**Role of fungi in biotechnology**

Fungi have been important in both ancient and modern biotechnological processes. Process and products that utilize fungi include baking, brewing and the production of antibiotics, alcohols, enzymes, organic acids and neumerous pharmaceuticals. The advent of recombinant DNA technology and large scale of genomic analysis has placed yeasts and filamentous fungi in the forefront of contemporary commercial applications. The term mycotechnology is introduced here to describe the enormous impact of fungi on biotechnology.

Sustainability has become the prominent necessary in every human event in today’s time, which can initiate from the household and leads to the planet earth. Fungi have played a pivotal role in fundamental and modern processes of biotechnology. Now a days many process, such as baking, brewing and the synthesis of alcohol, anitibiotics, enzymes, organic acids as well as additional pharmaceutical products carried out using fungal biproducts.due to recent advances in genomics and rDNA technology, yeast and fungi has attain forefront positionbecause of their present industrial purposes.

Fungi play a significant role in sustaining the health and terrestrial ecosystem during disastrous event which leads to disruption of earth ecosystem. Fungi prepare themselves to prevail in the future. The aid of fungal population in sustaining the environment is showing promising result. About 90% of plant grows in symbiosis with fungi such as vescicular-arbascular mychorhizal (VAM) fungi, mycorrhizae, out of which *Glomus* is the most exploited genera. Fungi persisting on this earthhave wide spread complex relationship among the range on microbes, which can be artopods, bacteria and neamtodes. The dwelling zone of this fungi is named as the rhizosphere.

 A fungus belongs to the groups of eukaryotes, which consists of microbes like moulds and yeastsalong with more familiar mushrooms. The fungi are omnipresent in every environment and play critical role in complex biological processes. Thus it can work as decomposers, which aid in nutrient cycles, exclusively as symbiont as well as saprotrophs in disintegrating theorganic constituents to the inorganic constituents, which get retraced in the anabolic pathways of metabolic activities taking place in organism as well as plants.