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SWARNAMOYEE JOGENDRANATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

Govt. Aided General Degree College | Estd.: 2014

P.O.: Amdabad, P.S.: Nandigram, Dist.: Purba Medinipur, PIN 721650

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1.3.1 Cross-cutting issues relevant to professional ethics, gender, human values, environment and sustainability integrated into the curriculum

SUBJECT: BOTANY

Programme	Course type	Course number	Course Title	Cross-cutting Issues			
				Professional ethics	Gender	Human values	Environment and sustainability
BSc General	Discipline Specific Core	DSC1A (CC1)	Biodiversity				All topics in the course
BSc General	Discipline Specific Core	DSC1B (CC4)	Plant ecology and taxonomy				Ecological factors, plant community, ecosystem.
BSc General	Skill Enhancement Course	SEC3	Floriculture				Nursery management, garden design, commercial floriculture
BSc General	Skill Enhancement Course	SEC4	Medicinal botany				Conservation of endangered and endemic plants, ethnobotany
BSc Honours	Generic Elective for Honours	GE1	Biodiversity				All topics in the course



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BSc Honours	Generic Elective for Honours	GE2	Plant ecology and taxonomy				Ecological factors, plant community, ecosystem.
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**Syllabi with courses and cross-cutting issues
identified above marked up
(in bright pink)**

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY



Curriculum for 3-Year BSc (General) in

Botany

Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
[w.e.f 2018-2019]

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY
B Sc (General) in Botany
[Choice Based Credit System]

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks			
							CA	ESE	TOTAL	
1	I	SEMESTER-I								
		Core-1 (DSC-1A)		Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate) - Practical	6	4-0-4	15	60	75	
		Core-2 (DSC-2A)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		Core-3 (DSC-3A)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		AECC-1 (Elective)		English/MIL	2	1-1-0	10	40	50	
		Semester - I : Total				20				275
	SEMESTER-II									
	II	Core-4 (DSC-1B)		Plant Ecology and Taxonomy - Practical	6	4-0-4	15	60	75	
		Core-5 (DSC-2B)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		Core-6 (DSC-3B)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		AECC-2 (Elective)		Environmental Studies	4		20	80	100	
		Semester - 2 : Total				22				325

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks		
							CA	ESE	TOTAL
2	III	SEMESTER-III							
		Core-7 (DSC-1C)		Plant Anatomy and Embryology - Practical	6	4-0-4	15	60	75
		Core-8 (DSC-2C)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75
		Core-9 (DSC-3C)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75
		SEC-1		SEC-1: Biofertilizers Or Nursery and Gardening	2	1-1-0	10	40	50
		Semester - 3 : Total			20				275
		SEMESTER-IV							
	IV	Core-10 (DSC-1D)		Plant Physiology and Metabolism - Practical	6	4-0-4	15	60	75
		Core-11 (DSC-2D)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75
		Core-12 (DSC-3D)		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75
		SEC-2		SEC-2: Herbal Technology Or Mushroom Culture Technology	2	1-1-0	10	40	50
		Semester - 4 : Total			20				275

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks			
3	V	SEMESTER-V						CA	ESE	TOTAL
		DSE-1A		Discipline-1(Botany)	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		DSE-2A		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		DSE-3A		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		SEC-3		SEC-3: Floriculture Or Ethnobotany	2	1-1-0	10	40	50	
				Semester - 5 : Total	20				275	
			SEMESTER-VI							
	VI	DSE-1B		Discipline-1(Botany)	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		DSE-2B		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		DSE-3B		Other Discipline/TBD	6	4-0-4/ 5-1-0	15	60	75	
		SEC-4		SEC-4: Medicinal Botany Or Plant Diversity and Human Welfare Or Intellectual Property Rights	2	1-1-0	10	40	50	
				Semester - 6 : Total	20				275	
				Total in all semester:			122			1700

CC = Core Course , AECC = Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course , GE = Generic Elective , SEC = Skill Enhancement Course , DSE = Discipline Specific Elective , CA= Continuous Assessment , ESE= End Semester Examination , TBD=To be decided , CT = Core Theory, CP=Core Practical , L = Lecture, T = Tutorial , P = Practical , MIL = Modern Indian Language , ENV5 = Environmental Studies ,

List of Core Courses and Electives

Core Course (CC)

DSC-1A: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)
DSC-1B: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy
DSC-1C: Plant Anatomy and Embryology
DSC-1D: Plant Physiology and Metabolism

Discipline Specific Electives (DSE)

DSE-1: Cell and Molecular Biology
Or
DSE-1: Economic Botany and Biotechnology
Or
DSE-1: Bioinformatics

DSE-2: Genetics and Plant Breeding
Or
DSE-2: Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences
Or
DSE-2: Research Methodology

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

SEC-1: Bio-fertilizers
Or
SEC-1: Nursery and Gardening

SEC-2: Herbal Technology
Or
SEC-2: Mushroom Culture Technology

SEC-3: Floriculture
Or
SEC-3: Ethnobotany

SEC-4: Medicinal Botany
Or
SEC-4: Plant Diversity and Human Welfare
Or
SEC-4: Intellectual Property Rights

Core Course (CC)

DSC-1A(CC-1) : Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)

Credits 06

DSC1AT(C1T) : Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)

Credits 04

Unit 1: Microbes

Viruses – Discovery, general structure, replication (general account), DNA virus (T-phage); Lytic and lysogenic cycle, RNA virus (TMV); Economic importance; Bacteria – Discovery, General characteristics and cell structure; Reproduction – vegetative, asexual and recombination (conjugation, transformation and transduction); Economic importance.

Unit 2: Algae

General characteristics; Ecology and distribution; Range of thallus organization and reproduction; Classification of algae; Morphology and life-cycles of the following: *Nostoc*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Oedogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Fucus*, *Polysiphonia*. Economic importance of algae

Unit 3: Fungi

Introduction - General characteristics, ecology and significance, range of thallus organization, cell wall composition, nutrition, reproduction and classification; True Fungi- General characteristics, ecology and significance, life cycle of *Rhizopus* (Zygomycota) *Penicillium*, *Alternaria* (Ascomycota), *Puccinia*, *Agaricus* (Basidiomycota); Symbiotic Associations-Lichens: General account, reproduction and significance; Mycorrhiza: ectomycorrhiza and endomycorrhiza and their significance

Unit 4: Introduction to Archegoniate

Unifying features of archegoniate, Transition to land habit, Alternation of generations.

Unit 5: Bryophytes

General characteristics, adaptations to land habit, Classification, Range of thallus organization. Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Marchantia* and *Funaria*. (Developmental details not to be included). Ecology and economic importance of bryophytes with special mention of *Sphagnum*.

Unit 6: Pteridophytes

General characteristics, classification, Early land plants (*Cooksonia* and *Rhynia*). Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Selaginella*, *Equisetum* and *Pteris*. (Developmental details not to be included). Heterospory and seed habit, stelar evolution. Ecological and economical importance of Pteridophytes.

Unit 4: Gymnosperms

General characteristics, classification. Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Cycas* and *Pinus*. (Developmental details not to be included). Ecological and economical importance.

