INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, NAGPUR.

(An Autonomous Institute of Government of Maharashtra)

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Syllabus

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) Semester Pattern

Botany

(BOT/UG /2021/01)

Approved by Bos 17/12/21 page orto44

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Head, Department of Botany

(To be Implemented from 2021-2022)

L. N. Rohaly

B.Sc. (Semester Pattern) Syllabus

Semester wise Name of Papers

Subject - Botany

Semester	Paper	Name of the Paper	Paper Code
	I	VIRUSES, PROKARYOTES, ALGAE AND BIOFERTILIZER	BBFS11
I	II	FUNGI, PLANT PATHOLOGY, LICHEN, BRYOPHYTA & MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	BBFS12
	Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBFS13
	I	PALAEOBOTANY, PTERIDOPHYTA, GYMNOSPERMS & SOIL	BBFS21
II	II	MORPHOLOGY OF ANGIOSPERMS AND FLORICULTURE	BBFS22
	Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBFS23
	I	ANGIOSPERM SYSTEMATIC, EMBRYOLOGY AND INDOOR GARDENING	BBSS31
III	II	ANGIOSPERM ANATOMY AND HORTICULTURE	BBSS32
	Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBSS33
	I	CELL BIOLOGY, PLANT BREEDING, EVOLUTION AND SEED TECHNOLOGY	BBSS41
IV	II	GENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND PLANT NURSERY	BBSS42
	Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBSS43
,	I	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, MINERAL NUTRITION AND HYDROPONICS	BBTS51
V	II	PLANT ECOLOGY AND ORGANIC FARMING	BBTS52
2 107	Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBTS52
VI	I	BIOCHEMISTRY, BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HERBAL TECHNOLOGY	BBTS61



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II	PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, UTILIZATION OF PLANTS, TECHNIQUES AND PHARMACOGNOSY	BBTS62
Laboratory Coursework Practical (if applicable)		BBTS63

Ex. BBSS32 : B -B.Sc, B-Botany, S-Second Year, S3- Semester-3, 2- Subject Paper-2

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Marking Scheme of Syllabus

Faculty of Science B.Sc. Semester-I to VI (Botany)

Semester	Paper	Total Periods / Week	Ma Theory	rks Internal	Total Marks	Total Marks
I to VI	P-I	03	50	10	60	-1
	P-II	03	50	10	60	150
	Laboratory Course (Practical)	06	30		30	150







B. Sc. -I SEMESTER - I

BBFS11: PAPER- I (VIRUSES, PROKARYOTES, ALGAE AND BIOFERTILIZER)

OBJECTIVES -:

To acquaint the students about the morphology, characters and importance of different microorganisms and skilled base syllabus.

OUTCOMES -:

The course will enabled students to know about different types of microorganism viz. Viruses, Prokaryotes and Algae

Unit I: Virus and prokaryotes:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Viruses: Nature of viruses (Non-living and living characteristics), Ultra-structure of TMV, structure and multiplication of T-4 bacteriophage, Economic importance of viruses

Mycoplasma-Properties, structure and Reproduction

Bacteria:-General characteristics, Ultrastructure of bacterial cell, Reproduction, Cell structure, (Binary fission, Conjugation). Economic importance of bacteria (with special reference to their role in Agriculture and industry)

Unit-II Cyanobacteria and Algae:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Cyanobacteria - cell ultrastructure, structure of heterocyst, structure and Reproduction in *Nostoc* Economic Importance of cyanobacteria.

Algae -General characteristics, Classification (Fritsch 1954), Economic importance of Algae

Unit- III: Algae

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Life cycles in Algae: Chara, Vaucheria, Ectocarpus, Batrachospermum

Unit IV

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Biofertilizer: - Defination, scope and importance

Various microbes used as Biofertilizers

Commercial production of Bifertilizers: Rhizobium, Azotobacter, PSB (Phosphate solubilizing Bacteria, eg. Bacillus polymyxa) and Azolla

Note: - Developmental stages not expected

List of Practicals:

1) Study of Bacterial forms from models/photographs (TMV and T4 bacteriophage)

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- 2) Gram staining of Bacteria, ultra-structure of bacteriophage from TEM photographs
- 3) Study of Cyanobacteria: Nostoc.
- 4) Study of vegetative and reproductive structure in *Nostoc*
- 5) Study of Algal genera: Chara, Vaucheria, Ectocarpus, Batrachospermum
- 6) Identification and characterization of Rhizobium, Azotobacter, PSB and Azolla



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B. Sc. -I SEMESTER - I

BBFS12: PAPER- II (FUNGI, PLANT PATHOLOGY, LICHEN, BRYOPHYTA & MUSHROOM CULTIVATION)

Objective: Identify Fungi, Plant diseases, Lichens, Bryophytes and Mushrooms.

Course Outcomes: At the end of course students will

- 1. To study the lower group of plants.
- 2. Understand Fungi, Lichen, Plant diseases and Bryophytes.
- 3. Identify the various pathogens and plant diseases.
- 4. Understand the Economic importance of fungi, lichens and bryophytes.
- 5. Understand the system of classification of Fungi and Bryophytes.
- 6. Understand the Economic importance and cultivation of mushrooms.

Unit I

(7.5 Hrs)

Fungi:- General characteristics, Classification(Alexopoulos 1996), Economic importance.

Life history of: - Albugo, Mucor, Puccinia, Cercospora.

