (b) Soft drugs: concept and properties. [3L] 2.4 Synthesis and application of the following drugs: Fluoxetine, cetrizine, esomeprazole, fluconazole, zidovudine, methotrexate, diclofenac, labetalol, fenofibrate. [4L] Unit 3: BIOGENESIS AND BIOSYNTHESIS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS [15L] 3.1 Primary and secondary metabolites and the building blocks, general pathway of amino acid biosynthesis. [3L] Solution of the following drugs: Fluoxetine, cetrizine, esomeprazole, fluconazole, zidovudine, methotrexate, diclofenac, labetalol, fenofibrate. Unit 3: BIOGENESIS AND BIOSYNTHESIS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS [15L] 3.1 Primary and secondary metabolites and the building blocks, general pathway of amino acid biosynthesis. [3L] accept addition of the following drugs: for malony[CoA, saturated fatty acids, prostaglandins from arachidonic acid, aromatic polyketides. 3.3 Shikimic Acid pathway: Biosynthesis of mevalonic acid, monoterpenes - geranyl cation and its derivatives, sequiterpenes - farnesyl cation and its derivatives and diterpenes. Unit 4: GREEN CHEMISTRY [15L] 4.1 Introduction, basic principles of green chemistry. Designing a green synthesis: Green starting materials, green reagents, green solvents	2.2	Introduction to modern methods of drug design and synthesis- computer- aided molecular graphics based drug design, drug design via enzyme inhibition (reversible and irreversible), bioinformatics and drug design.	[3L]
esomeprazole, fluconazole, zidovudine, methotrexate, diclofenac, labetalol, fenofibrate. Imit 3: BIOGENESIS AND BIOSYNTHESIS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS [15L] 3.1 Primary and secondary metabolites and the building blocks, general pathway of amino acid biosynthesis. [3L] [3L] 3.2 Acetate pathway: Biosynthesis of malonylCoA, saturated fatty acids, prostaglandins from arachidonic acid, aromatic polyketides. [4L] 3.3 Shikimic Acid pathway: Biosynthesis of shikimic acid, aromatic amino acid, cinnamic acid and its derivatives, lignin and lignans, benzoic acid and its derivatives, flavonoids and isofalvonoids. [4L] 3.4 Mevalonate pathway: Biosynthesis of mevalonic acid, monoterpenes – geranyl cation and its derivatives, sesquiterpenes – farnesyl cation and its derivatives and diterpenes. [4L] 4.1 Introduction, basic principles of green chemistry. Designing a green synthesis: Green starting materials, green reagents, green solvents and reaction conditions, green catalysts. [9L] 4.2 Use of the following in green synthesis with suitable examples: a) Green reagents: dimethylcarbonate, polymer supported reagents. [9L] a) Green reagents: dimethylcarbonate, polymer supported reagents. c) Green solvents: water, ionic liquids, deep eutectic solvents, supercritical carbon dioxide. [9L] a) Green reagents: which suitable examples: e) Microwave assisted synthesis: reactions in water, reactions in organic solvents, solvent free reactions. [3L]	2.3	Concept of prodrugs and soft drugs. (a) Prodrugs: Prodrug design, types of prodrugs, functional groups in prodrugs, advantages of prodrug use. (b) Soft	[3L]
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of ibuprofen, adipic acid, 4-aminodiphenylamine, p-bromotoluene and			
	4.3		[3L]
		benzimidazole.	
4.4 Green Cataysts: Nanocatalyst, Types of nanoctalysts, Advantages and [2L]	4.4		[2L]
Disadvantages of nanocatalysts, Idea of Magnetically separable nanocatalysts.			
REFERENCES:	REFE		
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111, 3036-3075;R. B. Nasir Baig and R. S.Varma, Chem. Comm., 2013, 49, 752-770;	5. V. Pol	shettiwar, R. Luque, A. Fihri, H. Zhu, M. Bouhrara and J-M Basset, Chem. Re	ev. 2011,

6. R. B. Nasir Baig and R. S.Varma, Chem. Comm., 2013, 49, 752-770;

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	Course Code: SIPSCHEOE-II-34 Credits: 04	
	Paper-IV	
	Bioorganic chemistry	
Learning	Objectives:	
1. To kno	w the biomolecules, their structure and importance in life.	
2. To stud	ly organic biomolecular synthesis and metabolic reaction pathways.	
3. To least	rn the importance of enzymes and co-enzymes in biological system. $\ \ \land$	
Unit 1:	BIOMOLECULES-I	[15L]
1.1	Amino acids, peptides and proteins: Chemical and enzymatic hydrolysis of	[2L]
	proteins to peptides, amino acid sequencing. Secondary structure of proteins,	
	forces responsible for holding of secondary structures, α - helix, β -sheets,	
	super secondary structure. Tertiary structure of protein: folding and domain	
	structure. Quaternary structure.	
1.2	Nucleic acids: Structure and function of physiologically important	[3L]
	nucleotides (c-AMP, ADP, ATP) and nucleic acids (DNA and RNA),	
1.0	replication, genetic code, protein biosynthesis, mutation.	507.3
1.3	Structure: Purine and pyrimidine bases, ribose, deoxyribose, nucleosides and	[3L]
	nucleotides (ATP, CTP, GTP, TTP, UTP) formation of polynucleotides	
1 4	strand with its shorthand representation.	
1.4	RNAs (various types in prokaryotes and eukaryotes) m- RNA and r- RNA –	[2L]
1.5	general account, t- RNA-clover leaf model, Ribozymes.	[2L]
1.3	DNA: Physical properties – Effect of heat on physical properties of DNA (Viscosity, buoyant density and UV absorption), Hypochromism,	[2L]
	Hyperchromism and Denaturation of DNA. Reactions of nucleic acids (with	
	DPA and Orcinol).	
1.6	Chemical synthesis of oligonucleotides: Phosphodiester, Phosphotriester,	[3L]
110	Phosphoramidite and H- phosphonate methods including solid phase	[0-2]
	approach.	
Unit 2:	BIOMOLECULES-II	[15L]
2.1	Chemistry of enzymes: Introduction, nomenclature, classes and general types	[6L]
	of reactions catalyzed by enzymes. Properties of enzymes: a) enzyme	
	efficiency/ catalytic power b) enzyme specificity; Fischer's 'lock and key'	
	and Koshland 'induced fit' hypothesis. Concept and identification of active	
	site.	
2.2	Factors affecting enzyme kinetics: Substrate concentration, enzyme	[4L]
	concentration, temperature, pH, product concentration etc. Reversible and	
	irreversible inhibition.	
2.3	Mechanism of enzyme action: transition-state theory, orientation and steric	[5L]
	effect, acid-base catalysis, covalent catalysis, strain or distortion. Mechanism	
	of chymotrypsin catalyzed hydrolysis of a peptide bond.	
TT 14 3		
Unit 3:	BIOMOLECULES - III Chamistry of accurate Structure, machanism of action and his modeling.	[15L]
3.1	Chemistry of coenzymes. Structure, mechanism of action and bio-modeling	[12L]
	studies of the following coenzymes: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide,	

