

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH GRADE "A"



ENLIGHTENMENT TO PERFECTION

SYLLABI

FOR

B.Sc. Program:

BOTANY PORTION

UNDER

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(CBCS)

WITH EFFECTE FROM: 2018-2019

B. Sc. Program (Botany portion)

Discipline specific core course (DSC)

1. Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)
2. Plant Ecology and Taxonomy
3. Plant Anatomy and Embryology
4. Plant Physiology and Metabolism

Discipline specific elective course (DSE): (any two to be selected)

1. Economic Botany and Biotechnology
2. Industrial and Environmental Microbiology
3. Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences

Ability Enhancement Course Compulsory (AECC)

1. Environmental Science
2. English/MIL Communication

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC): (Any four to be selected)

1. Biofertilizers
2. Herbal Technology
3. Nursery and Gardening
4. Floriculture
5. Medicinal Botany
6. Plant Diversity and Human Welfare
7. Ethnobotany
8. Mushroom Culture Technology
9. Intellectual Property Right

Detailed Course structure

Course Components	B.Sc. Program
Discipline specific Core Course (DSC)	12
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course (Any Four)	6
Generic Electives (GE) Course (Any Four)	-
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC)	2
Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) (Any Two)	4
Total courses	24

Detailed credit of the course B.Sc. Program (Botany)

Sl.No.	Courses	Credit	
		Theory + Practical	Total
1.	DSC Courses (12 courses)	$(12 \times 4) + (12 \times 2)$	72
2.	Elective Courses (6 Courses)		
2A.	DSE (6 Courses)	$(6 \times 4) + (6 \times 2)$	36
2B.	GE (4 Courses)	-	-
3.	Ability Enhancement Courses [AECC]		
3A.	AECC-1	(2x1)	2
	AECC-2	(2x1)	2
3B.	SEC (4 Courses of 2 Credits each)	(4x2)	8
Total Credit of all 26 courses			120

Scheme for CBCS in B.Sc. Program- Botany

Year	Semester	Discipline specific Core Course (DSC)	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE)	
1	1	DSC 1 Paper 1: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)	AECC-1 (ENVS)			
		DSC 2 Paper 2:				
		DSC 3 Paper 3:				
	2	DSC 1 Paper 1: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy	AECC-2 (Com. Eng./MIL)			
		DSC 2 Paper 2:				
		DSC 3 Paper 3:				
2	3	DSC 1 Paper 1: Plant Anatomy and Embryology		SEC 1 Paper 1:.....		
		DSC 2 Paper 2:				
		DSC 3 Paper 3:				
	4	DSC 1 Paper 1: Plant Physiology and Metabolism		SEC 1 Paper 2:.....		
		DSC 2 Paper 2:				
		DSC 3 Paper 3:				
3	5			SEC 2 Paper 1:.....	DSE 1 Paper 1: Botany	
					DSE 2 Paper 1:... (to be Selected)	
					DSE 3 Paper 1: (to be Selected)	
	6			SEC 2 Paper 2:.....		DSE 1 Paper 2: Botany
						DSE 2 Paper 2: (to be Selected)
						DSE 3 Paper 2: (to be Selected)

- DSE 1 will be the same as DSC 1 Course & DSE 2 will be the same as DSC 2 Course and DSE 3 will be same DSC 3 Course.
- SEC 1 and SEC 2 could be chosen from any of the 3 DSC Courses taken above.

Details of the syllabi

Discipline specific core course (DSC)

Discipline specific core **Paper 1: Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)** (Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

(DSC Paper 1) THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Microbes

(10 lectures)

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

(12 lectures)

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

(12 lectures)

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

(2 lectures)

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

Unit 5: Bryophytes

(10 lectures)

General characteristics, adaptation 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

(8 lectures)

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 7: Gymnosperms

(6 lectures)

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

Practical

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.
3. Gram staining
4. 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)
5. *Rhizopus* and *Penicillium*: Asexual stage from temporary mounts and sexual structures through permanent slides.
6. *Alternaria*: Specimens/photographs and tease mounts.
7. *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.
8. *Agaricus*: Specimens of button stage and full grown mushroom; Sectioning of gills of *Agaricus*.
9. Lichens: Study of growth forms of lichens (crustose, foliose and fruticose)
10. Mycorrhiza: ectomycorrhiza and endomycorrhiza (Photographs)
11. *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).