Unit II

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Lichens: - Types, Reproduction and Economic importance.

Plant pathology: - Host, pathogen, symptoms, Causes and Control of following diseases:-Leaf curl of Papaya, Citrus canker and Little leaf of Brinjal.

Unit III

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Bryophyta:-Classification (Proskauer 1957), General characters (Hepaticopsida,

Anthocerotopsida and Bryopsida), Economic importance, and alteration of generation.

Life history of:-Marchantia, Anthoceros, Funaria.

Unit IV:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Skill development: Mushroom cultivation

Mushrooms: Nutritive value, medicinal value and Biological value.

Edible and Poisonous mushrooms.

Cultivation of Agaricus bisporus, Pleurotus sajor-caju and Volvariella valvacea.

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Technology of mushroom cultivation: Mushroom Unit (Thatched house),

Tools: Polythene bags, vessels, inoculation loop, inoculation hook, low cost stove, sieves, culture racks, water sprayer, tray, medium.

Technique: Substrate, preparation of medium and spawn, sterilization, multiplication, bed preparation (Paddy straw, sugarcane trash, banana leaves)

List of Practicals:

- 1. Study of Fungal genera:- Albugo, Mucor, Puccinia and, Cercospora.
- 2. Study of Lichen: Thallus structure, types.
- 3. Plant pathology: Leaf curl of Papaya, Little leaf of Brinjal, Citrus canker.
- 4. Study of Bryophytes:-Marchantia, Anthoceros and Funaria.
- 5. To study different instruments and tools used in mushroom cultivation.
- 6. To study method of preparation of spawn.
- 7. To study preparation of mushroom beds.

Botanical Excursions (One short / Long excursion is compulsory).

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BOTANY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

BBFS13 - B. Sc. SEMESTER - I

TIME:FIVE HOURS

MAX. MARKS:30

- Q.1: Gram stain the given **bacterial** strain/Stain the **Cyanobacterial** material (**A**) and identify giving reasons 04M.
- Q.2: Identify the given **Algal** material (**B**) prepare temporary mount and write identifying characters

 04M
- Q.3:Identify the given **Fungal** material **(C)** Prepare temporary mount and write identifying characters 04M
- Q.4: Identify the given **Bryophytic** material (**D**) Prepare temporary mount and write identifying characters.

Q.5: **Spotting:**

06 M

- (E) Virus /Bacteria
- (F) Algae/Fungi/Bryophyte
- (G) Plant pathology

- (H) Lichen
- (I) Biofertilizers (J) Mushroom cultivation

Q.6: Viva-voce

03M

Q.7: Practical Record and Excursion report

05M

Suggested Readings

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Mehrotra, R.S. and Aneja, K.R. (1990): An introduction to Mycology (Wiley Eastern Ltd.)

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Parihar N.S. (1976): An introduction to embryophyta, Bryophyta (central Book house, Allahabad)

Parihar N.S. (1997): The Biology and morphology of Bryophyta (central Book Depot, Allahabad)



Pelzer, M.J.Jr.Cahn E.C.S. and N.R.Krieg (1993): Microbiology, Tata McGraw Hill.

Prempuri (1980): Bryophyta (Atma Ram & Sons Delhi)

Prescott et. al (1999): Microbiology 3 "red (Wm C Brown Pub)

Ram Udar (1970): an introduction to Bryophyta (shashidhar Malvia prakashan, Lucknow)

Rai, M.K. (2006), Handbook of Microbial Biofertilizer, Food Product Press, An Imprints of the Haworth press, Inc. New York.

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Schlegle, H.G.(1996):General Microbiology,7th Edition, Cambridge University press

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B. Sc. -I SEMESTER - II

BBFS21: PAPER- I (PALAEOBOTANY, PTERIDOPHYTA, GYMNOSPERMS & SOIL ANALYSIS)

Objective: Identify fossils, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperm and Soils.

Course Outcomes: At the end of course students will

- 1. Understand the Paleobotany and types of fossils.
- 2. Understand the systems of classification of Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms.
- 3. Know the economic importance of Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms.
- 4. Understand the alternation of generation Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms.
- 5. Understand the concept of Heterospory and seed habit.
- **6.** Know morphology and anatomy of *Cycadeoidea*.

Unit I

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Palaeobotany: Definition, fossil and Pseudofossil, Importance of fossils.

Types of fossils: Impression, Compression, Cast-mold, Petrifaction and Amber.

Geological time scale: Definition, Outline and brief account of Eras.

Fossil leaf: Glossopteris, Fructification: Scutum

Unit II

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Pteridophyta:- Classification system (Smith 1952), General characters

Fossil Pteridophyte: Rhynia

Life history of:-Selaginella and Equisetum.

Heterospory and seed habit.

Stelar system in Pteridophytes.

UNIT III

(7.5 Hrs)

Gymnosperms:-Classification (Stewart 1982), General characters, Economic importance.

Fossil Gymnosperm: Cycadeoidea flower

Life cycle of the following:-Cycas and Pinus.

UNIT IV:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

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Skill development: Soil Analysis

Soil: Types of soil, method of collection

Physical properties of soil: Soil texture, soil colour, Water Holding Capacity, Water rising capacity, Bulk density and porosity.

Chemical properties of soil: pH, Carbonates as CaCO₃, Available Nitrogen, Available Phosphorus and Available Potassium.