	flavin adenine dinucleotide, thiamine pyrophosphate, pyridoxal phosphate,	
	Vitamin B12, biotin, lipoic acid, Coenzyme A.	
3.2	Oxidative phosphorylation, chemiosmosis, rotary model for ATP synthesis	[3L]
	and role of cytochrome in oxygen activation.	
Unit 4:	BIOMOLECULES – IV	[15L]
4.1	Role of main enzymes involved in the synthesis and breakdown of glycogen.	[2L]
4.2	Enzyme catalyzed organic reactions: Hydrolysis, hydroxylation, oxidation	[6L]
	and reduction.	
4.3	Enzymes in organic synthesis. Fermentation: Production of drugs/drug intermediates by fermentation. Production of chiral hydroxy acids, vitamins, amino acids, β -lactam antibiotics. Synthesis of chemicals via microbial transformation, synthesis of L-ephedrine. Chemical processes with isolated enzymes in free form (hydrocyanation of m-phenoxybenzaldehyde) and immobilized form (production of 6-aminopenicillanic acid).	[7L]
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	introduction to medicinal chemistry-Graham L. Patrick, OUP Oxford, 2009. ciples of medicinal chemistry (Vol. I and II)-S. S. Kadam, K. R. Mahadik a	nd K C
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- 37. Natural products Chemistry and applications, Sujata V Bhat, B.A. Nagasampagi and S. Meenakshi, Narosa Publishing House.
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- 41. Chemistry of natural products, V.K. Ahluwalia, Vishal Publishing Co.
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- 44. Green chemistry, Theory and Practical, Paul T. Anastas and John C. Warner.
- 45. New trends in green chemistry By V. K. Ahulwalia and M. Kidwai, 2nd edition, Anamaya Publishers, New Delhi.
- 46. An introduction to green chemistry, V. Kumar, Vishal Publishing Co.
- 47. Organic synthesis: Special techniques. V.K.Ahulwalia and Renu Aggarwal.

Course Code: SIPSCHEO3P1

Practical

Paper-I

Learning Objectives:

Credits: 02

1. To learn separation techniques of ternary mixture.

2. To identify the organic compounds and to prepare their respective derivatives.

SEPARATION OF A SOLID TERNARY MIXTURE USING MICRO-SCALE TECHNIQUE

- 1. Separation of solid components of a ternary mixture (water insoluble/soluble including carbohydrates) based upon differences in the physical and the chemical properties of the components.
- 2. Purification of the three components, measurement of their mass and determination of their physical constants.
- 3. Calculation of percentage yields of the individual components. (Identification of the components is not expected).

Course Code: SIPSCHEO3P2

Credits: 02

Practical

Paper-II

Learning Objectives:

1. To estimate the actual quantity of the biologically active compound in the drugs.

2. To know the importance of spectrophotometer in quantitative analysis.

ESTIMATION OF DRUGS

1. Estimation of penicillin by iodometric titrations.

- 2. Estimation of streptomycin using uv-visible spectrophotometer.
- 3. Estimation of paracetamol by hydrolysis.
- 4. Estimation of aspirin in the given tablet using uv-visible spectrophotometer.
- 5. Estimation of diazepam by non-aqueous titrations.
- 6. Estimation of vitamin C by iodometric titrations.

Course Code: SIPSCHEO3P3

Credits: 02

Paper-III

Learning Objectives:

1. To implement various organic reactions in synthetic organic chemistry.

2. To study the planning and purification techniques involved in organic synthesis.

ORGANIC PREPARATIONS (1.0 G SCALE)

- 1. Benzilic acid rearrangement: Benzilic acid from benzil
- 2. Sandmeyer reaction: p-Nitroiodobenzene from p-nitroaniline
- 3. Heterocyclic compound: 7-Hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin from resorcinol
- 4. Acetylation: Mannitol hexaacetate from mannitol
- 5. Claisen-Schmidt reaction: Dibenzalacetone from benzaldehyde
- 6. Oxidation: Fluorenone from fluorene
- 7. Acetylation: Acetylferrocene from ferrocene

Note:

Students are expected to know (i) the planning of synthesis, effect of reaction parameters including stoichiometry, and **safety aspects including MSDS** (ii) the possible mechanism, expected spectral data (IR and NMR) of the starting material and final product.

Students are expected to purify the product by Steam distillation / Vacuum distillation or Column chromatography, measure its mass or volume, check the purity by TLC, determine physical constant and calculate percentage yield.

Course Code: SIPSCHEO3P4

Credits: 02

Practical

Practical

Paper-IV

Learning Objectives:,

1. To know greener techniques (microwave oven) for organic compound synthesis.

SINGLE STEP ORGANIC PREPARATION (1.0 G SCALE) INVOLVING Techniques of purification and green methods of synthesis

Set I: Techniques of purification:

1. Steam distillation

2. Vacuum distillation

3. Column chromatography

Set II: Green methods of synthesis (microwave induced)

1. Synthesis of Schiff's base from aniline and p-anisaldehyde in the presence of lime juice

2. Synthesis of coumarin by Knoevenagel reaction using salicylaldehyde, and ethyl acetoacetate in presence of a base.

- 3. Synthesis of dihydropyrimidones- Biginelli reaction: acid-catalyzed three component reaction between vanillin, ethyl acetoacetate and thiourea.
- 4. Synthesis of acetanilide from aniline.