12. *Funaria*- morphology, w.m. leaf, rhizoids, operculum, peristome, annulus, spores (temporary slides); permanent slides showing antheridial and archegonial heads, l.s. capsule and protonema.
13. *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).
15. *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).
16. *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).
17. *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

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

Discipline specific core course (DSC)

Discipline specific core 1 Paper 2: Plant Ecology and Taxonomy (Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

(DSC 1 Paper 2) THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Introduction	(2 lectures)
Unit 2: Ecological factors	(10 lectures)
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	(6 lectures)
Characters; Ecotone and edge effect; Succession; Processes and types	
Unit 4: Ecosystem	(8 lectures)
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	(4 lectures)
Principle biogeographical zones; Endemism	
Unit 6: Introduction to plant taxonomy	(2 lectures)
Identification, Classification, Nomenclature.	
Unit 7: Identification	(4 lectures)
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.	(6 lectures)
Unit 9 Taxonomic hierarchy	(2 lectures)
Ranks, categories and taxonomic groups	
Unit 10 Botanical nomenclature	(6 lectures)
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	(6 lectures)

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

Unit 12 Study of Diagnostic features of the families: Brassicaceae, Lamiaceae, solanaceae, Asteraceae, commelinaceae **(4 lectures)**

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 (*Orobanche*), 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 Sp./ Physalis*, Lamiaceae - *Salvia, Ocimum/ Leucus* Commelinaceae - *Commeliua / Murdania / Cyanotis*
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.

Discipline specific core course (DSC)

Discipline specific core 1 Paper 3: Plant Anatomy and Embryology

(Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

(DSC 1 Paper 3) THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Meristematic and permanent tissues

(8 lectures)

Root and shoot apical meristems; Simple and complex tissues

Unit 2: Organs

(4 lectures)

Structure of dicot and monocot root stem and leaf.

Unit 3: Secondary Growth

(8 lectures)

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

Unit 4: Adaptive and protective systems

(8 lectures)

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

Unit 5: Structural organization of flower

(8 lectures)

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

(8 lectures)

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

Unit 7: Embryo and endosperm

(8 lectures)

Endosperm types, structure and functions; Dicot and monocot embryo; Embryo-endosperm Relationship

Unit 8: Apomixis and polyembryony

(8 lectures)

Definition, types and Practical applications

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

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

Discipline specific core course (DSC)

Discipline specific core 1 Paper 4: Plant Physiology and Metabolism (Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

(DSC 1 Paper 4) THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Plant-water relations

(8 lectures)

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

Unit 2: Mineral nutrition

(8 lectures)

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.

(6 lectures)

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

Unit 4: Photosynthesis

(12 lectures)

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

Unit 5: Respiration

(6 lectures)

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

Unit 6: Enzymes

(4 lectures)

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

Unit 7: Nitrogen metabolism

(4 lectures)

Biological nitrogen fixation; Nitrate and ammonia assimilation.

Unit 8: Plant growth regulators

(6 lectures)

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

Unit 9: Plant response to light and temperature

(6 lectures)

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

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

1. Taiz, L., Zeiger, E., Møller, I.M. and Murphy, A (2015). Plant Physiology and Development. Sinauer Associates Inc. USA. 6th edition.
2. Hopkins, W.G., Huner, N.P., (2009). Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley & Sons, U.S.A. 4th Edition.
3. Bajracharya, D., (1999). Experiments in Plant Physiology- A Laboratory Manual. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.

