

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**B.Sc. BOTANY HONOURS**

## **Preamble**

Today plant science is a fusion of the traditional components with the modern aspects of biochemistry, molecular biology and biotechnology. Over the years, plant science (Botany) has shown enormous gain in information and applications owing to tremendous inputs from research in all its aspects. With global recognition of the need for conservation, field plant biologists have contributed significantly in assessing plant diversity. Taxonomists have explored newer dimensions for the classification of plants. New insights have been gained in functional and structural aspects of plant development by utilizing novel tools and techniques for botanical research. Challenging areas of teaching and research have emerged in ecology and reproductive biology. Concern for ever increasing pollution and climate change is at its highest than ever before. Keeping these advancements in view, a revision of the curriculum at the undergraduate level is perfectly timed. From the beginning of 2014-15 session, the Botany students across Indian Universities shall have the benefit of a balanced, carefully-crafted course structure taking care of different aspects of plant science, namely plant diversity, physiology, biochemistry, molecular biology, reproduction, anatomy, taxonomy, ecology, economic botany and the impact of environment on the growth and development of plants. All these aspects have been given due weightage over the six semesters. It is essential for the undergraduate students to acquaint themselves with various tools and techniques for exploring the world of plants up to the sub-cellular level. A paper on this aspect is proposed to provide such an opportunity to the students before they engage themselves with the learning of modern tools and techniques in plant science. Keeping the employment entrepreneurship in mind, applied courses have also been introduced. These courses shall provide the botany students hands on experience and professional inputs. On the whole, the curriculum is a source of lot of information and is supported by rich resource

materials. It is hoped that a student graduating in Botany with the new curriculum will be a complete botanist at Honours level.

Students should be encouraged to opt for atleast 1 or 2 Generic Electives from other Life Sciences like Zoology/Microbiology/Biochemistry/Biotechnology and Chemistry courses.

Semester	DEPARTMENT SPECIFIC CORE COURSE(14)	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course(AEC)(2)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) (2)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) (4)	GENERIC ELECTIVE: (GE) (4)
I	DSC-I Algae and Microbiology	English communication			GE-1 Biodiversity
	DSC-II Biomolecules and Cell Biology				
II	DSC-III Mycology and Phytopathology	Environmental Science			GE-2 Plant Ecology & Taxonomy
	DSC-IV Archegoniate				
III	DSC-V Morphology and Anatomy		SEC -1 Ethnobotany		GE-3 Plant Anatomy & Embryology
	DSC-VI Economic Botany				
	DSC-VII Basics of Genetics				
IV	DSC-VIII Molecular Biology		SEC -2 Mushroom Culture Technology		GE-4 Plant Physiology & metabolism
	DSC-IX Plant Ecology and Phytogeography				
	DSC-X Plant Systematics				

V	DSC-XI Reproductive Biology of Angiosperm			DSE-1 Analytical Techniques in plant Science	
	DSC-XII Plant Physiology			DSE-2 Biostatistics	
VI	DSC-XIII Plant Metabolism			DSE -3 Natural Resource Management	,
	DSC-XIV Plant Biotechnology			DSE-4 Research Methodolog y	

## **Structure of B.Sc. Honours Botany under CBCS**

### **Department Specific Core Courses(DSC)**

1. Algae and Microbiology (DSC-I)
2. Biomolecules and Cell Biology (DSC-II)
3. Mycology and Phytopathology (DSC-III)
4. Archegoniate (DSC-IV)
5. Morphology and Anatomy (DSC-V)
6. Economic Botany (DSC-VI)
7. Genetics (DSC-VII)
8. Molecular Biology (DSC-VIII)
9. Plant Ecology and Phytogeography (DSC-IX)
10. Plant Systematics (DSC-X)
11. Reproductive Biology of Angiosperms (DSC-XI)
12. Plant Physiology (DSC-XII)
13. Plant Metabolism (DSC-XIII)
14. Plant Biotechnology (DSC-XIV)

### **Discipline Specific Electives (DSE)**

1. Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences ( DSE-I)
2. Biostatistics ( DSE-II)
3. Natural Resource Management ( DSE-III)
4. Research Methodology ( DSE-IV)

### **Generic Electives (GE)**

1. Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate) (GE-I)
2. Plant Ecology and Taxonomy ( GE-II)
3. Plant Anatomy and Embryology (GE-III)
4. Plant Physiology and Metabolism (GE-IV)

### **Ability Enhancement Course Compulsory**

1. Environmental Science
2. English/MIL Communication

### **Skill Enhancement Courses Elective ( SEC-1)**

1. Ethnobotany (SEC-I)
2. Mushroom Culture Technology (SEC-II)

## **Department Specific Core Courses**

## DSC-I (Theory)

### Phycology and Microbiology

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Introduction to microbial world**

Microbial nutrition, growth and metabolism. Economic importance of viruses with reference to vaccine production, role in research, medicine and diagnostics, as causal organisms of plant diseases. Economic importance of bacteria with reference to their role in agriculture and industry (fermentation and medicine).