List of Practicals

- 1. Fossils types: Impression, Compression, Cast-mold, Petrifaction.
- 2. Fossil plants: Glossopteris, Rhynia and Cycadeoidea
- 3. Study of Pteridophytes: Selaginella, Equisetum.
- 4. Study of Gymnosperms: Cycas, Pinus.
- 5. Types of soil.
- 6. To study Physical properties of soil sample.
- 7. To study Chemical properties of soil sample.



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B. Sc. -II SEMESTER - II

BBFS22: PAPER- II (MORPHOLOGY OF ANGIOSPERMS AND FLORICULTURE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES -:

- 1) To understand the various kinds of plants on the surface of earth with their habit characteristics.
- 2) To understand the diversity of plants.

COURSE OUTCOMES -:

On completion of this course, the student will be able to acquire basic skills on the plant taxonomy with special reference to Angiosperm.

Unit I Vegetative Morphology

(7.5 Hrs)

Root Morphology - Tap root & adventitious roots, Modifications for storage, Respiration & reproduction.

Stem Morphology:-Shape, surface, and nature Branching (Monopodial, Sympodial), modification of stem (Runner, Rhizome, Tuber and Bulb).

Leaf:--Typical Leaf, Types (Simple and Compound), Types of Phyllotaxy, Venation, and modifications of leaf (Tendril, Phyllode)

Unit II Reproductive Morphology

(7.5 Hrs)

Inflorescence: Definition, Racemose and Cymose type, and Special types

Flower: Definition, structure of typical flower, variation in thalamus (Androphore, Gynophore & Gynandrophore)

Calyx & Corolla-Forms of corolla, Cohesion, Aestivation.

Androecium - Parts, Cohesion, Adhesion and Fixation

Unit III: Carpel and Fruits:

(7.5Hrs)

Gynoecium: - Parts, cohesion, Adhesion and Placentation.

Fruit: Defination, pericarp, Types of fruits: simple (Dehiscent, Schizocarpic, Dry indehiscent): Aggregate (Etaerio) fruits, Composite fruits (Sorosis and syconous).

Unit IV Skill Development: Floriculture :

(7.5 Hrs)

Floriculture: Definition, commercial aspects

Methods of cultivation of: Important cut flowers such as Carnation, Aster, Gerbera, Dahlia, Marigold with reference to soil type, sowing pattern, Irrigation regime, fertilizers and harvesting.

Diseases and control measures.

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Note: 1.Developmental stages are not expected.

2. Short excursion tour /visit to soil testing laboratory or poly-house is expected

List of Practical; paper-II

- 1) Study of different Root Modifications.
- 2) Study of nature of Branching, Modifications of stem.
- 3) Study of Leaf: Types (simple and compound) Phyllotaxy, Venation& Modifications.
- 4) Inflorescence: Types mention in theory
- 5) Flower: Parts, Calyx, Corolla, Androecium, Gynoecium.variation in thalamus.
- 6) Fruits: study of different types of fruits
- 7) Identification and commercial aspect of cut flowers mentioned in theory.

BOTANY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

BBFS23 - B. Sc. SEMESTER - II

11me: 5 hrs	rks : 30
Q. 1) Identify & give characters of the given Pteridophytic material [A] and make tem Mount. Q. 2) Identify & give characters of the given Gymnospermic [B] material and make temporary mount	04 M
Q.3) To study the physical or chemical properties (any two) of given soil same	iple (c
	03 M
Q. 4) Describe the given leaf material [D]	03 M
Q.5) Describe (Calyx, Corolla, Androecium & Gynoecium) of given Flower	er [E] 03 M
Q. 6) Spotting:	05 M
((F)Paleobotany (G).Pteridophyte (H). Gymnosperm H. Vegetative morpholo	gy
(I) Fruit. (J) Floriculture	
Q. 7) Viva-voce	03 M
Q. 8) Practical Record & Excursion Report	05 M



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Suggested Readings

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B. Sc. -II SEMESTER - III

BBSS31: PAPER- I (ANGIOSPERM SYSTEMATIC, EMBRYOLOGY AND INDOOR GARDENING)

Objective:

- To create the interest regarding plant systematic and angiosperms.
- To create interest among learners regarding basics of plant embryology and gardening

Outcome:

- 1. Students will learn about origin of angiosperms, their present status and modern trends.
- 2. Students will learn about various plant classification systems
- 3. Students will be able to know regarding various embryological features and details of reproductive structures of flower.
- 4. Student will learn about basic skills of landscaping and gardening.

Unit-1: Systematic Botany:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Origin of Angiosperms (Benettitalean theory)
- 2. Fossil angiosperms: Flowers (Sahanianthus); Fruit: (Enigmocarpon)
- 3. Angiosperm Taxonomy: Floras, Herbarium, Keys (Intended and Bracketed)
- 4. Botanical nomenclature: Principles (Rank of taxon, Principles of priority)
- 5. Modern trends in Taxonomy: Cytotaxonomy (Karyotype), Phytochemistry (Proteins and Flavenoids)

Unit-2: Angiosperm: Classification and Families:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Systems of Classification: Bentham and Hooker; Engler and Prantl (Along with Merits and Demerits)
- 2. Study of families: Dicot: Malvaceae, Brassicaceae, Papilionoidae, Asteraceae, Asclepiadaceae. Monocot: Poaceae