Learning points:

Set I: Techniques of purification

1. Students are expected to perform a purification technique using a known mass or volume of the given substance.

2. Check the purity of the purified compound by TLC, measure its mass and physical constant.

Set II: Green methods of synthesis (Microwave induced)

Students are expected to purify the product by recrystallization, measure its mass, determine physical constant and calculate percentage yield.

References for Practicals:

- 1. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Preparation and Quantitative Analysis- V.K. Ahluwalia and Renu Aggarwal, Universities Press India Ltd., 2000
- 2. Advanced Practical Organic Chemistry N. K. Vishnoi, Third Addition, Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd
- 3. Systematic Laboratory Experiments in Organic Synthesis- A. Sethi, New Age International Publications
- 4. Systematic Identification of Organic compounds, 6th edition, R. L. Shriner, R. C. Fuson and D.Y. Curtin Wiley, New York.
- 5. Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Analysis, revised, J. Bassett, R. C. Denney, G. H. Jeffery and J. Mendham, ELBS
- 6. Experiments and Techniques in Organic Chemistry, D. Pasto, C. Johnson and M. Miller, Prentice Hall
- 7. Macro-scale and Micro-scale Organic Experiments, K. L. Williamson, D. C. Heath.
- 8. Systematic Qualitative Organic Analysis, H. Middleton, Adward Arnold.
- 9. Handbook of Organic Analysis- Qualitative and Quantitative, H. Clark, Adward Arnold.
- 10. Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, Fifth edition,2008, B.S.Furniss, A. J.Hannaford, P. W. G. Smith, A. R. Tatchell, Pearson Education.
- 11. Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry, Fifth edition, R K Bansal, New Age Publishers.
- 12. Organic structures from spectra, L. D. Field, S. Sternhell, John R. Kalman, Wiley, 4th ed., 2011.

Note:

- 1. The candidate is expected to submit a journal and project certified by the Head of the Department /institution at the time of the practical examination.
- 2. A candidate will not be allowed to appear for the practical examination unless he/she produces a certified journal or a certificate from the Head of the institution/department stating that the journal is lost and the candidate has performed the required number of experiments satisfactorily. The list of the experiments performed by the candidate should be attached with such certificate.
- 3. Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed both at the theory and the practical examination.

Semester-IV Course Code: SIPSCHEO41 Credits: 04 Paper - I Theoretical organic chemistry-II

- 1. To learn physical organic chemistry aspects (structural effects and reactivity) for organic chemistry.
- 2. To study supramolecular chemistry and its applications in organic synthesis
- 3. To understand the stereo-chemical aspects and its applications in organic synthesis
- 4. To study principles of asymmetric synthesis and chiral auxiliaries in asymmetric synthesis.

Unit 1:	PHYSICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	[15L]
1.1	Structural effects and reactivity: Linear free energy relationship (LFER) in determination of organic reaction mechanism, The Hammett equation, substituent constants, theories of substituent effects, interpretation of σ -values, reaction constants ρ , Yukawa-Tsuno equation.	[7L]
1.2	Uses of Hammett equation, deviations from Hammett equation. Dual parameter correlations, Inductive substituent constants. The Taft model, σ_I and σ_R scales, steric parameters Es and β . Solvent effects, Okamoto-Brown equation, Swain-Scott equation, Edward and Ritchie correlations, Grunwald- Winstein equation, Dimroth's E_T parameter, Solvatochromism Z-scale, Spectroscopic Correlations, Thermodynamic Implications.	[8L]
Unit 2	SUPRAMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY	[15L]
2.1	Principles of molecular associations and organizations as exemplified in biological macromolecules like nucleic acids, proteins and enzymes.	[3L]
2.2	Synthetic molecular receptors: receptors with molecular cleft, molecular tweezers, receptors with multiple hydrogen sites.	[3L]
2.3	Structures and properties of crown ethers, cryptands, cyclophanes, calixarenes, rotaxanes and cyclodextrins. Synthesis of crown ethers, cryptands and calixarenes.	[5L]
2.4	Molecular recognition and catalysis, molecular self-assembly. Supramolecular Polymers, Gelsand Fibres.	[4L]
Unit 3	STEREOCHEMISTRY- II	[15L]
3.1	Racemisation and resolution of racemates including conglomerates: Mechanism of racemisation, methods of resolution: mechanical, chemical, kinetic and equilibrium asymmetric transformation and through inclusion compounds.	[3L]
3.2	Determination of enantiomer and diastereomer composition: enzymatic method, chromatographic methods. Methods based on NMR spectroscopy: use of chiral derivatising agents (CDA), chiral solvating agents (CSA) and Lanthanide shift reagents (LSR).	[3L]
3.3	Correlative method for configurational assignment: chemical, optical rotation and NMR spectroscopy.	[4L]
3.4	Molecular dissymmetry and chiroptical properties: Linearly and circularly polarized light. Circular birefringence and circular dichroism. ORD and CD curves. Cotton effect and its applications. The octant rule and the axial α -haloketone rule with applications.	[5L]
Unit 4:	ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS	[15L]
4.1	Principles of asymmetric synthesis: Introduction, the chiral pool in Nature, methods of asymmetric induction – substrate, reagent and catalyst controlled reactions.	[3L]
4.2	Synthesis of L-DOPA [Knowles's Mosanto process]. Asymmetric reactions with mechanism: Aldol and related reactions, Cram's rule, Felkin-Anh model, Sharpless enantioselective epoxidation, hydroxylation, aminohydroxylation, Diels-Alder reaction, reduction of prochiral carbonyl compounds and olefins.	[9L]
4.3	Use of chiral auxiliaries in diastereoselective reductions, asymmetric amplification. Use of chiral BINOLs, BINAPs and chiral oxazolines asymmetric transformations.	[3L]