DSC1P(C1P) : Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate(Practical))



List of Practical

Credits : 02

1. EMs/Models of viruses – T-Phage and TMV, Line drawing/Photograph of Lytic and Lysogenic Cycle.
2. Types of Bacteria from temporary/permanent slides/photographs; EM bacterium; Binary Fission; Conjugation; Structure of root nodule. Gram staining
3. Study of vegetative and reproductive structures of *Nostoc*, *Chlamydomonas* (electron micrographs), *Oedogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Fucus** and *Polysiphonia* through temporary preparations and permanent slides. (* *Fucus* - Specimen and permanent slides)
4. *Rhizopus* and *Penicillium*: Asexual stage from temporary mounts and sexual structures through permanent slides.
5. *Alternaria*: Specimens/photographs and tease mounts.
6. *Puccinia*: Herbarium specimens of Black Stem Rust of Wheat and infected Barberry leaves; section/tease mounts of spores on Wheat and permanent slides of both the hosts.
7. *Agaricus*: Specimens of button stage and full grown mushroom; Sectioning of gills of *Agaricus*.
8. Lichens: Study of growth forms of lichens (crustose, foliose and fruticose)
9. Mycorrhiza: ecto mycorrhiza and endo mycorrhiza (Photographs)
10. *Marchantia*- morphology of thallus, w.m. rhizoids and scales, v.s. thallus through gemma cup, w.m. gemmae (all temporary slides), v.s. antheridiophore, archegoniophore, l.s. sporophyte (all permanent slides).
11. *Funaria*- morphology, w.m. leaf, rhizoids, operculum, peristome, annulus, spores (temporary slides); permanent slides showing antheridial and archegonial heads, l.s. capsule and protonema.
12. *Selaginella* - morphology, w.m. leaf with ligule, t.s. stem, w.m. strobilus, w.m. microsporophyll and megasporophyll (temporary slides), l.s. strobilus (permanent slide).
13. *Equisetum* - morphology, t.s. internode, l.s. strobilus, t.s. strobilus, w.m. sporangiophore, w.m. spores (wet and dry)(temporary slides); t.s. rhizome (permanent slide).
14. *Pteris* - morphology, t.s. rachis, v.s. sporophyll, w.m. sporangium, w.m. spores (temporary slides), t.s. rhizome, w.m. prothallus with sex organs and young sporophyte (permanent slide).
15. *Cycas* - morphology (coralloid roots, bulbil, leaf), t.s. coralloid root, t.s. rachis, v.s. leaflet, v.s. microsporophyll, w.m. spores (temporary slides), l.s. ovule, t.s. root (permanent slide).
16. *Pinus* - morphology (long and dwarf shoots, w.m. dwarf shoot, male and female), w.m. dwarf shoot, t.s. needle, t.s. stem, , l.s./t.s. male cone, w.m. microsporophyll, w.m. microspores (temporary slides), l.s. female cone, t.l.s. & r.l.s. stem (permanent slide).

Suggested Readings:

- Kumar, H.D. (1999). Introductory Phycology. Affiliated East-West. Press Pvt. Ltd. Delhi. 2nd edition.
- Tortora, G.J., Funke, B.R., Case, C.L. (2010). Microbiology: An Introduction, Pearson Benjamin Cummings, U.S.A. 10th edition.
- Sethi, I.K. and Walia, S.K. (2011). Text book of Fungi & Their Allies, MacMillan Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.



- Alexopoulos, C.J., Mims, C.W., Blackwell, M. (1996). Introductory Mycology, John Wiley and Sons (Asia), Singapore. 4th edition.
- Raven, P.H., Johnson, G.B., Losos, J.B., Singer, S.R., (2005). Biology. Tata McGraw Hill, Delhi, India.
- Vashishta, P.C., Sinha, A.K., Kumar, A., (2010). Pteridophyta, S. Chand. Delhi, India.
- Bhatnagar, S.P. and Moitra, A. (1996). Gymnosperms. New Age International (P) Ltd Publishers, New Delhi, India.
- Parihar, N.S. (1991). An introduction to Embryophyta. Vol. I. Bryophyta. Central Book Depot, Allahabad.

DSC-1B(CC-2): Plant Ecology and Taxonomy

Credits 06

DSC1B(C2T): Plant Ecology and Taxonomy

Credits 04

Unit 1: Introduction

Unit 2: Ecological factors

Soil: Origin, formation, composition, soil profile. Water: States of water in the environment, precipitation types. Light and temperature: Variation Optimal and limiting factors; Shelford law of tolerance. Adaptation of hydrophytes and xerophytes.

Unit 3: Plant communities

Characters; Ecotone and edge effect; Succession; Processes and types.

Unit 4: Ecosystem

Structure; energy flow trophic organisation; Food chains and food webs, Ecological pyramids production and productivity; Biogeochemical cycling; Cycling of carbon, nitrogen and Phosphorous

Unit 5: Phytogeography

Principle biogeographical zones; Endemism

Unit 6 Introduction to plant taxonomy

Identification, Classification, Nomenclature.

Unit 7: Identification

Functions of Herbarium, important herbaria and botanical gardens of the world and India; Documentation: Flora, Keys: single access and multi-access

Unit 8: Taxonomic evidences from palynology, cytology, phytochemistry and molecular data.

Unit 9: Taxonomic hierarchy

Ranks, categories and taxonomic groups

Unit 10: Botanical nomenclature

Principles and rules (ICN); ranks and names; binominal system, typification, author citation, valid publication, rejection of names, principle of priority and its limitations.

Unit 11: Classification

Types of classification-artificial, natural and phylogenetic. Bentham and Hooker (upto series), Engler and Prantl (upto series).

Unit 12: Biometrics, numerical taxonomy and cladistics

Characters; variations; OTUs, character weighting and coding; cluster analysis; phenograms, cladograms (definitions and differences).

DSC1BP(C2P): Plant Ecology and Taxonomy(Practical)

Credits 02

Practical:

1. Study of instruments used to measure microclimatic variables: Soil thermometer, maximum and minimum thermometer, anemometer, psychrometer/hygrometer, rain gauge and lux meter.
2. Determination of pH, and analysis of two soil samples for carbonates, chlorides, nitrates, sulphates, organic matter and base deficiency by rapid field test.
3. Comparison of bulk density, porosity and rate of infiltration of water in soil of three habitats.
 - a. Study of morphological adaptations of hydrophytes and xerophytes (four each).
 - b. Study of biotic interactions of the following: Stem parasite (*Cuscuta*), Root parasite (Orobanche), Epiphytes, Predation (Insectivorous plants)
4. Determination of minimal quadrat size for the study of herbaceous vegetation in the college campus by species area curve method. (species to be listed)
5. Quantitative analysis of herbaceous vegetation in the college campus for frequency and comparison with Raunkiaer's frequency distribution law
6. Study of vegetative and floral characters of the following families (Description, V.S. flower, section of ovary, floral diagram/s, floral formula/e and systematic position according to Bentham & Hooker's system of classification): Brassicaceae - *Brassica*, *Alyssum* / *Iberis*; Asteraceae - *Sonchus/Launaea*, *Vernonia/Ageratum*, *Eclipta/Tridax*; Solanaceae - *Solanum nigrum*, *Withania*; Lamiaceae - *Salvia*, *Ocimum*; Liliaceae - *Asphodelus* / *Lilium* / *Allium*.
7. Mounting of a properly dried and pressed specimen of any wild plant with herbarium label (to be submitted in the record book).