Unit-3: Embryology:

 $(7.5 \,\mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Pollination: Types and significance
- 2. Anther: T. S. of anther, Microsporogenesis; Structure of pollen grain, Development of malegametophyte.
- 3. Ovule: Types of ovule, Structure of a anatropus ovule, Megasporogenesis, Development of female gametophyte (Polygonum type)
- 4. Fertilization: Double fertilization and triplefusion, Endosperm and its types, Structure of Dicot embryo (Onagrad) and monocot embryo

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Unit-4: Skill Development: Landscaping and Indoor gardening

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Landscaping-Definition, scope of landscaping(Landscaping at office, Industrial premices, Educational institutes, Parks)
- 2. Indoor gardening: Brief account of places of house plants, pots and containers, factor required for growing house plants (Temperature, light, humidity, ventilation, watering, Soil, Feeding, Potting)
- 3. Popular house plants: Foliage plants: Coleus blumeri, Begonia sp., Fern: Adiantum sp., Nephrolepissp., Palms: Chrysalidocarpuslutescens, Areca palm, Howeaforsteriana Kentia palm, Flowering plant: Anthuriumsp., Begonia sp., Orchids: Vanda sp., Dendrobium sp.

List of Practicals:

- 1. Study of fossil angiosperms from Specimens / Slides.
- 2. Study of dicot and monocot families mentioned in theory syllabus.
- 3. To calculate percent germination of pollen grains in the given material
- 4. Study of structure of anther and pollen grain.
- 5. Study of different type of ovules
- 6. Study of dicot and monocot embryos from permanent micro-preperations.
- 7. Study of different popula house plants.



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B. Sc. -II SEMESTER - III

BBSS32: PAPER- II (ANGIOSPERM ANATOMY AND HORTICULTURE)

Objective: To impart knowledge of internal structure of plant and its use in horticulture

Outcome:

- 1. Students will learn about different tissue system in Plants
- 2. Students will learn difference between Dicot and Monocot Anatomy
- 3. Students will be able to implement knowledge of anatomy in commercial horticultural crops

Unit I: Anatomy:

(7.5 Hrs)

- 1. **Tissue:** Definition, Characteristics of Meristematic tissue; Classification of meristems (based on origin and position).
- **2. Simple Permanent tissue and their functions**: Parenchyma, Collenchyma, and Sclerenchyma
- 3. Complex Permanent Tissue and their function: Xylem and Phloem.
- **4. Apical meristem of Root and Shoot**: Apical cell theory, Histogen theory, Tunicacorpus theory, Newman's Theory.
- 5. Cambium: Structure, Types, functions.

Unit II: Primary and Secondary Growth in Stem and Root:

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Types of vascular bundles: Radial, Conjoint, Concentric.
- 2. Normal Primary structure of root: Dicot (Sunflower) and Monocot (Maize)
- 3. Normal Primary structure of stem: Dicot (Sunflower) and Monocot (Maize)
- 4. Normal Secondary growth in dicot stem: Sunflower
- 5. **Anomalous Secondary growth in**: Dicot stem (*Bignonia*) and Monocot stem (*Dracaena*).

Unit III: Periderm, growth ring, Sap - heart wood, Leaf anatomy

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. Growth rings: Spring wood and Winter wood
- 2. Sap wood, Heart wood, Tyloses
- 3. **Periderm**: Composition, functions and Structures associated with periderm(Lenticel, Bark, Commercial cork)
- 4. Anatomy of leaf: Dicot (Nerium) and Monocot (Maize)
- 5. Senescence and Abscission

Unit IV: Skill Development: Horticulture:

 $(7.5 \,\mathrm{Hrs})$

- 1. **Horticulture:** Definition and Scope, importance of horticulture, water requirement and irrigation, nutrient management
- 2. Methods of propagation of following horticultural crops; (Propagation by seeds, Vegetative propagation, Propagation through specialised organ): *Rose, Chrysanthemum, Crotons, mangoes, Citrus, Guava, Lilium.*
- 3. Technique of Bonsai preparation



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List of Practical

- 1. Study of simple and complex tissue from permanent micro-preparation.
- 2. Study of different types of vascular bundles.
- 3. Study of internal structure of dicot and monocot root with the help of temporary micro-preparation.
- 4. Anatomy of Dicot and Monocot stem with the help of temporary or double stained permanent micro-preparation.
- 5. Anatomy of normal and anomalous secondary growth in stem with the help of double stained permanent micro-preparation.
- 6. Study of internal structure of dicot (*Nerium*) and Monocot leaf (Maize) with the help of temporary micro-preparation.
- 7. Study of various horticultural crops mentioned in syllabus.

Botany Practical Examination

BBSS33- B.Sc. Semester III

TIME: FIVE HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 30

Q 1. Describe in technical language the given **Angiospermic**material(**A**). Classify and identify the family giving reasons.

05 M

Q 2. Calculate percent germination of **pollen grains** in given material(**B**).

03 M

- Q 3. Prepare temporary mount of the given **root/leaf** material (C) and identify giving diagnostic characters. 04 M
- Q 4. Prepare double stained permanent mount of the given stem material (D). Identify giving diagnostic characters.

05M

Q 5. Spotting:

05 M

- (E) Fossil Angiosperms
- (F)Embrology
- (G) Tissue
- (H) Popular House plant
- (I) Horticultural plant
- Q6. Viva-Voce

03 M

Q 7: Practical Record and Excursion Report.