#### **Unit 2: Viruses**

Discovery, physiochemical and biological characteristics; classification (Baltimore), general structure with special reference to viroids and prions; replication (general account), DNA virus (T-phage), lytic and lysogenic cycle; RNA virus (TMV).

#### **Unit 3: Bacteria**

Discovery, general characteristics; Types-archaebacteria, eubacteria, wall-less forms (mycoplasma and spheroplasts); Cell structure; Nutritional types; Reproduction-vegetative, asexual and recombination (conjugation, transformation and transduction).

#### **Unit 4: Algae**

General characteristics; Ecology and distribution; range of thallus organization; Cell structure and components; cell wall, pigment system, reserve food (of only groups represented in the syllabus), flagella; methods of reproduction; Pheromones in Algae; Classification; criteria, system of Fritsch, and evolutionary classification of Lee (only upto groups); Significant contributions of important phycologists (F.E. Fritsch, G.M. Smith, R.N. Singh, T.V. Desikachary, H.D. Kumar, M.O.P. Iyengar). Role of algae in the environment, agriculture, biotechnology and industry.

#### **Unit 5: Divisions of Algae**

Morphology and life-cycle of *Nostoc*, *Vaucheria*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Volvox*, *Oedogonium*, *Chara*, *Ectocarpus*, *Fucus* and *Polysiphonia*.

**Practical  
Phycology and Microbiology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

**Microbiology**

1. Electron micrographs/Models of viruses – T-Phage and TMV, Line drawings/ Photographs of Lytic and Lysogenic Cycle.
2. Types of Bacteria to be observed from temporary/permanent slides/photographs. Electron micrographs of bacteria, binary fission, endospore, conjugation, root Nodule.
3. Gram staining.

**Phycology**

Study of vegetative and reproductive structures of *Nostoc*, *Chlamydomonas* (electron micrographs), *Volvox*, *Oedogonium*, *Chara*, *Vaucheria*, *Ectocarpus*, *Fucus* and *Polysiphonia*, through electron micrographs, temporary preparations and permanent slides.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Lee, R.E. (2008). Phycology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Wiley JM, Sherwood LM and Woolverton CJ. (2013) Prescott's Microbiology. 9<sup>th</sup> Edition. McGraw Hill International.
3. Kumar, H.D. (1999). Introductory Phycology. Affiliated East-West Press, Delhi.
4. Sahoo, D. (2000). Farming the ocean: seaweeds cultivation and utilization. Aravali International, New Delhi.
5. Campbell, N.A., Reece J.B., Urry L.A., Cain M.L., Wasserman S.A. Minorsky P.V., Jackson R.B. (2008). Biology, Pearson Benjamin Cummings, USA. 8<sup>th</sup> edition.
6. Pelczar, M.J. (2001) Microbiology, 5th edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Co, New Delhi.

## DSC-II (Theory)

### Biomolecules and Cell Biology

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### Unit 1: Biomolecules

Types and significance of chemical bonds; Structure and properties of water; pH and buffers.

**Carbohydrates:** Nomenclature and classification; Monosaccharides ; Disaccharides;

Oligosaccharides and polysaccharides.

**Lipids:** Definition and major classes of storage and structural lipids; Fatty acids structure and functions; Essential fatty acids; Triacyl glycerols structure, functions and properties; Phosphoglycerides.

**Proteins:** Structure of amino acids; Levels of protein structure-primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Protein denaturation and biological roles of proteins.

**Nucleic acids:** Structure of nitrogenous bases; Structure and function of nucleotides; Types of nucleic acids; Structure of A, B, Z types of DNA; Types of RNA; Structure of tRNA.

#### Unit 2: Bioenergetics a Enzymes

Laws of thermodynamics, concept of free energy, endergonic and exergonic reactions, coupled reactions, redox reactions. ATP: structure, its role as a energy currency molecule.

Structure of enzyme: holoenzyme, apoenzyme, cofactors, coenzymes and prosthetic group; Classification of enzymes; Features of active site, mechanism of action Michaelis – Menten equation, enzyme inhibition and factors affecting enzyme activity.

#### Unit 3: The cell Structure

Cell as a unit of structure and function; Characteristics of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells; Origin of eukaryotic cell (Endosymbiotic theory) .Chemistry, structure and function of Plant cell wall. Overview of membrane function; fluid mosaic model; Chemical composition of membranes; Membrane transport – Passive, active and facilitated transport, endocytosis and exocytosis.

#### Unit 4: Cell organelles

**Nucleus:** Structure-nuclear envelope, nuclear pore complex, nuclear lamina, molecular organization of chromatin; nucleolus.