Suggested Readings:

- Kormondy, E.J. (1996). Concepts of Ecology. Prentice Hall, U.S.A. 4th edition.
- Sharma, P.D. (2010) Ecology and Environment. Rastogi Publications, Meerut, India. 8th edition.
- Simpson, M.G. (2006). *Plant Systematics*. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego, CA, U.S.A.
- Singh, G. (2012). *Plant Systematics: Theory and Practice*. Oxford & IBH Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 3rd edition.

DSC-1C(CC-3) : Plant Anatomy and Embryology

Credits 06

DSC 1CT(C3T) : Plant Anatomy and Embryology

Credits 04

Unit 1: Meristematic and permanent tissues



Root and shoot apical meristems; Simple and complex tissues.

Unit 2: Organs

Structure of dicot and monocot root stem and leaf.

Unit 3: Secondary Growth

Vascular cambium – structure and function, seasonal activity. Secondary growth in root and stem, Wood (heartwood and sapwood).

Unit 4: Adaptive and protective systems

Epidermis, cuticle, stomata; General account of adaptations in xerophytes and hydrophytes.

Unit 5: Structural organization of flower

Structure of anther and pollen; Structure and types of ovules; Types of embryo sacs, organization and ultrastructure of mature embryo sac.

Unit 6: Pollination and fertilization

Pollination mechanisms and adaptations; Double fertilization; Seed-structure appendages and dispersal mechanisms.

Unit 7: Embryo and endosperm

Endosperm types, structure and functions; Dicot and monocot embryo; Embryo endosperm relationship.

Unit 8: Apomixis and polyembryony

Definition, types and practical applications.

DSC1CP(C3P) : Plant Anatomy and Embryology(Practical)

Credits 02

Practical

1. Study of meristems through permanent slides and photographs.
2. Tissues (parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma); Macerated xylary elements, Phloem (Permanent slides, photographs)
3. Stem: Monocot: *Zea mays*; Dicot: *Helianthus*; Secondary: *Helianthus* (only Permanent slides).
4. Root: Monocot: *Zea mays*; Dicot: *Helianthus*; Secondary: *Helianthus* (only Permanent slides).
5. Leaf: Dicot and Monocot leaf (only Permanent slides).
6. Adaptive anatomy: Xerophyte (*Nerium* leaf); Hydrophyte (*Hydrilla* stem).
7. Structure of anther (young and mature), tapetum (amoeboid and secretory) (Permanent slides).
8. Types of ovules: anatropous, orthotropous, circinotropous, amphitropous/campylotropous.
9. Female gametophyte: *Polygonum* (monosporic) type of Embryo sac Development (Permanent slides/photographs).
10. Ultrastructure of mature egg apparatus cells through electron micrographs.
11. Pollination types and seed dispersal mechanisms (including appendages, aril, caruncle) (Photographs and specimens).
12. Dissection of embryo/endosperm from developing seeds.

13. Calculation of percentage of germinated pollen in a given medium.

Suggested Readings:

- Bhojwani, S.S. & Bhatnagar, S.P. (2011). Embryology of Angiosperms. Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. 5th edition.
- Mauseth, J.D. (1988). Plant Anatomy. The Benjamin/Cummings Publisher, USA.

DSC-1D(CC-4): Plant Physiology and Metabolism

Credits 06

DSC1DT(C4T): Plant Physiology and Metabolism

Credits 04

Unit 1: Plant-water relations

Importance of water, water potential and its components; Transpiration and its significance; Factors affecting transpiration; Root pressure and guttation.

Unit 2: Mineral nutrition

Essential elements, macro and micronutrients; Criteria of essentiality of elements; Role of essential elements; Transport of ions across cell membrane, active and passive transport, carriers, channels and pumps.

Unit 3: Translocation in phloem

Composition of phloem sap, girdling experiment; Pressure flow model; Phloem loading and unloading.

Unit 4: Photosynthesis

Photosynthetic Pigments (Chl a, b, xanthophylls, carotene); Photosystem I and II, reaction center, antenna molecules; Electron transport and mechanism of ATP synthesis; C3, C4 and CAM pathways of carbon fixation; Photorespiration.

Unit 5: Respiration

Glycolysis, anaerobic respiration, TCA cycle; Oxidative phosphorylation, Glyoxylate, Oxidative Pentose Phosphate Pathway.

Unit 6: Enzymes

Structure and properties; Mechanism of enzyme catalysis and enzyme inhibition.

Unit 7: Nitrogen metabolism

Biological nitrogen fixation; Nitrate and ammonia assimilation.

Unit 8: Plant growth regulators

Discovery and physiological roles of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, ABA, ethylene.

Unit 9: Plant response to light and temperature

Photoperiodism (SDP, LDP, Day neutral plants); Phytochrome (discovery and structure), red and far red light responses on photomorphogenesis; Vernalization.

DSC1DP(C4P): Plant Physiology and Metabolism (Practical)

Credits 02

Practical

1. Determination of osmotic potential of plant cell sap by plasmolytic method.
2. To study the effect of two environmental factors (light and wind) on transpiration by excised twig.
3. Calculation of stomatal index and stomatal frequency of a mesophyte and a xerophyte.
4. Demonstration of Hill reaction.
5. Demonstrate the activity of catalase and study the effect of pH and enzyme concentration.
6. To study the effect of light intensity and bicarbonate concentration on O₂ evolution in photosynthesis.
7. Comparison of the rate of respiration in any two parts of a plant.
8. Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography.

Demonstration experiments (any four)

1. Bolting.
2. Effect of auxins on rooting.
3. Suction due to transpiration.
4. R.Q.
5. Respiration in roots.

Suggested Readings:

- Taiz, L., Zeiger, E., (2010). Plant Physiology. Sinauer Associates Inc., U.S.A. 5th Edition.
- Hopkins, W.G., Huner, N.P., (2009). Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley & Sons, U.S.A. 4th Edition.
- Bajracharya, D., (1999). Experiments in Plant Physiology- A Laboratory Manual. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.

Discipline Specific Electives (DSE)

DSE-1: Cell and Molecular Biology

Credits 06

DSE1T: Cell and Molecular Biology

Credits 04

Unit 1: Techniques in Biology

Principles of microscopy; Light Microscopy; Phase contrast microscopy; Fluorescence microscopy; Confocal microscopy; Sample Preparation for light microscopy; Electron microscopy (EM) - Scanning EM and Scanning Transmission EM (STEM); Sample preparation for electron microscopy; X-ray diffraction analysis.

Unit 2: Cell as a unit of Life

The Cell Theory; Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells; Cell size and shape; Eukaryotic Cell components.

Unit 3: Cell Organelles

Mitochondria : Structure, marker enzymes, composition; Semiautonomous nature; Symbiont hypothesis; Proteins synthesized within mitochondria; mitochondrial DNA. Chloroplast Structure, marker enzymes, composition; semiautonomous nature, chloroplast

DNA, ER, Golgi body & Lysosomes : Structures and roles. Peroxisomes and Glyoxisomes :Structures, composition, functions in animals and plants and biogenesis. Nucleus :Nuclear Envelope- structure of nuclear pore complex; chromatin; molecular organization, DNA packaging in eukaryotes, euchromatin and heterochromatin, nucleolus and ribosome structure (brief).