Discipline specific elective course (DSE)

Discipline specific elective course (DSE) (Botany) [Any two to be selected]

**Economic Botany and Plant Biotechnology
(Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)**

THEORY

Lectures: 60

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Unit 1: Origin of Cultivated Plants | (4 lectures) |
| Concept of centres of origin, their importance with reference to Vavilov's work. | |
| Unit 2: Cereals | (4 lectures) |
| Wheat -Origin, morphology, uses | |
| Unit 3: Legumes | (6 lectures) |
| General account with special reference to Gram and soybean | |
| Unit 4: Spices | (6 lectures) |
| General account with special reference to clove and black pepper (Botanical name, family, part used, morphology and uses) | |
| Unit 5: Beverages | (4 lectures) |
| Tea (morphology, processing, uses) | |
| Unit 6: Oils and Fats | (4 lectures) |
| General description with special reference to groundnut | |
| Unit 7: Fibre Yielding Plants | (4 lectures) |
| General description with special reference to Cotton (Botanical name, family, part used, morphology and uses) | |
| Unit 8: Introduction to biotechnology | (2 lecture) |
| Unit 9: Plant tissue culture | (8 lectures) |
| Micropropagation ; haploid production through androgenesis and gynogenesis; brief account of embryo and endosperm culture with their applications. | |
| Unit 10: Recombinant DNA Techniques | (18 lectures) |
| Blotting techniques : Northern Southern and Western Blotting ,DNA Fingerprinting; Molecular DNA markers i.e. RAPD, RFLP, SNPs; DNA sequencing, PCR and Reverse Transcriptase-PCR. Hybridoma and monoclonal antibodies, ELISA and Immunodetection. Molecular diagnosis of human disease, Human gene Therapy. | |

Practical

1. Study of economically important plants : Wheat, Gram, Soybean, Black pepper, Clove Tea, Cotton, Groundnut through specimens, sections and microchemical tests
2. Familiarization with basic equipments in tissue culture.
3. Study through photographs: Anther culture, somatic embryogenesis, endosperm and embryo culture; micropropagation.
4. Study of molecular techniques: PCR, Blotting techniques, AGE and PAGE.

Suggested Readings

1. Kochhar, S.L. (2011). Economic Botany in the Tropics, MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., New Delhi. 4th edition.
2. Bhojwani, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996). Plant Tissue Culture: Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam. The Netherlands.
3. Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003). Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.

Discipline specific elective course (DSE) (Botany) Industrial and Environmental Microbiology (Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Scope of microbes in industry and environment (6 lectures)

Unit 2: Bioreactors/Fermenters and fermentation processes (12 lectures)

Solid-state and liquid-state (stationary and submerged) fermentations; Batch and continuous fermentations. Components of a typical bioreactor, Types of bioreactors-laboratory, pilotscale and production fermenters; Constantly stirred tank fermenter, tower fermenter, fixed bed and fluidized bed bioreactors and air-lift fermenter.

A visit to any educational institute/ industry to see an industrial fermenter, and other downstream processing operations.

Unit 3: Microbial production of industrial products (12 lectures)

Microorganisms involved, media, fermentation conditions, downstream processing and uses; Filtration, centrifugation, cell disruption, solvent extraction, precipitation and ultrafiltration, lyophilization, spray drying; Hands on microbial fermentations for the production and estimation (qualitative and quantitative) of Enzyme: amylase or lipase activity, Organic acid (citric acid or glutamic acid), alcohol (Ethanol) and antibiotic (Penicillin)

Unit 4: Microbial enzymes of industrial interest and enzyme immobilization (8 lectures)

Microorganisms for industrial applications and hands on screening microorganisms for casein hydrolysis; starch hydrolysis; cellulose hydrolysis. Methods of immobilization, advantages and applications of immobilization, large scale applications of immobilized enzymes (glucose isomerase and penicillin acylase).

Unit 5: Microbes and quality of environment. (6 lectures)

Distribution of microbes in air; Isolation of microorganisms from soil, air and water.