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- 2. A guide to mechanism in Organic Chemistry, 6th edition, 2009, Peter Sykes, Pearson education, New Delhi.
- 3. Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reaction Mechanisms, R. Bruckner, Academic Press (2002).
- 4. Mechanism and theory in Organic Chemistry, T. H. Lowry and K. C. Richardson, Harper and Row.
- 5. Organic Reaction Mechanism, 4th edition, V. K. Ahluvalia, R. K. Parashar, Narosa Publication.
- 6. Reaction Mechanism in Organic Chemistry, S.M. Mukherji, S.P. Singh, Macmillan Publishers, India.
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- 8. Carbenes, Nitrenes and Arynes. Von T. L. Gilchrist, C. W. Rees. Th. Nelson and Sons Ltd., London 1969.
- 9. Organic reactive intermediates, Samuel P. MacManus, Academic Press.
- 10. Organic Chemistry, J. Clayden, S. Warren, N. Greeves, P. Wothers, 1st Edition, Oxford University Press (2001).
- 11. Organic Chemistry, Seventh Edition, R.T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd & S. K. Bhattacharjee, Pearson.Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions & Mechanisms, second edition, B. Miller and R. Prasad, Pearson.
- 12. Organic reactions & their mechanisms, third revised edition, P.S. Kalsi, New Age International Publishers.
- 13. Organic Chemistry: Structure and Function, P. Volhardt and N. Schore, 5th Edition, 2012
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- 15. Pericyclic Reactions, S. Sankararaman, Wiley VCH, 2005.
- 16. Advanced organic chemistry, Jagdamba Singh L. D. S. Yadav, Pragati Prakashan, 2011
- 17. Pericyclic reactions, Ian Fleming, Oxford university press, 1999.
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- 19. Organic chemistry, ^{8th} edition, John McMurry
- 20. Modern methods of Organic Synthesis, 4th Edition W. Carruthers and Iain Coldham, Cambridge University Press 2004
- 21. Modern physical chemistry, Eric V Anslyn, Dennis A. Dougherty, University science books,2006
- 22. Physical Organic Chemistry, N. S. Isaacs, ELBS/Longman
- 23. Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds: Principles and Applications, D, Nasipuri, 3rd edition, New Age International Ltd.
- 24. Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds, Ernest L. Eliel and Samuel H. Wilen, Wiley-India edit
- 25. Stereochemistry, P. S. Kalsi, 4th edition, New Age International Ltd
- 26. Organic Stereochemistry, M. J. T. Robinson, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India edition, 2005
- 27. Bioorganic, Bioinorganic and Supramolecular chemistry, P.S. Kalsi and J.P. Kalsi. New Age International Publishers
- 28. Supramolecular Chemistry; Concepts and Perspectives, J. M. Lehn, VCH.
- 29. Crown ethers and analogous compounds, M. Hiraoka, Elsevier, 1992.
- 30. Large ring compounds, J.A.Semlyen, Wiley-VCH, 1997.
- 31. Fundamentals of Photochemistry, K. K. Rohtagi-Mukherji, Wiley- Eastern
- 32. Essentials of Molecular Photochemistry, A. Gilbert and J. Baggott, Blackwell Sciertific Publication.
- 33. Molecular Photochemistry, N. J. Turro, W. A. Benjamin.
- 34. Introductory Photochemistry, A. Cox and T. Camp, McGraw-Hill

35. Photochemistry, R. P. Kundall and A. Gilbert, Thomson Nelson.

- 36. Organic Photochemistry, J. Coxon and B. Halton, Cambridge University Press.
- 37. Molecular Orbitals and Organic Chemical Reactions by Ian Fleming (Wiley A john Wiley and Sons, Ltd., Publication)

	Course Code: SIPSCHEO42 Credits: 04			
Paper - II Synthetic organic chemistry, II				
Loorning	Synthetic organic chemistry-II Objectives:			
0	the synthetic planning and designing in various organic synthesis.			
	rstand the methodology, basics, and applications of electro-organic chemistry.			
	y applications of organometallics (transition and rare earth elements) in			
synthesi	<u>s.</u>			
Unit 1:	DESIGNING ORGANIC SYNTHESIS-I	[15L]		
1.1	Protecting groups in Organic Synthesis: Protection and deprotection of the hydroxyl, carbonyl, amino and carboxyl functional groups and its applications.	[3L]		
1.2	Concept of umpolung (Reversal of polarity): Generation of acyl anion	[3L]		
	equivalent using 1,3-dithianes, methyl thiomethyl sulfoxides, cyanide ions, cyanohydrin ethers, nitro compounds and vinylated ethers.			
1.3	Introduction to Retrosynthetic analysis and synthetic planning: Linear	[9L]		
	and convergent synthesis; Disconnection approach: An introduction to			
	synthons, synthetic equivalents, disconnection approach, functional group			
	interconversions (FGI), functional group addition (FGA), functional group			
	removal (FGR) importance of order of events in organic synthesis, one and			
	two group C-X disconnections (1,1; 1,2; 1,3 difunctionalized compounds),			
	selective organic transformations: chemoselectivity, regioselectivity, stereoselectivity, enantioselectivity.			
	stereoserectivity, enantioserectivity.			
Unit 2:	DESIGNING ORGANIC SYNTHESIS-II	[15L]		
Unit 2: 2.1	DESIGNING ORGANIC SYNTHESIS-II General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high	[15L]		
	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high	[15L] [3L]		
2.1	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material.	[3L]		
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2.1 2.2 2.3	 General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. 	[3L] [6L] [6L]		
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2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3:	 General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS 	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L]		
2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3: 3.1	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material.One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis.Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2- 1,3- 1,4- 1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation.ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESISElectro-organic chemistry:	[3L] [6L] [6L]		
2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3:	 General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS Electro-organic chemistry: Introduction: Electrode potential, cell parameters, electrolyte, working 	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L]		
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2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3: 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS Electro-organic chemistry: Introduction: Electrode potential, cell parameters, electrolyte, working electrode, choice of solvents, supporting electrolytes. Cathodic reduction: Reduction of alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, nitro compounds, olefins, arenes, electro-dimerization.	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L]		
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2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3: 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS Electro-organic chemistry: Introduction: Electrode potential, cell parameters, electrolyte, working electrode, choice of solvents, supporting electrolytes. Cathodic reduction: Reduction of alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, nitro compounds, olefins, arenes, electro-dimerization.	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L]		
2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3: 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3	General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material.One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis.Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2- 1,3- 1,4- 1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation.ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESISElectro-organic chemistry:Introduction: Electrode potential, cell parameters, electrolyte, working electrode, choice of solvents, supporting electrolytes.Cathodic reduction: Reduction of alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, nitro compounds, olefins, arenes, electro-dimerization.Anodic oxidation: Oxidation of alkylbenzene, Kolbe reaction, Non-Kolbe oxidation, Shono oxidation.Selected Methods of Organic synthesis	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L] [7L]		
2.1 2.2 2.3 Unit 3: 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3	 General strategy: Choosing a disconnection-simplification, symmetry, high yielding steps and recognisable starting material. One group C-C Disconnections: Alcohols (including stereoslectivity), carbonyls (including regioselectivity), Alkene synthesis, use of acetylenes and aliphatic nitro compounds in organic synthesis. Two group C-C Disconnections: 1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5- and 1,6-difunctionalized compounds, Diels-Alder reactions, α, β-unsaturated compounds, control in carbonyl condensations, Michael addition and Robinson annulation. ELECTRO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND SELECTED METHODS OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS Electro-organic chemistry: Introduction: Electrode potential, cell parameters, electrolyte, working electrode, choice of solvents, supporting electrolytes. Cathodic reduction: Reduction of alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, nitro compounds, olefins, arenes, electro-dimerization. Anodic oxidation: Oxidation of alkylbenzene, Kolbe reaction, Non-Kolbe oxidation, Shono oxidation. 	[3L] [6L] [6L] [15L] [7L]		