Unit 4: Cell Membrane and Cell Wall

The functions of membranes; Models of membrane structure; The fluidity of membranes; Membrane proteins and their functions; Carbohydrates in the membrane; Faces of the membranes; Selective permeability of the membranes; Cell wall.

Unit 5: Cell Cycle

Overview of Cell cycle, Mitosis and Meiosis; Molecular controls.

Unit 6: Genetic material

DNA : Miescher to Watson and Crick- historic perspective, Griffith's and Avery's transformation experiments, Hershey-Chase bacteriophage experiment, DNA structure, types of DNA, types of genetic material.

DNA replication (Prokaryotes and eukaryotes): bidirectional replication, semi-conservative, semi discontinuous RNA priming, θ (theta) mode of replication, replication of linear, ds-DNA, replicating the 5' end of linear chromosome including replication enzymes.

Unit 7: Transcription (Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes)

Types of structures of RNA (mRNA, tRNA, rRNA), RNA polymerase - various types; Translation (Prokaryotes and eukaryotes), genetic code.

Unit 8: Regulation of gene expression

Prokaryotes:Lac operon and Tryptophan operon ; and in Eukaryotes.

DSE1P: Cell and Molecular Biology (Practical)

Credits 02

Practical

1. To study prokaryotic cells (bacteria), viruses, eukaryotic cells with the help of light and electron micrographs.
2. Study of the photomicrographs of cell organelles
3. To study the structure of plant cell through temporary mounts.
4. To study the structure of animal cells by temporary mounts-squamous epithelial cell and nerve cell.
5. Preparation of temporary mounts of striated muscle fiber
6. To prepare temporary stained preparation of mitochondria from striated muscle cells /cheek epithelial cells using vital stain Janus green.
7. Study of mitosis and meiosis (temporary mounts and permanent slides).
8. Study the effect of temperature, organic solvent on semi permeable membrane.
9. Demonstration of dialysis of starch and simple sugar.
10. Study of plasmolysis and deplasmolysis on *Rhoeo* leaf.
11. Measure the cell size (either length or breadth/diameter) by micrometry.
12. Study the structure of nuclear pore complex by photograph (from Gerald Karp)

Introduction, Concept of Alignment, Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA), MSA by CLUSTALW, Scoring Matrices, Percent Accepted Mutation (PAM), Blocks of Amino Acid Substitution Matrix (BLOSUM).

Unit 5: Molecular Phylogeny

Methods of Phylogeny, Software for Phylogenetic Analyses, Consistency of Molecular Phylogenetic Prediction.

Unit 6: Applications of Bioinformatics

Structural Bioinformatics in Drug Discovery, Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) techniques in Drug Design, Microbial genome applications, Crop improvement.

DSE1P: Bioinformatics (Practical)

Credits 02

Practical

1. Nucleic acid and protein databases.
2. Sequence retrieval from databases.
3. Sequence alignment.
4. Sequence homology and Gene annotation.
5. Construction of phylogenetic tree.

Suggested Readings:

- Ghosh Z. and Bibekanand M. (2008) Bioinformatics: Principles and Applications. Oxford University Press.
- Pevsner J. (2009) Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics. II Edition. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Campbell A. M., Heyer L. J. (2006) Discovering Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics. II Edition. Benjamin Cummings.

DSE-2: Genetics and Plant Breeding

Credits 06

DSE2T: Genetics and Plant Breeding

Credits 04

Unit 1: Heredity

1. Brief life history of Mendel
2. Terminologies
3. Laws of Inheritance
4. Modified Mendelian Ratios: 2:1- lethal Genes; 1:2:1- Co - dominance, incomplete dominance;- 9:7; 9:4:3; 13:3; 12:3:1.
5. Chi Square
6. Pedigree Analysis
7. Cytoplasmic Inheritance: Shell Coiling in Snail, Kappa particles in Paramecium, leaf variegation in *Mirabilis jalapa*, Male sterility.
8. Multiple allelism
9. Pleiotropism
10. Chromosome theory of Inheritance.

Unit 2: Sex-determination and Sex-linked Inheritance

Unit 3: Linkage and Crossing over

Linkage: concept & history, complete & incomplete linkage, bridges experiment, coupling & repulsion, recombination frequency, linkage maps based on two and three factor crosses. Crossing over: concept and significance, cytological proof of crossing over.

Unit 4: Mutations and Chromosomal Aberrations

Types of mutations, effects of physical & chemical mutagens. Numerical chromosomal changes: Euploidy, Polyploidy and Aneuploidy ; Structural chromosomal changes: Deletions, Duplications, Inversions & Translocations.

Unit 5: Plant Breeding

Introduction and objectives. Breeding systems: modes of reproduction in crop plants. Important achievements and undesirable consequences of plant breeding.

Unit 6: Methods of crop improvement

Introduction: Centres of origin and domestication of crop plants, plant genetic resources; Acclimatization; Selection methods: For self pollinated, cross pollinated and vegetatively propagated plants; Hybridization: For self, cross and vegetatively propagated plants – Procedure, advantages and limitations.

Unit 7: Quantitative inheritance

Concept, mechanism, examples. Monogenic vs polygenic Inheritance.

Unit 8: Inbreeding depression and heterosis

History, genetic basis of inbreeding depression and heterosis; Applications.

Unit 9: Crop improvement and breeding

Role of mutations; Polyploidy; Distant hybridization and role of biotechnology in crop improvement.

DSE2P: Genetics and Plant Breeding(Practical)

Credits 02

Practical

1. Mendel's laws through seed ratios. Laboratory exercises in probability and chisquare.
2. Chromosome mapping using point test cross data.
3. Pedigree analysis for dominant and recessive autosomal and sex linked traits.
4. Incomplete dominance and gene interaction through seed ratios (9:7, 9:6:1, 13:3, 15:1, 12:3:1, 9:3:4).
5. Study of aneuploidy: Down's, Klinefelter's and Turner's syndromes through photographs.
6. Photographs/Permanent Slides showing Translocation Ring, Laggards and Inversion Bridge.
7. Hybridization techniques - Emasculation, Bagging (For demonstration only).
8. Induction of polyploidy conditions in plants (For demonstration only).

Suggested Readings:

- Gardner EJ, Simmons MJ, Snustad DP (2008). Principles of Genetics. 8th Ed. Wiley- India.

- Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010). Principles of Genetics, John Wiley & Sons Inc., India. 5th edition.
- Klug WS, Cummings MR, Spencer, C, Palladino, M (2011). Concepts of Genetics, 10th Ed., Benjamin Cummings
- Griffiths, A.J.F., Wessler, S.R., Carroll, S.B., Doebley, J. (2010). Introduction to Genetic Analysis. W. H. Freeman and Co., U.S.A. 10th edition.
- Pierce BA (2011) Genetics: A Conceptual Approach, 4th Ed., Macmillan Higher Education Learning
- Singh, B.D. (2005). Plant Breeding: Principles and Methods. Kalyani Publishers. 7th edition.
- Chaudhari, H.K. (1984). Elementary Principles of Plant Breeding. Oxford – IBH. 2nd edition.
- Acquaah, G. (2007). Principles of Plant Genetics & Breeding. Blackwell Publishing.