05 M

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SUBJECT: BOTANY

B. Sc. -II SEMESTER - IV

BBSS41: PAPER- I (CELL BIOLOGY, PLANT BREEDING, EVOLUTION AND SEED TECHNOLOGY.)

Objectives:

- 1. Understanding the structures and functions of the cell wall, plasma membrane and plasmodesmata
- 2. Understanding the structures and functions of cell organelles, cytoskeleton, nuclear envelope, and cell division
- 3. Evaluate the biostatistical methods.

Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course the students will be able to

- 1. Describe the structure of plant cell and its organelles.
- 2. Analyze the morphology of chromosome organization.
- 3. Understand the plant cell-division and its significance
- 4. Understand the biostatic formulas.
- 5. Understand the method of plants breeding, Objectives and application of plant breeding.
- 6. Understand about different types of seeds used by farmers and about methods of seed testing.

Unit I (7.5 Hrs.)

Cell: Brief account of cell theory, comparison between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell organization, Structure of typical plant cell.

Structure and functions of: Cell wall, Cell Membrane (Fluid mosaic model), Nucleus, Endoplasmic reticulum (RER and SER), Golgi Complex, Vacuoles, Ribosomes (70S and 80S)

Unit II (7.5 Hrs.

Ultrastructure & Functions of: Mitochondria, Chloroplasts and Nucleus.

Chromosome organization: Morphology (chromatid, chromomere, centromere, telomere, secondary constriction, satellite, karyotype)

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Molecular organization: Nucleosome model

Sex Chromosome: Structure of sex chromosome in plants (XY type in *Melandrium*)

Cell division in plants: Mitosis, Meiosis and their significance.

Unit III

(7.5 Hrs.)

Plant Breeding- Definition and objective

Methods of plant breeding: Pure line selection, Hybridization (emasculation, bagging, crossing, labeling), Clonal selection, Heterosis (Definition and scope)

Biostatistics- Mean, Mode, Median, Standard deviation, Standard error, Student's t-test

Evolution- Origin of life (Millers theory)

Unit IV

(7.5 Hrs.)

Seed: Structure and Types.

Seed dormancy: Causes, methods of breaking dormancy.

Seed Technology: Seed Storage, seed banks, factors affecting seed viability, genetic erosion, and methods of seed production, seed testing and certification.

Commercial types of seeds: Farmers seeds, foundation seeds, breeders seeds and certified seeds.

List of Practical's:

- 1. Study of Cell organelles with the help of photographs/ Slides
- 2. Study of mitosis in plant material
- 3. Study of meiosis in plant material
- 4. To calculate Mean, Mode, Median, standard error from the given data (At least 10 problems to be solved)
- 5. To calculate the student's t-value from the given data (At least 10 problems to be solved)
- 6. To study seed viability and percentage seed germination by TTC.

B. Sc. -II SEMESTER - IV

BBSS42: PAPER- II (GENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND PLANT NURSERY)

Objectives:

- 1. Understand the laws of inheritance, various modifications, types of chromosomal inheritance patterns
- 2. Understand multiple alleles and multiple gene inheritance, linkage and crossing over.
- 3. Learn structural and numerical changes in chromosomes, mutations and inheritance patterns in various biological organisms and in their populations.

Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course the students will be able to

- 1. Know the Mendelism and laws of Mendel.
- 2. Summarize the theories of linkage.
- 3. Design and construct the variation in chromosome structure and number.
- 4. Understand the concept of gene
- 5. Know the types of mutations and its application in crop-improvement.
- 6. Understand structure of nursery and its management

Unit- I

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Mendelism: - Monohybrid cross, Law of segregation, Dihybrid cross, Law of independent assortment, Back cross and Test cross.

Interaction of genes: Allelic- Incomplete dominance (1:2:1 ratio in *Mirabilis jalapa*); Nonallelic- Complementary (9:7 ratio) and Dominant epistasis (12:3:1 ratio)

Linkage: Definition, Theory of linkage (Coupling and Repulsion theory), types (complete and incomplete), significance.

Crossing over: Definition, theories (Breakage and reunion), significance

Unit- II

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Mutation: Definition, Types: Spontaneous and induced mutations, physical and chemical mutagens, application of induced mutations.

Chromosomal aberrations: Deficiency, duplications, inversion and translocation.

Variation in chromosome number: Polyploidy (autopolyploidy and allopolyploidy), aneuploidy (nullisomics, monosomics, trisomics and tetrasomics), significance.

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DNA damage and repair: Photoreactivation, excision repair

Unit- III (7.5 Hrs)

DNA: Structure of DNA (Watson and Crick model)

Replication: Semi conservative method of DNA replication in eukaryotes.

RNA: Types, t-RNA (Clover leaf model).

Genetic code: Definition and characteristics

Protein synthesis: Transcription and translation

Regulation of gene expression: Lac operon model.

Unit- IV (7.5 Hrs)

Nursery: Definition and role or objective, nursery infrastructure.

Planning and seasonal activities: Preparation of nursery beds, planting direct seedling and transplant, air layering, budding, grafting, cutting, rooting medium, hardening of plant.

Nursery management: Routine garden operations, soil sterilization, seed sowing, pricking, shading, stopping or pinching, defoliation, wintering, mulching and topiary.