3.2.2		Organocatalysts: Proline, Imidazolidinone.	
3.2.3	3.2.3 Pd catalysed cycloaddition reactions: Stille reaction, Saeguse-Ito oxidation		
		to enones, Negishi coupling.	
3.2.4		Use of Sc(OTf), and Yb(OTf) as water tolerant Lewis acid catalyst in aldol	
		condensation, Michael reaction, Diels-Alder reaction, Friedel – Crafts	
		reaction.	
Unit	4:	TRANSITION AND RARE EARTH METALS IN ORGANIC	[15L]
		SYNTHESIS	
4.1		Introduction to basic concepts: 18 electron rule, bonding in transition metal	[3L]
		complexes, C-H activation, oxidative addition, reductive elimination,	
		migratory insertion.	
4.2		Palladium in organic synthesis: π -bonding of Pd with olefins, applications	[5L]
		in C-C bond formation, carbonylation, alkene isomerisation, cross-coupling	
		of organometallics and halides. Representative examples: Heck reaction,	
		Suzuki-Miayura coupling, Sonogashira reaction and Wacker oxidation.	
		Heteroatom coupling for bond formation between aryl/vinyl groups and N, S	
		or P atoms.	
4.3		Olefin metathesis using Grubb's catalyst.	[1L]
4.4		Application of Ni, Co, Fe, Rh, and Cr carbonyls in organic synthesis.	[4L]
4.5		Application of samarium iodide including reduction of organic halides,	[1L]
		aldehydes and ketones, α -functionalised carbonyl and nitro compounds.	
4.6		Application of Ce (IV) in synthesis of heterocyclic quinoxaline derivatives	[1L]
		and its role as a de-protecting agent.	
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		nic Chemistry, Clayden Greeves Warren and Wothers, Oxford Press (2001).	
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		Company, (2007).	
		nced Organic Chemistry: Reaction Mechanism, R. Bruckner, Academic Press (
		iples of Organic Synthesis, R.O.C. Norman & J. M. Coxon, 3 rd Edn., Nelson Tl	
		ic Chemistry, 7 th Edn, R. T. Morrison, R. N. Boyd, & S. K. Bhattacharjee, Pea	
		gic Applications of Name Reactions in Organic Synthesis, L. Kurti & B. Czak	0
), Elsevier Academic Press	
		nced Organic Chemistry: Reactions & Mechanisms, 2 nd Edn., B. Miller & R. P.	rasad,
	Pearson		
	11. Organic reactions and their mechanisms, 3 rd revisededition, P.S. Kalsi, New Age		
	International Publishers		
	-	nic Synthesis: The Disconnection Approach, Stuart Warren, John Wiley & Sona Respective and Respective Synthesis 2 nd Edn. Bradford B. Mundy, N	
		e Reactions and Reagents in Organic Synthesis, 2 nd Edn., Bradford P. Mundy, N	viicnaei
		lard, and Frank Favoloro, Jr., Wiley-Interscience	
		e Reactions, Jie Jack Lie, 3 rd Edn., Springer nic Electrochemistry, H. Lund, and M. Baizer, 3 rd Edn., Marcel Dekker.	
13.	orgal	ne Electrochemistry, 11. Lunu, and 141. Daizer, 5 Euli., Marcel Dekker.	
	Course Code: SIPSCHEO43 Credits: 04		
	Paper - III		
		Natural products and heterocyclic chemistry	
1		Thatar products and next ocyclic chemistry	

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn the importance of steroids, vitamins and terpenoids in natural products.