Or

DSE-2: Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences

Credits 06

DSE2T: Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences

Credits 04

Unit 1: Imaging and related techniques

Principles of microscopy; Light microscopy; Fluorescence microscopy; Confocal microscopy; Use of fluorochromes: (a) Flow cytometry (FACS); (b) Applications of fluorescence microscopy: Chromosome banding, FISH, chromosome painting; Transmission and Scanning electron microscopy – sample preparation for electron microscopy, cryofixation, negative staining, shadow casting, freeze fracture, freeze etching.

Unit 2: Cell fractionation

Centrifugation: Differential and density gradient centrifugation, sucrose density gradient, CsCl₂ gradient, analytical centrifugation, ultracentrifugation, marker enzymes.

Unit 3: Radioisotopes

Use in biological research, auto-radiography, pulse chase experiment.

Unit 4: Spectrophotometry

Principle and its application in biological research.

Unit 5: Chromatography

Principle; Paper chromatography; Column chromatography, TLC, GLC, HPLC, Ionexchange chromatography; Molecular sieve chromatography; Affinity chromatography.

Unit 6: Characterization of proteins and nucleic acids

Mass spectrometry; X-ray diffraction; X-ray crystallography; Characterization of proteins and nucleic acids; Electrophoresis: AGE, PAGE, SDS-PAGE

Unit 7: Biostatistics

Skill Enhancement Course(SEC)

SEC-1: Bio-fertilizers

Credits 02

SEC1T: Bio-fertilizers

Unit 1:General account about the microbes used as biofertilizer – Rhizobium – isolation, identification, mass multiplication, carrier based inoculants, Actinorrhizal symbiosis.

Unit 2:*Azospirillum*: isolation and mass multiplication – carrier based inoculant, associative effect of different microorganisms. *Azotobacter*: classification, characteristics – crop response to *Azotobacter* inoculum, maintenance and mass multiplication.

Unit 3:Cyanobacteria (blue green algae), *Azolla* and *Anabaena azollae* association, nitrogen fixation, factors affecting growth, blue green algae and *Azolla* in rice cultivation.

Unit 4: Mycorrhizal association, types of mycorrhizal association, taxonomy, occurrence and distribution, phosphorus nutrition, growth and yield – colonization of VAM – isolation and inoculum production of VAM, and its influence on growth and yield of crop plants.

Unit 5:Organic farming – Green manuring and organic fertilizers, Recycling of biodegradable municipal, agricultural and Industrial wastes – biocompost making methods, types and method of vermicomposting – field Application.

Suggested Readings:

- Dubey, R.C., 2005 A Text book of Biotechnology S.Chand & Co, New Delhi.
- Kumaresan, V. 2005, Biotechnology, Saras Publications, New Delhi.
- John Jothi Prakash, E. 2004. Outlines of Plant Biotechnology. Emkay _Publication, New Delhi.
- Sathe, T.V. 2004 Vermiculture and Organic Farming. Daya publishers.
- Subha Rao, N.S. 2000, Soil Microbiology, Oxford & IBH Publishers, New _Delhi.
- Vayas,S.C, Vayas, S. and Modi, H.A. 1998 Bio-fertilizers and organic _Farming Akta Prakashan, Nadiad

Or

SEC-1: Nursery and Gardening

Credits 02

SEC1T: Nursery and Gardening

Unit-1:Nursery: definition, objectives and scope and building up of infrastructure fornursery, planning and seasonal activities - Planting - direct seeding and transplants.

Unit-2:Seed: Structure and types - Seed dormancy; causes and methods of breaking dormancy - Seed storage: Seed banks, factors affecting seed viability, genetic erosion – Seed production technology - seed testing and certification.

Unit-3: Vegetative propagation: air-layering, cutting, selection of cutting, collecting season, treatment of cutting, rooting medium and planting of cuttings - Hardening of plants – green house - mist chamber, shed root, shade house and glass house.

Unit-4: Gardening: definition, objectives and scope - different types of gardening - landscape and home gardening - parks and its components - plant materials and design - computer applications in landscaping - Gardening operations: soil laying, manuring, watering, management of pests and diseases and harvesting.

Unit-5: Sowing/raising of seeds and seedlings - Transplanting of seedlings - Study of cultivation of different vegetables: cabbage, brinjal, lady's finger, onion, garlic, tomatoes, and carrots - Storage and marketing procedures.

Suggested Readings:

- Bose T.K. & Mukherjee, D., 1972, Gardening in India, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Sandhu, M.K., 1989, Plant Propagation, Wile Eastern Ltd., Bangalore, Madras.
- Kumar, N., 1997, Introduction to Horticulture, Rajalakshmi Publications, Nagercoil.
- Edmond Musser & Andres, Fundamentals of Horticulture, McGraw Hill Book Co., New Delhi.
- Agrawal, P.K. 1993, Hand Book of Seed Technology, Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation, National Seed Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
- Janick Jules. 1979. Horticultural Science. (3rd Ed.), W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, USA.

SEC-2: Herbal Technology

Credits 02

SEC2T: Herbal Technology

Unit-1: Herbal medicines: history and scope - definition of medical terms - role of medicinal plants in Siddha systems of medicine; cultivation - harvesting - processing - storage - marketing and utilization of medicinal plants.

Unit-2: Pharmacognosy - systematic position and medicinal uses of the following herbs in curing various ailments; Tulsi, Ginger, Fenugreek, Indian Goose berry and Ashoka.

Unit-3: Phytochemistry - active principles and methods of their testing - identification and utilization of the medicinal herbs; *Catharanthus roseus* (cardiotonic), *Withania somnifera* (drugs acting on nervous system), *Clerodendron phlomoides* (anti-rheumatic) and *Centella asiatica* (memory booster).

Unit-4: Analytical pharmacognosy: Drug adulteration - types, methods of drug evaluation - Biological testing of herbal drugs - Phytochemical screening tests for secondary metabolites (alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, triterpenoids, phenolic compounds)

Unit-5: Medicinal plant banks micro propagation of important species (*Withania somnifera*, neem and tulsi- Herbal foods-future of pharmacognosy)

SEC-3: Floriculture

Credits 02

SEC3T Floriculture

Unit-1: Introduction: History of gardening; Importance and scope of floriculture and landscape gardening.

Unit-2: Nursery Management and Routine Garden Operations: Sexual and vegetative methods of propagation; Soil sterilization; Seed sowing; Pricking; Planting and transplanting; Shading; Stopping or pinching; Defoliation; Wintering; Mulching; Topiary; Role of plant growth regulators.

Unit-3: Ornamental Plants: Flowering annuals; Herbaceous perennials; Climbing vines; Shade and ornamental trees; Ornamental bulbous and foliage plants; Cacti and succulents; Palms and Cycads; Ferns and Selaginellas; Cultivation of plants in pots; Indoor gardening; Bonsai.

Unit-4: Principles of Garden Designs: English, Italian, French, Persian, Mughal and Japanese gardens; Features of a garden (Garden wall, Fencing, Steps, Hedge, Edging, Lawn, Flower beds, Shrubbery, Borders, Water garden. Some Famous gardens of India.

Unit-5: Landscaping Places of Public Importance: Landscaping highways and Educational institutions.

Unit-6: Commercial Floriculture: Factors affecting flower production; Production and packaging of cut flowers; Flower arrangements; Methods to prolong vase life; Cultivation of Important cut flowers (Carnation, Aster, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Gerbera, Gladiolous, Marigold, Rose, Liliun, Orchids).