List of practical's

- 1. To prove the Mendel's law of segregation with the help of coloured beads.
- 2. To prove the Mendel's law of independent assortment with the help of coloured beads.
- 3. From the given data workout, the type of gene interaction in the given cross (At least 10)
- 4. Problems of each type mentioned in theory syllabus)
- 5. To study different methods of vegetative propagation (air layering, budding, grafting, cutting)
- 6. To study methods of sterilization for plant nursery.

Note: Short Excursion Tour to Nursery Is Expected



BBSS43- Semester IV Practical examination

Question Paper

TIME: 5 HOURS MAX.MARKS: 30

1.	Prepare semi-permanent squash / smear of given material [a] &iden	ntify the stage of
	cell division.	04 M

- 2. To solve the given problem of biostatistics from given data (B) 03 M
- 3. To determine seed viability of the given seeds(C) and report the findings. 03 M
- 4. To prove Mendel's Law of Inheritance through coloured beads [D] 04 M
- 5. To work out the type of gene interaction in the given cross from the given data. 04 M
- 6. Spotting:

04 M

F Cell Organelle

- G Cell Division
- H Tooled used in nursery
- I Methods of vegetative propagation.

7. Viva-Voce

03 M

8. Practical record and excursion report.

05 M

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B. Sc. -III SEMESTER - V

BBTS51: PAPER- I (PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, MINERAL NUTRITION AND HYDROPONICS)

Objectives:

- 1. Understanding photosynthesis and respiration in plants.
- 2. Understanding mechanistic underpinnings of the plant hormones and sensory photobiology.
- 3. Understanding Nitrogen Metabolism.
- 4. Understanding the solute transport system and metabolism

Outcomes: After successful completion of the course the students will be able to

- 1. Understand concept of water potential & osmotic potential.
- 2. Summarize the cycle of respiration and photosynthesis.
- 3. Understand plant water relation. Write about mineral nutrients.
- 4. Learn the description and Classification of biomolecules.
- 5. Understand about respiration and Respiratory quotient.
- 6. Learn types and mechanism of fermentation.
- 7. Understand basic knowledge of hydroponic system.

Unit I -

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Plant-water relations: Properties of water, diffusion, diffusion pressure deficit and its significance; Osmosis: Concept, types, osmotic potential and its significance; Imbibition: concept and significance

Ascent of sap: Definition, Root pressure theory, cohesion-adhesion theory.

Transpiration: Definition, types, mechanism of stomatal movements (K+-malate hypothesis)

Phloem transport: Munch hypothesis

Unit II -

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Photosynthesis: Definition, significance, photosynthetic pigments and their role, photosystems.

Mechanism of Photosynthesis: Light Reaction: cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation, Light independent reactions: C3, C4 and CAM pathways and their significance.



Respiration: Definition, Types (aerobic and anaerobic respiration), respiratory substrates and Respiration quotient.

Mechanism of respiration: Glycolysis, Krebs's cycle, oxidative phosphorylation (ETS).

Fermentation: Definition, types, mechanism :alcoholic and lactic acid.

Unit III - (7.5 Hrs)

Nitrogen metabolism: Definition, Mechanism of biological nitrogen fixation (Symbiotic and non-symbiotic)

Plant movements: Definition, outline, Tropic (geotropic, phototropic, thigmotropic) and Nastic-seismonastic.

Photoperiodism: Definition, classification (short day, long day & day neutral plants)

Photoperiodic induction, Florigen hormone.

Circadian rhythms and biological clock

Unit IV: Skill development: Hydroponics -

(7.5 Hrs)

Mineral nutrition: Definition, source and types (macro and micronutrients)

Role and deficiency symptoms of macronutrients: Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium.

Role and deficiency symptoms of micronutrients: Iron, manganese, bronze and zinc.

Hydroponics: Definition, advantages and disadvantages, types (deep water and nutrient film technique), nutrient composition.

Methods: Hydroponic farming of tomato, cucumber, spinach and cabbage.

List of practical's

Major:

- 1. To study the effect of temperature on permeability of membranes.
- 2. To study the effect of various organic solvents on permeability of membranes.
- 3. To determine osmotic potential of the cell sap by plasmolytic method.
- 4. To study the ascent of sap in suitable plant material.
- 5. To compare rate of transpiration from two surfaces of leaf by cobalt chloride and bell jar method.
- 6. To separate chlorophyll pigment by paper chromatography.
- 7. To determine the RQ of given plant material.
- 8. To study the effect of light intensity and quality, CO2 concentration and temperature on rate of photosynthesis by Willmott's bubbler.

Minor:

- 1. To demonstrate phenomenon of Imbibitions.
- 2. To demonstrate root pressure in suitable plant material.
- 3. To demonstrate light is necessary for photosynthesis (Ganong's light screen)
- 4. To demonstrate fermentation by Kuhne's tube.
- 5. To demonstrate phenomenon of nastic movement in Mimosa pudica plant.



B. Sc. -III SEMESTER - V

BBTS52: PAPER- II (PLANT ECOLOGY AND ORGANIC FARMING)

Objective: Define and explain about branches of Ecology and Ecosystem, organic farming and its significance.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course student will able to

- 1. Learn significance and branches of Ecology and Ecosystem.
- 2. Summarize the environmental factors.
- 3. Understand and the nitrogen and phosphorus cycle.
- 4. Know the various Phytogeographic regions of India.
- 5. Understand the effect of climatic factors on vegetation.
- 6. Understand methods of organic farming.