Unit 6: Microbial flora of water. (8 lectures)

Water pollution, role of microbes in sewage and domestic waste water treatment systems. Determination of BOD, COD, TDS and TOC of water samples; Microorganisms as indicators of water quality, check coliform and fecal coliform in water samples.

Unit 7: Microbes in agriculture and remediation of contaminated soils. (8 lectures)

Biological fixation; Mycorrhizae; Bioremediation of contaminated soils. Isolation of root nodulating bacteria, arbuscular mycorrhizal colonization in plant roots.

Practical

1. Principles and functioning of instruments in microbiology laboratory
2. Hands on sterilization techniques and preparation of culture media.

Suggested Readings

1. Pelzar, M.J. Jr., Chen E.C. S., Krieg, N.R. (2010). Microbiology: An application based approach. Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
2. Tortora, G.J., Funke, B.R., Case. C.L. (2007). Microbiology. Pearson Benjamin Cummings, San Francisco, U.S.A. 9th edition.

Discipline specific elective course (DSE) (Botany) Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences (Credits: Theory-4, Practical-2)

THEORY

Lectures: 60

Unit 1: Imaging and related techniques (15 lectures)

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

(8 lectures)

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

Unit 3: Radioisotopes

(4 lectures)

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

Unit 4: Spectrophotometry

Principle and its application in biological research.

Unit 5: Chromatography

(8 lectures)

Principle; Paper chromatography; Column chromatography, TLC, GLC, HPLC, Ion-exchange chromatography; Molecular sieve chromatography; Affinity chromatography.

Unit 6: Characterization of proteins and nucleic acids

(6 lectures)

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

Unit 7: Biostatistics

(15 lectures)

Statistics, data, population, samples, parameters; Representation of Data: Tabular, Graphical; Measures of central tendency: Arithmetic mean, mode, median; Measures of dispersion: Range, mean deviation, variation, standard deviation; Chi-square test for goodness of fit.

Practical

1. Study of Blotting techniques: Southern, Northern and Western, DNA fingerprinting, DNA sequencing, PCR through photographs.
2. Demonstration of ELISA.
3. To separate nitrogenous bases by paper chromatography.
4. To separate sugars by thin layer chromatography.
5. Isolation of chloroplasts by differential centrifugation.
6. To separate chloroplast pigments by column chromatography.
7. To estimate protein concentration through Lowry's methods.
8. To separate proteins using PAGE.
9. To separation DNA (marker) using AGE.
10. Study of different microscopic techniques using photographs/micrographs (freeze fracture, freeze etching, negative staining, positive staining, fluorescence and FISH).
11. Preparation of permanent slides (double staining).

Suggested Readings

1. Plummer, D.T. (1996). An Introduction to Practical Biochemistry. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi. 3rd edition.
2. Ruzin, S.E. (1999). Plant Microtechnique and Microscopy, Oxford University Press, New York. U.S.A.
3. Ausubel, F., Brent, R., Kingston, R. E., Moore, D.D., Seidman, J.G., Smith, J.A., Struhl, K. (1995). Short Protocols in Molecular Biology. John Wiley & Sons. 3rd edition.
4. Zar, J.H. (2012). Biostatistical Analysis. Pearson Publication. U.S.A. 4th edition.

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

(any four to be selected)

(Papers to be coded as a SEC1 Botany, SEC2 Botany, SEC 3 Botany & SEC 4 Botany)

SEC: Biofertilizers

(Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: General account about the microbes used as biofertilizer – Rhizobium – isolation, identification, mass multiplication, carrier based inoculants, Actinorrhizal symbiosis. **(4 lectures)**

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. **(8 lectures)**

Unit 3: Cyanobacteria (blue green algae), *Azolla* and *Anabaena azollae* association, nitrogen fixation, factors affecting growth, blue green algae and *Azolla* in rice cultivation. **(4 lectures)**

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. **(8 lectures)**

Unit 5: Organic farming – Green manuring and organic fertilizers, Recycling of bio-degradable municipal, agricultural and Industrial wastes – biocompost making methods, types and method of vermicomposting – field Application. **(6 lectures)**