Unit-7: Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants.

Suggested Readings:

- Randhawa, G.S. and Mukhopadhyay, A. 1986. Floriculture in India. Allied Publishers.

Or

SEC-3: Ethnobotany

Credits 02

SEC3T: Ethnobotany

Unit-1: Ethnobotany

Introduction, concept, scope and objectives; Ethnobotany as an interdisciplinary science. The relevance of ethnobotany in the present context; Major and minor ethnic groups or Tribals of India, and their life styles. Plants used by the tribals: a) Food plants b) intoxicants and beverages c) Resins and oils and miscellaneous uses.

Unit-2: Methodology of Ethnobotanical studies

a) Field work b) Herbarium c) Ancient Literature d) Archaeological findings e) temples and sacred places.

Unit-3: Role of ethnobotany in modern Medicine



Medico-ethnobotanical sources in India; Significance of the following plants in ethnobotanical practices (along with their habitat and morphology) a) *Azadirachta indica* b) *Ocimum sanctum* c) *Vitex negundo*. d) *Gloriosa superba* e) *Tribulus terrestris* f) *Pongamia pinnata* g) *Cassia auriculata* h) *Indigofera tinctoria*. Role of ethnobotany in modern medicine with special example *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Trichopus zeylanicus*, *Artemisia*, *Withania*.

Role of ethnic groups in conservation of plant genetic resources. Endangered taxa and forest management (participatory forest management).

Unit-4: Ethnobotany and legal aspects

Ethnobotany as a tool to protect interests of ethnic groups. Sharing of wealth concept with few examples from India. Biopiracy, Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge.

Suggested Readings:

- S.K. Jain, Manual of Ethnobotany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995.
- S.K. Jain (ed.) Glimpses of Indian. Ethnobotany, Oxford and I B H, New Delhi – 1981
- S.K. Jain (ed.) 1989. Methods and approaches in ethnobotany. Society of ethnobotanists, Lucknow, India.
- S.K. Jain, 1990. Contributions of Indian ethnobotany. Scientific publishers, Jodhpur.
- Colton C.M. 1997. Ethnobotany – Principles and applications. John Wiley and sons – Chichester
- Rama Ro, N and A.N. Henry (1996). The Ethnobotany of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, India. Botanical Survey of India. Howrah. 8) Rajiv K. Sinha – Ethnobotany The Renaissance of Traditional Herbal Medicine – INA –SHREE Publishers, Jaipur-1996_9)

SEC-4: Medicinal Botany

Credits 02

SEC4T: Medicinal Botany

Unit-1: History, Scope and Importance of Medicinal Plants. Indigenous Medicinal Sciences; Definition and Scope-Ayurveda: History, origin, panchamahabhutas, saptadhatu and tridoshaconcepts, Rasayana, plants used in ayurvedic treatments, Siddha: Origin of Siddha medicinal systems, Basis of Siddha system, plants used in Siddha medicine. Unani: History, concept: Umoor-e- tabiya, tumors treatments/ therapy, polyherbal formulations.

Unit-2: Conservation of endangered and endemic medicinal plants. Definition: endemic and endangered medicinal plants, Red list criteria; In situ conservation: Biosphere reserves, sacred groves, National Parks; Ex situ conservation: Botanic Gardens, Ethnomedicinal plant Gardens. Propagation of Medicinal Plants: Objectives of the nursery, its classification, important components of a nursery, sowing, pricking, use of green house for nursery production, propagation through cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

Unit- 3: Ethnobotany and Folk medicines. Definition; Ethnobotany in India: Methods to study ethnobotany; Applications of Ethnobotany: National interacts, Palaeo-ethnobotany. folk medicines of ethnobotany, ethnomedicine, ethnoecology, ethnic communities of

India. Application of natural products to certain diseases- Jaundice, cardiac, infertility, diabetics, Blood pressure and skin diseases.

Suggested Readings

- Trivedi P C, 2006. Medicinal Plants: Ethnobotanical Approach, Agrobios, India.
- Purohit and Vyas, 2008. Medicinal Plant Cultivation: A Scientific Approach, 2nd edn. Agrobios, India.

Or

SEC-4: Plant Diversity and Human Welfare

Credits 02

SEC4T: Plant Diversity and Human Welfare

Unit-1: Plant diversity and its scope - Genetic diversity, Species diversity, Plant diversity at the ecosystem level, Agro biodiversity and cultivated plant taxa, wild taxa. Values and uses of Biodiversity: Ethical and aesthetic values, Precautionary principle, Methodologies for valuation, Uses of plants, Uses of microbes.

Unit-2: Loss of Biodiversity: Loss of genetic diversity, Loss of species diversity, Loss of ecosystem diversity, Loss of agro-biodiversity, Projected scenario for biodiversity loss,

Management of Plant Biodiversity: Organizations associated with biodiversity management-Methodology for execution-IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO, WWF, NBPGR; Biodiversity legislation and conservations, Biodiversity information management and communication.

Unit-3: Conservation of Biodiversity: Conservation of genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity, *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation, Social approaches to conservation, Biodiversity awareness programmes, Sustainable development.

Unit-4: Role of plants in relation to Human Welfare a) Importance of forestry their utilization and commercial aspects b) Avenue trees, c) Ornamental plants of India. d) Alcoholic beverages through ages. Fruits and nuts: Important fruit crops their commercial importance. Wood and its uses.

Suggested Readings:

- Krishnamurthy, K.V. (2004). An Advanced Text Book of Biodiversity – Principles and Practices. Oxford and IBH Publications Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Or

SEC-4: Intellectual Property Rights

Credits 02

SEC4T: Intellectual Property Rights

Unit-1: Introduction to Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

Concept and kinds. Economic importance. IPR in India and world: Genesis and scope, some important examples. IPR and WTO (TRIPS, WIPO).

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY



**Curriculum for 3 -Year B Sc (HONOURS)
in
Botany**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
w.e.f 2017-2018**

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

B Sc (Honours) in Botany

[Choice Based Credit System]

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks				
							CA	ESE	TOTAL		
Semester-I											
1	I	Core-1		CT1: Algae and Microbiology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75		
				CP1: Algae and Microbiology-Lab		0-0-4					
		Core-2		CT2: Biomolecule and Cell Biology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75		
				CP2: Biomolecule and Cell Biology-Lab		0-0-4					
		GE-1		TBD	6	4/5	15	60	75		
				TBD		2/1					
		AECC-1		English/MIL	2	1-1-0	10	40	50		
		Semester -I: total					20			275	
		Semester-II									
			II	Core-3		CT3: Mycology and Phytopathology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
	CP3: Mycology and Phytopathology -Lab				0-0-4						
Core-4				CT4: Archegoniate	6	4-0-0	15	60	75		
				CP4: Archegoniate-Lab		0-0-4					
GE-2				TBD	6	4/5	15	60	75		
				TBD		2/1					
AECC-2				ENVS	4		20	80	100		
Semester-II : total					22			325			