Unit I - (7.5Hrs)

Ecology: definition, branches and significance of ecology.

Climatic Factors: Atmospheric (Gaseous composition), Light & Temperature (effect on vegetation).

Edaphic Factors: Pedogenesis, Soil profile, Soil properties (physical and chemical). **Physiographic factor**: Biotic Factor: Interactions between plants and animals and human, Interaction between plants growing in a community

<u>Unit II</u> - (7.5Hrs)

Ecosystem: Biotic and Abiotic components, Food chain, Food web, Ecological pyramids **Autecology**: (definition, importance), ecads, ecotype- characteristics and importance **Synecology**: (or community ecology)- Study of community: analytical (quantitative-frequency, density, abundance; qualitative- Life forms, Raunkier's Biological spectrum) and synthetic characters (presence, fidelity, dominance).

<u>Unit III</u> - (7.5Hrs)

Plant succession: Definition, Causes of succession, Hydrosere, Xerosere

Plant adaptations: Morphological, Anatomical & Physiological responses of Hydrophytes (*Hydrilla, Nymphaea*), Xerophytes (*Casurina, Nerium*), Halophyte and Epiphyte (*Vanda*)

Biogeochemical Cycles: Phosphorus and Nitrogen.



UNIT IV: Skill development: Organic Farming -

(7.5 Hrs)

Organic Farming: Definition, concept, advantages and disadvantages, green manure and organic fertilizers.

Methods: Recycling of biodegradable kitchen, agricultural and industrial waste.

Methods of: Preparation of biocompost, preparation of Vermi-compost and its type, isolation and inoculum production of VAM.

Organic Manure: Effect of organic manures on growth and yield productivity of various crop plants.

List of practicals:

- 1. To determine frequency, density, abundance of the community by quadrate method.
- 2. To determine the homogeneity of vegetation by Raunkier's frequency diagram.
- 3. To determine the minimum number of quadrates required for reliable estimate of biomass in grassland.
- 4. To determine the frequency of herbaceous species in grassland and to compare the frequency distribution with Raunkier's standard frequency diagram.
- 5. To measure the above ground plant biomass in a grassland.
- 6. To study soil profile at different locations of nearby area.
- 7. To estimate transparency, pH and temperature of different water bodies.
- 8. To estimate salinity (chlorides) of different water samples.
- 9. To study the morphological and anatomical characteristics of hydrophyte, xerophytes, halophytes and epiphyte with reference to ecological adaptations.
- 10. Collection and identification of various organic manures.
- 11. To study the methodology of preparation of vermicompost.

Note: Botanical Excursions (One short tour/visit to organic farm is compulsory).





BBTS53-Semester V Practical examination

Question Paper

Time: 5 hrs	Marks : 30		
Q. 1) To perform given major Physiology Experiment [A] & report the findings			
Q. 2) To perform the minor Physiology Experiment [B] & report the findings			
Q. 3) To perform the given Ecological Experiment [C] & report the findings			
Q. 4) To study morphological and anatomical characteristics of the given plant mater [D] with reference to ecological adaptations			
Q. 5) Spotting:		04	
E - Plant Physiology	G - Hydroponics		
F - Ecology	H - Manures		
Q. 6) Viva Voice	03		
Q. 7) Practical Record & Excursion Report	05		

Suggested Readings

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MS

B. Sc. -III SEMESTER - VI

BBTS61: PAPER- I (BIOCHEMISTRY, BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HERBAL TECHNOLOGY)

Objectives:

- 1. Understanding Lipids, lipid metabolism and enzymes.
- 2. Understanding basics of plant tissue culture methods.
- 3. Understanding tools used in genetic engineering.
- 4. Understanding methods used in herbal technology.

Outcomes: After successful completion of the course the students will be able to

- 1. Understand basic of biomolecules.
- 2. Basic concept of Enzymes.
- 3. Understand basic concepts and methods in tissue culture.
- 4. Tools in genetic engineering.
- 5. Construction of genomic library.
- 6. Use of herbal seeds in cosmetics.
- 7. Cultivation methods of medicinal plants.

Unit I –

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Lipids: Definition, properties and role; fatty acids, oils and waxes, beta oxidation and glyoxylic acid cycle.

Enzymology: Definition, nomenclature and classification of enzymes, Characteristics and properties of enzymes.

Basics of Enzymology: Holoenzyme, Apoenzyme, prosthetic group, Co-enzymes& Co-factors, active site and isozymes.

Mechanism of Action: Enzyme-Substrate Complex Theory, Lock& Key Model, Induced Fit Model.

Enzyme Inhibitors: Definition, competitive and noncompetitive.

Unit II -

 $(7.5 \, \mathrm{Hrs})$

Plant tissue culture: Definitions of- totipotency, explant, ascetic culture, in vitro, micropropagation; differentiation and morphogenesis.

Methods of sterilization: Autoclaving, dry heat, chemical sterilization.

Culture media: MS media (Media preparation and nutrient composition)

Tissue cultures: Callus and organ culture (shoot tip, anther) and its application.

Protoplast culture and applications. Application of tissue culture.



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Unit III – (7.5 Hrs)

Genetic engineering: Tools- Enzymes (Restriction enzymes, ligases, DNA polymerases), host.

Cloning vectors: General characters, method of isolation, Plasmid as cloning vectors (pBR³²)

DNA library: Definition, construction of cDNA and genomic library and their significance.

Agrobacterium mediated gene transfer: Structure of Ti -plasmids, mechanism of transfer.

Role of biotechnology in crop improvement.

Unit IV (7.5 Hrs)

Herbal technology: History and importance of herbal technology.

Basic concepts: Drugs, cosmetics, natural dyes, difference between organized and unorganized drugs.

Methods: Cultivation, harvesting, processing, storage and utilization of Withania somnifera, Aloe vera, Ocimum sanctum.

Dye yielding herbal plants: Lawsonia alba(hena), Rivinia humalis ,Indigofera tinctoria.

Herbs used in cosmetics: Cocus nucifera, Curcuma longa, Rosa sp., Hibiscus rosa-sinesis.

List of practicals:

- 1. To study the activity of enzyme amylase in suitable plant material.
- 2. To study the activity of enzyme catalase and peroxidase in suitable plant material.
- 3. To perform micro chemical tests oils/lipids.
- 4. To study principle and working of: oven, autoclave, pH meter, laminar air flow.
- 5. To study the structure of following vectors on the basis of photographs and diagrams: plasmid vector, Ti Plasmid.
- 6. Extraction and preparation of Aloe vera juice from mature leaves of plant.
- 7. To study methods for preparation of rose water.
- 8. To study methods for preparation of oil from Hibiscus flower.
- 9. To study methods of extraction of natural dye from suitable dye yielding plant.



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B. Sc. -III SEMESTER - VI

BBTS62: PAPER-II (PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, UTILIZATION OF PLANTS, TECHNIQUES AND PHARMACOGNOSY)

Objective: Define and explain about Phytogeographic regions, techniques, medicinal plants. Course Outcomes: At the end of the course student will able to

- 1. Learn the various Phytogeographic regions.
- 2. Understand different types of environmental pollution and its management.
- 3. Understand about medicinal plants and their uses.
- 4. Analyze the principal, types and application of instruments.
- 5. Learn morphology utilization and chemical-constituents of different plants.

Unit I - (7.5 Hrs)

Phytogeography: Principles of Phytogeography, Distribution (Wides, endemics, discontinuous species), Theories (Land bridge and continental drift), Climatic regions of India, Phytogeographic regions of India (Chatterjee 1962; Name, distribution area, typical vegetation).

Unit II - (7.5 Hrs)

Utilization of Plants: Morphology, Utilization and Important chemical constituents of :-

Food: Wheat; Oil: Groundnut; Fibre: Cotton; Spices: Clove; Beverages: Coffee; Medicinal: *Adhatoda vassica*; and Rubber.

Ethnobotany: Introduction, definition, branches & importance of ethnobotany.

Plants of Ethnobotanical importance: Vegetable, fruits, Seeds, Medicinal and Narcotics (Two plants each with reference to family, parts used and tribal areas)

Unit III - (7.5 Hrs)

Techniques: Principle, types and application of microscopy (Light, fluorescent, SEM, TEM), Centrifugation, Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE and Agarose), Spectroscopy (UV-Vis),

Chromatography (Paper chromatography, thin layer chromatography)

UNIT IV: Skill development: Pharmacognosy

(7.5 Hrs)

Pharmacognosy: Definition and scope,

Drug adulteration: Types

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Methods of drug evaluation: Biological testing of herbal drugs, phytochemical screening test for secondary metabolites (Alkaloids and Flavonoids)

Pharmacological plants: Biological source, staining diagnosis, micro-chemical test, chemical constituents, preparation and uses of drug extracted from the plants: *Datura* leaf, *Vinca rosea*, *Plantago ovata* (isapgol) seeds, *Linum usitatissimum* (Linseed) seeds, *Eletteria cardamom* fruit, *Coryandrum sativum* fruit, *Eugenia caryophyllus* (clove), flower bud, *Rauwolfia serpentina* root, *Zingiber officinale* (Ginger) rhizome

List of Practical's

- 1. To find out the level of noise pollution of different nearby areas with the help of decimeter and compare it with tolerance limit.
- 2. To study the morphology, utilization and important chemical constituents of plants mentioned in theory (Utilization of plants)
- 3.To study the plants of ethnobotanical importance of plants under different categories mentioned in theory.
- 4. Principle and working of: spectrophotometer, microscope, centrifuge and gel electrophoresis apparatus.
- 5. To study different adulterants used with reference to drug adulteration.
- 6.To study biological source, chemical constituents, preparation and uses of drugs obtained from plants mentioned in theory.





BBTS63-Semester VI Practical examination Question Paper

Q. 1) To perform the Biochemical Experiment [A] & report the findings 03 Q. 2) To perform the Micro-chemical Experiment [A] & report the findings 03 Q. 3) To extract and prepare the herbal product [C] from the given plant material. 04 Q. 4) Write about Morphology and utilization of the given plant material [D]. 03 Q. 5) To prepare the crude drug extract from the given material [E] and mention its use. 04 Q. 6) Spotting: 05 F - Biotechnology Instruments G – Genetic engineering (Tool) H -Herbal Plant I – Ethnobotany J – Plant used in Pharmacognosy O. 7) Viva Voice 03 Q. 8) Practical Record & Excursion Report 05

Suggested Readings:

Time: 5 hrs

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Marks: 30

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