2.	To study the	heterocyclic	chemistry	(3-6	membered	rings)	and	their	applications	in	organic
	synthesis.										

Unit 1:	NATURAL PRODUCTS-III	[15L]
1.1	Steroids: General structure, classification. Occurrence, biological role,	[5L]
	important structural and stereochemical features of the following:	
	corticosteroids, steroidal hormones, steroidal alkaloids, sterols and bile acid	
1.2	Synthesis of 16-DPA from cholesterol and plant sapogenin.	[2L]
1.3	Synthesis of the following from 16-DPA: androsterone, testosterone,	[5L]
	oestrone, oestriol, oestradiol and progesterone.	
1.4	Synthesis of cinerolone, jasmolone, allethrolone, exaltone and muscone.	[3L]
Unit 2:	NATURAL PRODUCTS-IV	[15L]
2.1	Vitamins: Classification, sources and biological importance of vitamin B ₁ ,	[5L]
	B ₂ , B ₆ , folic acid, B ₁₂ , C, D ₁ , E (α -tocopherol), K ₁ , K ₂ , H (β - biotin).	
	Synthesis of the following:	
	Vitamin A from β -ionone and bromoester moiety.	
	Vitamin B ₁ including synthesis of pyrimidine and thiazole moieties	
	Vitamin B ₂ from 3, 4-dimethylaniline and D(-)ribose	
	Vitamin B ₆ from: 1) ethoxyacetylacetone and cyanoacetamide, 2) ethyl ester	
	of N-formyl-DL-alanine (Harris synthesis)	
	Vitamin E (α -tocopherol) from trimethylquinol and phytyl bromide	
	Vitamin K ₁ from 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthaquinone and phytol.	
2.2	Antibiotics: Classification on the basis of activity. Structure elucidation,	[6L]
	spectral data of penicillin-G, cephalosporin-C and chloramphenicol.	
	Synthesis of chloramphenicol (from benzaldehyde and β -nitroethanol)	
	penicillin-G and phenoxymethylpenicillin from D-penicillamine and t-butyl	
	phthalimide malonaldehyde (synthesis of D-penicillamine and t-butyl	
2.2	phthalimide malonaldehyde expected).	[0]]
2.3	Naturally occurring insecticides: Sources, structure and biological	[2L]
	properties of pyrethrums (pyrethrin I), rotenoids (rotenone). Synthesis of	
2.4	pyrethrin I. Terpenoids: Occurrence, classification, structure elucidation,	[2]]
2.4	Terpenoids: Occurrence, classification, structure elucidation, stereochemistry, spectral data and synthesis of zingiberene.	[2L]
	stereoenenistry, spectral data and synthesis of Englocrene.	
Unit 3:	HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS-I	[15L]
Cint 5.	Heterocyclic compounds: Introduction, classification, Nomenclature of	
	heterocyclic compounds of monocyclic (3-6 membered) (Common,	
	systematic (Hantzsch-Widman) and replacement nomenclature)	
	Structure, reactivity, synthesis and reactions of pyrazole, imidazole, oxazole,	
	isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, pyridazines, pyrimidine, pyrazines and	
	oxazines.	
Unit 4:	HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS-II	[15L]
	Nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds of bicyclic/tricyclic (5-6	_
	Membered) fused heterocycles (up to three hetero atoms). (Common,	
	systematic (Hantzsch-Widman) and replacement nomenclature)	
	Nucleophilic ring opening reactions of oxiranes, aziridines, oxetanes and	
	azetidines.	

cin	ucture, reactivity, synthesis and reactions of coumarins, quinoxalines, nolines, indole, benzimidazoles, benzoxazoles, benzothiazoles, Purines d acridines.
REFERENCE	S:
Torssell, A	oduct chemistry, A mechanistic, biosynthetic and ecological approach, Kurt B.G. Apotekarsocieteten – Swedish Pharmaceutical Press. roducts chemistry and applications, Sujata V. Bhat, B.A. Nagasampagi and S.
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 Chemistry Natural Pr 	of natural products, F. F. Bentley and F. R. Dollish, 1974 roduct Chemistry Vol.1 and 2, K. Nakanishi J. Goto. S.Ito Majori and S. Nozoo, Press, 1974.
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R.S.Davida 14. Organic Cl	Products: Chemistry and Biological Significance Interscience, J. Mann, son, J.B. Hobbs, D.V. Banthrope and J. B. Harborne, Longman, Essex, 1994. hemistry, Vol 2, I.L. Finar, ELBS, 6 th edition, Pearson.
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Ed. Kurt H	, Biological and Pharmacological Properties of Medicinal Plants from the Americas, Iostettmann, M.P. Gupta and A. Marston, Harwood Academic Publishers.
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•	sis of Natural Products, Mannitto Paolo, Ellis Horwoocl Limited, 1981. Organic synthesis, Ian Fleming, John Wiley and Sons, 1973.

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Course Code: SIPSCHEOE-I-44		Credits: 04
Paper-IV		
Intellectual property rights and	cho	minformatics

Intellectual property rights and cheminformatics

- 1. To learn various terms and terminology involved in intellectual property rights
- 2. To study trade secrets and economic value of intellectual property.
- 3. To know the evolution of cheminformatics and its application.

Unit 1:	Introduction to Intellectual Property	[15L]
1.1	Introduction to Intellectual Property:	[2L]
	Historical Perspective, Different types of IP, Importance of protecting IP.	
1.2	Patents:	[5L]
	Historical Perspective, Basic and associated right, WIPO, PCT system, Traditional Knowledge, Patents and Health care-balancing promoting innovation with public health, Software patents and their importance for India.	
1.3	Industrial Designs:	[2L]
	Definition, how to obtain, features, International design registration.	
1.4	Copyrights:	[2L]
	Introduction, how to obtain, Differences from Patents.	
1.5	Trade Marks [
	Introduction, how to obtain, Different types of marks – Collective marks, certification marks, service marks, trade names etc.	
1.6	Geographical Indications	[2L]
	Definition, rules for registration, prevention of illegal exploitation, importance to India.	
Unit 2:	Trade Secrets	[15L]