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks			
							CA	ESE	TOTAL	
2	Semester-III									
	III	Core-5		CT5: Morphology and Anatomy	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP5: Morphology and Anatomy - Lab		0-0-4				
		Core-6		CT6: Economic Botany	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP6: Economic Botany-Lab		0-0-4				
		Core-7		CT7: Genetics	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP7: Genetics -Lab		0-0-4				
		GE-3		TBD	6	4/5	15	60	75	
						2/1				
	SEC-1		TBD	2		10	40	50		
	Semester – III : total					26				350
	Semester-IV									
	IV	Core-8		CT8: Molecular Biology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP8: Molecular Biology -Lab		0-0-4				
		Core-9		CT9: Plant Ecology and Phytogeography	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP9: Plant Ecology and Phytogeography -Lab		0-0-4				
		Core-10		CT10: Plant Systematics	6	4-0-0	15	60	75	
				CP10: Plant Systematics-Lab		0-0-4				
		GE-4		TBD	6	4/5	15	60	75	
						2/1				
		SEC-2		TBD	2		10	40	50	
		Semester – IV : total					26			

Year	Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks		
							CA	ESE	TOTAL
3	V	Semester-V							
		Core-11		CT11: Reproductive Biology Angiosperms	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
				CP11: Reproductive Biology Angiosperms -Lab		0-0-4			
		Core-12		CT12: Plant Physiology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
				CP12: Plant Physiology -Lab		0-0-4			
		DSE-1		TBD	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
						0-0-4			
		DSE-2		TBD	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
						0-0-4			
		Semester –V : total					24		
	Semester-VI								
	VI	Core-13		CT13: Plant Metabolism	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
				CP13: Plant Metabolism -Lab		0-0-4			
		Core-14		CT14: Plant Biotechnology	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
				CP14: Plant Biotechnology-Lab		0-0-4			
		DSE-3		TBD	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
						0-0-4			
		DSE-4		TBD	6	4-0-0	15	60	75
						0-0-4			
		Semester – VI : total					24		
Total in all semester:					142			1900	

CC = Core Course , AECC = Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course , GE = Generic Elective , SEC = Skill Enhancement Course , DSE = Discipline Specific Elective , CA= Continuous Assessment , ESE= End Semester Examination , TBD=To be decided , CT = Core Theory, CP=Core Practical , L = Lecture, T = Tutorial ,P = Practical , MIL = Modern Indian Language , ENVS = Environmental Studies ,

List of Core Course (CC)

- CC-1: Phycology and Microbiology
- CC-2: Bio-molecules and Cell Biology
- CC-3: Mycology and Phytopathology
- CC-4: Archegoniate
- CC-5: Anatomy of Angiosperms
- CC-6: Economic Botany
- CC-7: Genetics
- CC-8: Molecular Biology
- CC-9: Plant Ecology and Phytogeography
- CC-10: Plant Systematics
- CC-11: Reproductive Biology of Angiosperms
- CC-12: Plant Physiology
- CC-13: Plant Metabolism
- CC-14: Plant Biotechnology

Discipline Specific Electives (DSE)

- DSE-1: Natural Resource Management
- Or
- DSE-1: Biostatistics
- DSE-2: Plant Breeding
- Or
- DSE-2: Stress Biology
- DSE-3: Industrial and Environmental Microbiology
- Or
- DSE-3: Bioinformatics
- DSE-4: Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences
- Or
- DSE-4: Research Methodology

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

- SEC-1: Biofertilizers
- Or
- SEC-1: Floriculture

- SEC-2: Medicinal Botany
- Or
- SEC-2: Mushroom Culture Technology

Generic Electives (GE)

- GE-1: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)
- GE-2: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy
- GE-3: Economic Botany and Plant Biotechnology
- GE-4: Plant Anatomy and Embryology
- Or
- GE-4: Plant Physiology and Metabolism

Unit 3:

Storage and nutrition: Short-term storage (Refrigeration - upto 24 hours) Long term Storage (canning, pickels, papads), drying, storage in salt solutions. Nutrition - Proteins - amino acids, mineral elements nutrition - Carbohydrates, Crude fibre content - Vitamins.

Unit 4:

Food Preparation: Types of foods prepared from mushroom. Research Centres - National level and Regional level. Cost benefit ratio - Marketing in India and abroad, Export Value.

Suggested Readings:

- Marimuthu, T. Krishnamoorthy, A.S. Sivaprakasam, K. and Jayarajan. R (1991) Oyster Mushrooms, Department of Plant Pathology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
- Swaminathan, M. (1990) Food and Nutrition. Bappco, The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., No. 88, Mysore Road, Bangalore - 560018.
- Tewari, Pankaj Kapoor, S.C., (1988). Mushroom cultivation, Mittal Publications, Delhi.
- Nita Bahl (1984-1988) Hand book of Mushrooms, II Edition, Vol. I & Vol. II.

Generic Elective (GE)
[Interdisciplinary for other department]

GE-1: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)

Credits 06

GE1T: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)

Credits 04

Course Contents:

Unit 1: Microbes

Viruses – Discovery, general structure, replication (general account), DNA virus (T-phage); Lytic and lysogenic cycle, RNA virus (TMV); Economic importance; Bacteria – Discovery, General characteristics and cell structure; Reproduction – vegetative, asexual and recombination (conjugation, transformation and transduction); Economic importance.

Unit 2: Algae

General characteristics; Ecology and distribution; Range of thallus organization and reproduction; Classification of algae; Morphology and life-cycles of the following: *Nostoc*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Oedogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Fucus*, *Polysiphonia*. Economic importance of algae.

Unit 3: Fungi

Introduction- General characteristics, ecology and significance, range of thallus organization, cell wall composition, nutrition, reproduction and classification; True Fungi- General characteristics, ecology and significance, life cycle of *Rhizopus* (Zygomycota) *Penicillium*, *Alternaria* (Ascomycota), *Puccinia*, *Agaricus* (Basidiomycota); Symbiotic

Associations-Lichens:General account, reproduction and significance; Mycorrhiza: ectomycorrhiza and endomycorrhiza and their significance.

Unit 4: Introduction to Archegoniate

Unifying features of archegoniates, Transition to land habit, Alternation of generations.

Unit 5: Bryophytes

General characteristics, adaptations to land habit, Classification, Range of thallus organization. Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Marchantia* and *Funaria*. (Developmental details not to be included). Ecology and economic importance of bryophytes with special mention of *Sphagnum*.

Unit 6: Pteridophytes

General characteristics, classification, Early land plants (*Cooksonia* and *Rhynia*). Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Selaginella*, *Equisetum* and *Pteris*. (Developmental details not to be included). Heterospory and seed habit, stellar evolution. Ecological and economical importance of Pteridophytes.

Unit 4: Gymnosperms

General characteristics; Classification (up to family), morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Cycas* and *Pinus* (Developmental details not to be included). Ecological and economical importance.

GE1P: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate) (Practical) Credits 02

Practical:

1. EMs/Models of viruses – T-Phage and TMV, Line drawing/Photograph of Lytic and Lysogenic Cycle.
1. Types of Bacteria from temporary/permanent slides/photographs; EM bacterium; Binary Fission; Conjugation; Structure of root nodule.
2. Gram staining.
3. Study of vegetative and reproductive structures of *Nostoc*, *Chlamydomonas* (electron micrographs), *Oedogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Fucus** and *Polysiphonia* through temporary preparations and permanent slides. (* *Fucus* - Specimen and permanent slides).
4. *Rhizopus* and *Penicillium*: Asexual stage from temporary mounts and sexual Structures through permanent slides.
5. *Alternaria*: Specimens/photographs and tease mounts.
6. *Puccinia*: Herbarium specimens of Black Stem Rust of Wheat and infected Barberryleaves; section/tease mounts of spores on Wheat and permanent slides of both the hosts.