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Herbal Technology (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

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. **(6 Lectures)**

Unit 2: Pharmacognosy - systematic position and medicinal uses of the following herbs in curing various ailments; Tulsi, Ginger, Fenugreek, Indian Goose berry and Ashoka. **(6 Lectures)**

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). **(6 Lectures)**

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) **(8 Lectures)**

Unit 5: Medicinal plant banks micro propagation of important species (*Withania somnifera*, neem and tulsi - Herbal foods - future of pharmacognosy) **(4 Lectures)**

Suggested Readings

1. Glossary of Indian medicinal plants, R.N.Chopra, S.L.Nayar and I.C.Chopra, 1956. C.S.I.R, New Delhi.
2. The indigenous drugs of India, Kanny, Lall, Dey and Raj Bahadur, 1984. International Book Distributors.
3. Herbal plants and Drugs Agnes Arber, 1999. Mangal Deep Publications.
4. Ayurvedic drugs and their plant source. V.V. Sivarajan and Balachandran Indra 1994. Oxford IBH publishing Co.
5. Ayurveda and Aromatherapy. Miller, Light and Miller, Bryan, 1998. Banarsidass, Delhi.
6. Principles of Ayurveda, Anne Green, 2000. Thomsons, London.
7. Pharmacognosy, Dr.C.K.Kokate et al. 1999. Nirali Prakashan.

SEC: Nursery and Gardening (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: Nursery: definition, objectives and scope and building up of infrastructure for nursery, planning and seasonal activities - Planting - direct seeding and transplants. **(4 Lectures)**

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. **(6 Lectures)**

Unit 3: Vegetative propagation: air-layering, cutting, selection of cutting, collecting season, treatment of cutting, rooting medium and planting of cuttings - Hardening of plants – greenhouse - mist chamber, shed root, shade house and glass house. **(6 Lectures)**

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. **(8 Lectures)**

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. **(6 Lectures)**

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Floriculture (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

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

(2 Lectures)

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.

(8 lectures)

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.

(4 lectures)

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.

(4 lectures)

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

(4 lectures)

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, Liliium, Orchids).

(6 lectures)

Unit 7: Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants.

(2 lectures)

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Medicinal Botany (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: History, Scope and Importance of Medicinal Plants. Indigenous Medicinal Sciences; Definition and Scope- Ayurveda: History, origin, panchamahabhutas, saptadhatu and tridosha concepts, Rasayana, plants used in ayurvedic treatments, Siddha: Origin of Siddha medicinal systems, Basis of Siddha system, plants used in Siddha medicine. Unani: History, concept: Umooor-e- tabiya, tumors treatments/ therapy, polyherbal formulations. **(10 Lectures)**

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. **(10 Lectures)**

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. **(10 Lectures)**

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Plant Diversity and Human Welfare (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: Plant diversity and its scope- Genetic diversity, Species diversity, Plant diversity at the ecosystem level, Agrobiodiversity 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. **(8 lectures)**

Unit 2: Loss of Biodiversity: Loss of genetic diversity, Loss of species diversity, Loss of ecosystem diversity, Loss of agrobiodiversity, 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. **(8 lectures)**

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. **(8 lectures)**

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. **(6 lectures)**

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Ethnobotany (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: Ethnobotany **(6 lectures)**

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 **(6 lectures)**

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

Unit 3: Role of ethnobotany in modern Medicine **(10 lectures)**

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 **(8 lectures)**

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

- 1) S.K. Jain, Manual of Ethnobotany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995.
- 2) S.K. Jain (ed.) Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi – 1981
- 3) Lone et al., Palaeoethnobotany
- 4) S.K. Jain (ed.) 1989. Methods and approaches in ethnobotany. Society of ethnobotanists, Lucknow, India.
- 5) S.K. Jain, 1990. Contributions of Indian ethnobotany. Scientific publishers, Jodhpur.
- 6) Colton C.M. 1997. Ethnobotany – Principles and applications. John Wiley and sons – Chichester

- 7) 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) Faulks, P.J. 1958. An introduction to Ethnobotany, Moredale pub. Ltd.