2.1	Introduction and Historical Perspectives, Scope of Protection, Risks involved	[2L]
2.2	and legal aspects of Trade Secret Protection.	[0]
2.2	IP Infringement issue and enforcement:	[2L]
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	Role of Judiciary, Role of law enforcement agencies – Police, Customs etc.	[0]]
2.3	Economic Value of Intellectual Property:	[2L]
	Intangible assests and their valuation, Intellectual Property in the Indian	
2.4	context – Various Laws in India Licensing and Technology transfer.	
2.4	Different International agreements:	[5]]
	a) World Trade Organization (WTO):	[5L]
	i) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement	
	ii) General Agreement on Trade Related Services (GATS) Madrid Protocol.	
	iii) Berne Convention.	
	iv) Budapest Treaty.	
	b) Paris Convention	[6L]
2.5	WIPO and TRIPS, IPR and Plant Breeders Rights, IPR and Biodiversity.	
2.3	WIT O and TKITS, IT K and T fant Diceders Rights, IT K and Diouversity.	
Unit III:	Cheminformatics	[15L]
3.1	Introduction to Cheminformatics:	[15L]
0.11	History and evolution of cheminformatics, Use of Cheminformatics,	
	Prospects of cheminformatics, Molecular modeling and structure elucidation.	
3.2	Representation of molecules and chemical reactions:	[5L]
0.2	Nomenclature, Different types of notations, SMILES coding, Matrix	[02]
	representations, Structure of Molfiles and Sdfiles, Libraries and toolkits,	
	Different electronic effects, Reaction classification.	
3.3	Searching Chemical Structures:	[5L]
	Full structure search, sub-structure search, basic ideas, similarity search,	
	three dimensional search methods, basics of computation of physical and	
	chemical data and structure descriptors, data visualization.	
Unit IV:	APPLICATIONS:	[15L]
	Prediction of Properties of Compound, Linear Free Energy Relations,	
	Quantitative Structure – Property Relations, Descriptor Analysis, Model	
	Building, Modeling Toxicity, Structure – Spectra correlations, Prediction	
	NMR, IR and Mass spectra, Computer Assisted Structure elucidations,	
	Computer assisted Synthesis Design, Introduction to drug design, Target	
	Identification and Validation, Lead Finding and Optimization, analysis of	
	HTS data, Virtual Screening, Design of Combinatorial Libraries, Ligand- based and Structure based Drug design, Application of Cheminformatics in	
	Drug Design.	
REFERE		
	R. Leach & Valerie J. Gillet (2007) An Introduction to Cheminformatics. Sprin	ger: Th
Netherla		
	er, J. & Engel, T. (2003) Cheminformatics: A textbook. Wiley–VCH	
-	S. P. QSAR and Molecular Modeling. Springer-Anamaya Pub.: New Delhi.	
. /	Course Code: SIPSCHEOE-II-44 Credits: 04	
	Paper-IV	
	Research Methodology	
-	Objectives:	
	n research methodology for research data analysis and scientific writing.	
•	y the chemical safety and ethical handling of chemicals.	
3 Toloar	n the writing skills in scientific research project/ practical work.	

Unit 1:	SOURCES	[15L]
1.1	Print	[5L]
	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sources.	L- J
1.2	Journals:	
	Journal abbreviations, abstracts, current titles, reviews, monographs,	
	dictionaries, text-books, current contents, Introduction to Chemical Abstracts	
	and Beilstein, Subject Index, Substance Index, Author Index, Formula Index,	
	and other Indices with examples.	
1.3	Digital:	[5L]
1.5	Web sources, E-journals, Journal access, TOC alerts, Hot articles, Citation	
	Index, Impact factor, H-index, E-consortium, UGC infonet, E-books, Internet	
	discussion groups and communities, Blogs, preprint servers, Search engines,	
	Scirus, Google Scholar, ChemIndustry, Wiki-databases, ChemSpider,	
	Science Direct, SciFinder, Scopus.	
1.4	Information Technology and Library Resources:	[5L]
1.1	The Internet and World wide web, Internet resources for Chemistry, finding	
	and citing published information.	
Unit II:	DATA ANALYSIS	[15L]
2.1	The Investigative Approach:	
2.1	Making and recording Measurements, SI units and their use, Scientific	
	methods and design of experiments.	
2.2		
2.2	Analysis and Presentation of Data:	
	Descriptive statistics, choosing and using statistical tests, Chemometrics,	
	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Correlation and regression, curve fitting, fitting of linear equations, simple linear cases, weighted linear case, analysis	
	of residuals, general polynomial fitting, linearizing transformations,	
	exponential function fit, r and its abuse, basic aspects of multiple linear	
	regression analysis.	
Unit III:	METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND WRITING	[15L]
Unit III.	SCIENTIFIC PAPERS	
	Reporting practical and project work, Writing literature surveys and reviews,	
	organizing a poster display, giving an oral presentation.	
3.1	Writing Scientific Papers:	
5.1	Justification for scientific contributions, bibliography, description of	
	methods, conclusions, the need for illustration, style, publications of	
	scientific work, writing ethics, avoiding plagiarism.	
	selentine work, writing ethes, avoiding pragramsin.	
Unit IV:	CHEMICAL SAFETY & ETHICAL HANDLING OF CHEMICALS	[15L]
	Safe working procedure and protective environment, protective apparel,	
	emergency procedure, first aid, laboratory ventilation, safe storage and use of	
	hazardous chemicals, procedure for working with substances that pose	
	hazards, flammable or explosive hazards, procedures for working with gases	
	at pressures above or below atmospheric pressur, safe storage and disposal of	
	waste chemicals, recovery, recycling and reuse of laboratory chemicals,	
	procedure for laboratory disposal of explosives, identification, verification	
	and segregation of laboratory waste, disposal of chemicals in the sanitary	
	sewer system, incineration and transportation of hazardous chemicals.	
	server system, memeration and transportation of nazardous chemicals.	
REFERE		
NET ENE.		

manual 1.01	C-IPCS, (1992) Cambridge University Press. OSU Safety			
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analysis Cambridge University Press.				
	rvation and their Treatment 4th Ed., Chapman Hill, London.			
	se Code: SIPSCHEO4P1			
Credits: 02	Practical			
	Paper-I			
Learning Objectives:				
8	l miscibility criteria of ternary mixture.			
1 1	and to prepare their respective derivatives.			
	D/ LIQUID-LIQUID TERNARY MIXTURE USING			
MICRO-SCALE TECHNIQUE				
	y mixtures (solid-liquid or liquid-liquid) based upon			
	chemical properties of the components.			
1 0	ts, measurement of their mass and determination of their			
physical constants.				
3. Calculation of percentage yield of t	the individual components. (Identification of the			
components is not expected). (Mini	imum 6 experiments)			
Cours	se Code: SIPSCHEO4P2			
Credits: 02	Practical			
	Paper-II			
Learning Objectives:				
1. To learn the solubility and miscibi	ility criteria for identification of unknown organic			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibi compounds.				
 To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH			
 To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE.			
 To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE.			
 To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPORTION) (Minimum 8 experiments) 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. DUNDS)			
 To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPORTION) (Minimum 8 experiments) 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE.			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Course	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. OUNDS) Se Code: SIPSCHEO4P3 Practical			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Cours Credits: 02	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. DUNDS) Se Code: SIPSCHEO4P3			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Cours Credits: 02 Learning Objectives:	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. OUNDS) See Code: SIPSCHEO4P3 Practical Paper-III			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Cours Credits: 02 Learning Objectives: 1. To learn isolation/extraction of	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH AND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. OUNDS) Se Code: SIPSCHEO4P3 Practical			
1. To learn the solubility and miscibic compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Cours Credits: 02 Learning Objectives: 1. To learn isolation/extraction of qualitative methods.	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH NAND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. OUNDS) Se Code: SIPSCHEO4P3 Practical Paper-III F biologically active ingredients in natural products by			
 To learn the solubility and miscibil compounds. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY UNK PREPARATION, PURIFICATION (MINIMUM 8 ORGANIC COMPO (Minimum 8 experiments) Cours Credits: 02 Learning Objectives: To learn isolation/extraction of qualitative methods. ISOLATION / ESTIMATION OF N 	NOWN ORGANIC COMPOUND WITH NAND PHYSICAL CONSTANT OF DERIVATIVE. DUNDS) See Code: SIPSCHEO4P3 Practical Paper-III Subject biologically active ingredients in natural products by NATURAL PRODUCTS			
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SIES M.SC. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY SEMESTER III & IV SYLLABUS

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn the interpretation of the organic compounds by various spectroscopic techniques (UV, IR, PMR, CMR and Mass spectra).

INTERPRETATION OF SPECTRAL DATA OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (UV, IR, PMR, CMR AND MASS SPECTRA).

Interpretation of spectral data of organic compounds (UV, IR, PMR, CMR and Mass spectra). A student will be given UV, IR, PMR, CMR, and Mass spectra of a compound from which preliminary information should be reported within first half an hour of the examination without referring to any book/reference material. The complete structure of the compound may then be elucidated by referring reference material etc. (Minimum 8 spectral analysis)

Note:

- 1. The candidate is expected to submit a journal and project certified by the Head of the Department /institution at the time of the practical examination.
- 2. A candidate will not be allowed to appear for the practical examination unless he/she produces a certified journal or a certificate from the Head of the institution/department stating that the journal is lost and the candidate has performed the required number of experiments satisfactorily. The list of the experiments performed by the candidate should be attached with such certificate.
- 3. Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed both at the theory and the practical examination. **REFERENCES FOR PRACTICALS:**
- 1. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry: Preparation and Quantitative Analysis- V.
- 2. K. Ahluwalia and Renu Aggarwal, Universities Press India Ltd., 2000
- 3. Advanced Practical Organic Chemistry N. K. Vishnoi, Third Addition, Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd
- 4. Systematic Laboratory Experiments in Organic Synthesis- A. Sethi, New Age International Publications
- 5. Systematic Identification of Organic compounds, 6th edition, R. L. Shriner, R. C. Fuson and D.Y. Curtin Wiley, New York.
- 6. Vogel's Textbook of Quantitative Analysis, revised, J. Bassett, R. C. Denney, G. H. Jeffery and J. Mendham, ELBS
- 7. Experiments and Techniques in Organic Chemistry, D. Pasto, C. Johnson and M. Miller, Prentice Hall
- 8. Macro-scale and Micro-scale Organic Experiments, K. L. Williamson, D. C. Heath.
- 9. Systematic Qualitative Organic Analysis, H. Middleton, Adward Arnold.
- 10. Handbook of Organic Analysis- Qualitative and Quantitative, H. Clark, Adward Arnold.
- 11. Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, Fifth edition,2008, B.S.Furniss, A. J.Hannaford, P. W. G. Smith, A. R. Tatchell, Pearson Education.
- 12. Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry, Fifth edition, R K Bansal, New Age Publishers.
- 13. Organic structures from spectra, L. D. Field, S. Sternhell, John R. Kalman, Wiley, 4th ed., 2011.

MODALITY OF ASSESSMENT

1. The candidate is expected to submit a journal certified by the Head of the Department /institution at the time of the practical examination.

2. A candidate will not be allowed to appear for the practical examination unless he/she produces a certified journal or a certificate from the Head of the institution/department stating

that the journal is lost and the candidate has performed the required number of experiments satisfactorily. The list of the experiments performed by the candidate should be attached with such certificate.

3. Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed both at the theory and the practical examination.

Scheme of examination for M.Sc. Organic Chemistry Semester III and IV. Internal Theory examination (40 Marks)

1. One seminar based on curriculum / publication of a research paper/ presentation of a research paper in seminar or conference (to be assessed by teacher of the institution teaching PG learners).

a) Selection of the topic, introduction, write up, references.20 marks

b) Presentation. 20 marks

There will not be any internal examination for practical.

External Theory Examination (60 Marks)

Paper	Time allotted in hours	Maximum marks
Paper- I	2.5	60
Paper- II	2.5	60
Paper- III	2.5	60
Paper- IV	2.5	60

It is recommended that a total of five questions be set, based on the syllabus with due weightage to the number of lectures allotted per topic.

The candidates are expected to answer all five questions.

Question 5 will be based on all four units and the remaining questions will be based on each unit.

Semester End Practical Examination	(50 Marks)	
Laboratory Work	40 Marks	
Journal	05 Marks	
Viva	05 Marks	

The practical examination will be held for two days as described below. The candidates will be examined practically and orally on each day.

Paper	Experiments	Time duration in	Maximum marks
		hours	
Paper- I	1	3.5	50
Paper- II	1	3.5	50
Paper- III	1	3.5	50
Paper- IV	1	3.5	50