7. *Agaricus*: Specimens of button stage and full grown mushroom; Sectioning of gills of *Agaricus*.
8. Lichens: Study of growth forms of lichens (crustose, foliose and fruticose)
9. Mycorrhiza: ecto mycorrhiza and endo mycorrhiza (Photographs)
10. *Marchantia*- morphology of thallus, w.m. rhizoids and scales, v.s. thallus through gemmacup, w.m. gemmae (all temporary slides), v.s. antheridiophore, archegoniophore, l.s. sporophyte (all permanent slides).
11. *Funaria*- morphology, w.m. leaf, rhizoids, operculum, peristome, annulus, spores (temporary slides); permanent slides showing antheridial and archegonial heads, l.s. capsule and protonema.
12. *Selaginella*- morphology, w.m. leaf with ligule, t.s. stem, w.m. strobilus, w.m. microsporophyll and megasporophyll (temporary slides), l.s. strobilus (permanent slide).
14. *Equisetum*- morphology, t.s. internode, l.s. strobilus, t.s. strobilus, w.m. sporangiophore, w.m. spores (wet and dry)(temporary slides); t.s. rhizome (permanent slide).
13. Pteris- morphology, t.s. rachis, v.s. sporophyll, w.m. sporangium, w.m. spores (temporary slides), t.s. rhizome, w.m. prothallus with sex organs and young sporophyte (permanent slide).
14. *Cycas*- morphology (coralloid roots, bulbil, leaf), t.s. coralloid root, t.s. rachis, v.s. leaflet, v.s. micro sporophyll, w.m. spores (temporary slides), l.s. ovule, t.s. root (permanent slide).
15. *Pinus*- morphology (long and dwarf shoots, w.m. dwarf shoot, male and female), w.m. dwarf shoot, t.s. needle, t.s. stem, l.s./t.s. male cone, w.m. microsporophyll, w.m. microspores (temporary slides), l.s. female cone, t.l.s. & r.l.s. stem (permanent slide).

Suggested Readings:

- Kumar, H.D. (1999). Introductory Phycology. Affiliated East-West. Press Pvt. Ltd. Delhi. 2nd edition.
- Tortora, G.J., Funke, B.R., Case, C.L. (2010). Microbiology: An Introduction, Pearson Benjamin Cummings, U.S.A. 10th edition.
- Sethi, I.K. and Walia, S.K. (2011). Text book of Fungi & Their Allies, MacMillan Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
- Alexopoulos, C.J., Mims, C.W., Blackwell, M. (1996). Introductory Mycology, John Wiley and Sons (Asia), Singapore. 4th edition.
- Raven, P.H., Johnson, G.B., Losos, J.B., Singer, S.R., (2005). Biology. Tata McGraw Hill, Delhi, India.
- Vashishta, P.C., Sinha, A.K., Kumar, A., (2010). Pteridophyta, S. Chand. Delhi, India.
- Bhatnagar, S.P. and Moitra, A. (1996). Gymnosperms. New Age International (P) Ltd Publishers, New Delhi, India.
- Parihar, N.S. (1991). An introduction to Embryophyta. Vol. I. Bryophyta. Central Book Depot, Allahabad.

GE-2: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy

Credits 06

GE2T: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy

Credits 04

Course Contents:

Unit- 1: Introduction

Unit- 2: Ecological factors

Soil: Origin, formation, composition, soil profile. Water: States of water in the environment, precipitation types. Light and temperature: Variation Optimal and limiting factors; Shelford law of tolerance. Adaptation of hydrophytes and xerophytes

Unit -3: Plant communities

Characters; Ecotone and edge effect; Succession; Processes and types

Unit- 4: Ecosystem

Structure; energy flow trophic organisation; Food chains and food webs, Ecological pyramids production and productivity; Bio-geochemical cycling; Cycling of carbon, nitrogen and Phosphorous

Unit- 5: Phytogeography

Principle of Biogeographical zone; Endemism.

Unit- 6: Introduction to plant taxonomy

Identification, Classification, Nomenclature.

Unit- 7 : Identification

Functions of Herbarium, important herbaria and botanical gardens of the world and India; Documentation: Flora, Keys: single access and multi-access

Unit 8 : Taxonomic evidences from palynology, cytology, phytochemistry and molecular data.

Unit 9 : Taxonomic hierarchy

Ranks, categories and taxonomic groups

Unit 10: Botanical nomenclature

Principles and rules (ICN); ranks and names; binominal system, typification, author citation, valid publication, rejection of names, principle of priority and its limitations.

Unit 11: Classification

Types of classification-artificial, natural and phylogenetic. Bentham and Hooker (upto series), Engler and Prantl (upto series).

Unit 12: Biometrics, numerical taxonomy and cladistics

Characters; variations; OTUs, character weighting and coding; cluster analysis; phenograms, cladograms (definitions and differences).

GE2P: Practical

Credit 02

Practical:

1. Study of instruments used to measure microclimatic variables: Soil thermometer, maximum and minimum thermometer, anemometer, psychrometer/hygrometer, rain gauge and lux meter.
2. Determination of pH, and analysis of two soil samples for carbonates, chlorides, nitrates, sulphates, organic matter and base deficiency by rapid field test.
3. Comparison of bulk density, porosity and rate of infiltration of water in soil of three habitats.
4. (a) Study of morphological adaptations of hydrophytes and xerophytes (four each).
(b) Study of biotic interactions of the following: Stem parasite (*Cuscuta*), Root parasite (*Orobancha*), Epiphytes, Predation (Insectivorous plants).
5. Determination of minimal quadrat size for the study of herbaceous vegetation in the college campus by species area curve method. (species to be listed)
6. Quantitative analysis of herbaceous vegetation in the college campus for frequency and comparison with Raunkiaer's frequency distribution law
7. Study of vegetative and floral characters of the following families (Description, V.S. flower, section of ovary, floral diagram/s, floral formula/e and systematic position according to Bentham & Hooker's system of classification): Brassicaceae - *Brassica*, *Alyssum* / *Iberis*; Asteraceae - *Sonchus*/*Launaea*, *Vernonia*/*Ageratum*, *Eclipta*/*Tridax*; Solanaceae - *Solanum nigrum*, *Withania*; Lamiaceae - *Salvia*, *Ocimum*; Liliaceae - *Asphodelus* / *Lilium* / *Allium*.
8. Mounting of a properly dried and pressed specimen of any wild plant with herbarium label (to be submitted in the record book).

Suggested Readings:

1. Kormondy, E.J. (1996). Concepts of Ecology. Prentice Hall, U.S.A. 4th edition.
2. Sharma, P.D. (2010) Ecology and Environment. Rastogi Publications, Meerut, India. 8th edition.
3. Simpson, M.G. (2006). *Plant Systematics*. Elsevier Academic Press, San Diego, CA, U.S.A.
4. Singh, G. (2012). *Plant Systematics: Theory and Practice*. Oxford & IBH Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 3rd edition

GE-3: Economic Botany and Plant Biotechnology

Credits 06

GE3T: Economic Botany and Plant Biotechnology

Credits 04

Course Contents: