

B.Sc. (MzC) 1st year.

1) Activity of Antibacterial medicinal plant extract.

Plant extracts of ~~methan~~ tulsi, Amla, ^{mustard} aloe-veer, turmeric, hibiscus, Neem, Cassia seeds, cloves were extracted using Acetone. The effect of these plant extracts were tested against E. coli, Bacillus, Klebsiella. It was observed that highest zone of inhibition is shown by Amla with ZOI of 2.0 cm with E. coli and Bacillus. It was followed by cloves extract with ZOI of 2.2 cm with E. coli and 1.7 cm with Bacillus.

M. Varsha Singh.

Maina - Amreen.

B. Sony.

P. Mounika.

Shivani.



Medicinal plants

(2). Airborne microorganisms at different places.

Quality of air

→ Isolation and Entrapment of Airborne microbes at different places. We have identified different sources of Airborne microbes in the Environment i.e. (Busstop, railway station, metro, hospitals, and hotels).

We prepared the Media then Incubated for 24 hours and then we identified the colony count of Bacteria. We have observed maximum growth of microbes in Rhythu Bazar, Minimum growth in metro, we performed staining technique and observed those slides under microscope and we observed Gram positive & Gram negative Bacteria and which are different in shapes.

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(3). Estimation of Casein protein in milk samples.

→ Analysis of different samples of milk to determine the amount of casein protein.

By using saturated ammonium sulphate solution to the milk to precipitate milk casein followed by addition of 30ml water, 1% acetic acid drop wise and filter the precipitate and dry weigh.

The weight of precipitate gives the amount of casein present in milk. It was observed that the amount of milk protein casein is more in buffalo sample when compared to other milk sample. The concentration of casein protein in Buffalo sample is 1.65gms.

N. Ranjitha.

S.V. Priyanka.

Bhambhani S

Renuka P.

Achika K.

Project Title: Isolation of Rhizobium and its effect on production of biofertilizer

The production of cost effective biofertilizers using optimized media for Rhizobium to meet increasing nutritional food requirements with biotechnology to increase crop yield by reducing use of chemical fertilizers to maintain ecological balance for sustainable production in minimum cost to increase percent of proteins, vitamins, nitrogen containing products which helps to increase yield, physical and chemical profile of soil to evaluate the profile of soil to evaluate the fertility status has been observed during study that optimized inoculants with coal powder added is more beneficial when compare with for germination rate and growth of plants.

This project is done by -

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B.Sc (MBC) 3rd year.

Project Title:- Bacteriological Analysis of Water.

The bacteriological examination of water is performed routinely by water utilities and many governmental agencies to ensure a safe supply of water for drinking, bathing, swimming and other domestic and industrial uses. The examination is intended to identify water sources which have been contaminated with potential disease-causing microorganisms. Such contamination generally occurs either directly by human or animal feces, or indirectly through improperly treated sewage or improperly functioning sewage treatment systems. The organisms of prime concern are the intestinal pathogens, particularly those that cause typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery. Instead, it is much easier to test for the presence of nonpathogenic intestinal organisms such as "E. coli".

This project is done by.

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B.Sc [MBC] 3rd year

► Project Title :

Study of Milk Adulteration in Hyderabad.

• Milk is an important source of nutrients required for growth in infants and children and for maintenance of health in adults. Milk is a perfect food, readily digested and absorbed.

• Normally the adulteration in food is done either for financial gain or lack of proper hygienic conditions of processing, storing, transportation and marketing.

• Methodology.

• Viable Count.

• Antibiotic Sensitivity.

• Journal (INDIAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION)

This Project is done by:

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X

project title :

MICROBIAL EXAMINATION OF SPOILED FRUITS

Microorganisms are everywhere. They can be found in the air, in water, in soil on animals and even on humans. Some are beneficial such as those used to make fermented dairy and meat products. Other cause spoilage of various food products. Eating fruit is a healthy practice due to its nutritional composition but when it gets spoiled by microbes it can be harmful for human consumption. Microorganisms have been reported to cause extensive deterioration of fruits.

The organisms isolated and observed were bacteria and fungi majorly. This is due to various processes taking place in the rotten fruit which favoured bacterial and fungal growth. This work finds that there are microorganisms that could be responsible for inducing spoilage in the fresh fruits.

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Project Title :-

ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF HONEY

Honey is a sweet food. Honey bees prepare honey by using nectar from flowers of different plants. Honey bees belong to genus Apis. It is consumed by humans. A well-known antimicrobial agent hydrogen peroxide is present, in small concentration, in honey.

Antibacterial activity of honey is dependent on amount of hydrogen peroxide. Indeed, medicinal importance of honey has been documented in the world's oldest medical literatures, and since the ancient times, it has been known to possess antimicrobial property as well as wound-healing activity.

This project is done by:-

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Project Title:

Estimation of Ethanol in Soft drinks by Potassium dichromate method:

A little amount of alcohol is present in soft drinks. A method for estimating ethanol in alcoholic drinks by direct reaction is presented. The method consists of colour reaction of ethanol with Potassium dichromate. Low concentration of ethanol will be present in non-alcoholic beverages. As an additive to deliver or modify a component ingredient. For example soft drinks and flavoured beverages have been shown to contain trace amounts of alcohol with concentrations ranging upto 0.12 percent.

This project is done by:

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