SEC: Mushroom Culture Technology (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: Introduction, history. Nutritional and medicinal value of edible mushrooms; Poisonous mushrooms. Types of edible mushrooms available in India - *Volvariella volvacea*, *Pleurotus citrinopileatus*, *Agaricus bisporus*.

(5 Lectures)

Unit 2: Cultivation Technology : Infrastructure: substrates (locally available) Polythene bag, vessels, Inoculation hook, inoculation loop, low cost stove, sieves, culture rack, mushroom unit (Thatched house) water sprayer, tray, small polythene bag. Pure culture: Medium, sterilization, preparation of spawn, multiplication. Mushroom bed preparation - paddy straw, sugarcane trash, maize straw, banana leaves. Factors affecting the mushroom bed preparation - Low cost technology, Composting technology in mushroom production.

(12 Lectures)

Unit 3: Storage and nutrition : Short-term storage (Refrigeration - upto 24 hours) Long term Storage (canning, pickles, papads), drying, storage in salt solutions. Nutrition - Proteins - amino acids, mineral elements nutrition - Carbohydrates, Crude fibre content - Vitamins.

(8 Lectures)

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.

(5 lectures)

Suggested Readings

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

SEC: Intellectual Property Rights (Credits 2)

Lectures: 30

Unit 1: Introduction to intellectual property right (IPR)

(2 lectures)

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

Unit 2 : Patents

(3 Lectures)

Objectives, Rights, Patent Act 1970 and its amendments. Procedure of obtaining patents, working of patents. Infringement.

Unit 3: Copyrights

(3 Lectures)

Introduction, Works protected under copyright law, Rights, Transfer of Copyright, Infringement.

Unit 4: Trademarks

(3 Lectures)

Objectives, Types, Rights, Protection of goodwill, Infringement, Passing off, Defences, Domain name.

Unit 5: Geographical Indications

(3 Lectures)

Objectives, Justification, International Position, Multilateral Treaties, National Level, Indian Position.

Unit 6: Protection of Traditional Knowledge

(4 Lectures)

Objective, Concept of Traditional Knowledge, Holders, Issues concerning, Bio-Propecting and Bio-Piracy, Alternative ways, Protectability, need for a Sui-Generis regime, Traditional Knowledge on the International Arena, at WTO, at National level, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library.

Unit 7: Industrial Designs

(2 Lectures)

Objectives, Rights, Assignments, Infringements, Defences of Design Infringement

Unit 8: Protection of Plant Varieties

(2 Lectures)

Plant Varieties Protection-Objectives, Justification, International Position, Plant varieties protection in India. Rights of farmers, Breeders and Researchers. National gene bank, Benefit sharing. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.

Unit 9: Information Technology Related Intellectual Property Rights

(4 Lectures)

Computer Software and Intellectual Property, Database and Data Protection, Protection of Semi-conductor chips, Domain Name Protection

Unit 10: Biotechnology and Intellectual Property Rights.

(4 Lectures)

Patenting Biotech Inventions: Objective, Applications, Concept of Novelty, Concept of inventive step, Microorganisms, Moral Issues in Patenting Biotechnological inventions.

Suggested Readings

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Agitha, (2009) Principles of Intellectual Property Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Kerly's Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names (14th Edition) Thomson, Sweet & Maxwell.
3. Ajit Parulekar and Sarita D' Souza, (2006) Indian Patents Law – Legal & Business Implications; Macmillan India Ltd.
4. B.L. Wadehra (2000) Law Relating to Patents, Trade Marks, Copyright, Designs & Geographical Indications; Universal Law Publishing Pvt. Ltd., India.
5. P. Narayanan (2010) Law of Copyright and Industrial Designs; Eastern Law House, Delhi.