**Cytoskeleton:** Role and structure of microtubules, microfilaments and intermediary filament.

**Chloroplast, mitochondria and peroxisomes:** Structural organization; Function;

Semiautonomous nature of mitochondria and chloroplast.

**Endomembrane system:** Endoplasmic Reticulum – Structure, targeting and insertion of proteins in the ER, protein folding, processing; Smooth ER and lipid synthesis, export of proteins and lipids; Golgi Apparatus – organization, protein glycosylation, protein sorting and export from Golgi Apparatus; Lysosomes

### Unit 5: Cell division

Phases of eukaryotic cell cycle, mitosis and meiosis; Regulation of cell cycle- checkpoints, role of protein kinases.

## Practical Biomolecules and Cell Biology

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Qualitative tests for carbohydrates, reducing sugars, non-reducing sugars, lipids and proteins.
2. Study of plant cell structure with the help of epidermal peel mount of Onion/*Rhoeo/Crinum*.
3. Demonstration of the phenomenon of protoplasmic streaming in *Hydrilla* leaf.
4. Measurement of cell size by the technique of micrometry.
5. Counting the cells per unit volume with the help of haemocytometer. (Yeast/pollen grains).
6. Study of cell and its organelles with the help of electron micrographs.
7. Cytochemical staining of : DNA- Feulgen and cell wall in the epidermal peel of onion using Periodic Schiff's (PAS) staining technique.
8. Study the phenomenon of plasmolysis and deplasmolysis.
9. Study the effect of organic solvent and temperature on membrane permeability.
10. Study different stages of mitosis and meiosis.

### Suggested Readings

1. Campbell, MK (2012) Biochemistry, 7th ed., Published by Cengage Learning
2. Campbell, PN and Smith AD (2011) Biochemistry Illustrated, 4th ed., Published by Churchill Livingstone
3. Tymoczko JL, Berg JM and Stryer L (2012) Biochemistry: A short course, 2nd ed., W.H.Freeman
4. Berg JM, Tymoczko JL and Stryer L (2011) Biochemistry, W.H.Freeman and Company
5. Nelson DL and Cox MM (2008) Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 5th Edition., W.H. Freeman and Company.
6. Karp, G. (2010). Cell Biology, John Wiley & Sons, U.S.A. 6<sup>th</sup> edition.
7. Hardin, J., Becker, G., Skliensmith, L.J. (2012). Becker's World of the Cell, Pearson Education Inc. U.S.A. 8th edition.
8. Cooper, G.M. and Hausman, R.E. (2009) The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 5th edition. ASM Press & Sunderland, Washington, D.C.; Sinauer Associates, MA.

## DSC-III (Theory)

### Mycology and Plant Pathology

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Introduction to true fungi**

General characteristics; Affinities with plants and animals; Thallus organization; Cell wall composition; Nutrition; Classification. Heterothalism, Parasexuality in Basidiomycetes, Degeneration of sexuality in Ascomycetes, Mushroom Cultivation.

**Sub-Divisions of Fungi:** Characteristic features; Reproduction; Life cycle with reference to *Synchytrium*, *Rhizopus* (Chytridiomycotina and Zygomycotina) and *Phytophthora*, *Saccharomyces*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, (Ascomycotina), *Puccinia*, *Ustilago*, (Basidiomycetes), *Fusarium*, *Alternaria* (Deuteromycotina).

#### **Unit 3 : Symbiotic associations**

Lichen – Occurrence; General characteristics; Growth forms and range of thallus organization; Nature of associations of algal and fungal partners; Reproduction; Mycorrhiza-Ectomycorrhiza, Endomycorrhiza and their significance.

#### **Unit 4: Applied Mycology**

Role of fungi in biotechnology; Application of fungi in food industry (Flavour & texture, Fermentation, Baking, Organic acids, Enzymes, Mycoproteins); Secondary metabolites (Pharmaceutical preparations); Agriculture (Biofertilizers); Mycotoxins; Biological control (Mycofungicides, Mycoherbicides, Mycoinsecticides, Myconematicides); Medical mycology.

#### **Unit 5: Phytopathology**

Terms and concepts; General symptoms; Geographical distribution of diseases; Etiology; Symptomology; Host-Pathogen relationships; Disease cycle and environmental relation; prevention and control of plant diseases, and role of quarantine.

Bacterial diseases – Citrus canker and angular leaf spot of cotton. Viral diseases – Tobacco Mosaic viruses, vein clearing. Fungal diseases – Early blight of potato, Black stem rust of wheat, White rust of crucifers.

## **Practical Mycology and Plant Pathology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Introduction to the world of fungi (Unicellular, coenocytic/septate mycelium, ascocarps & basidiocarps).
2. *Rhizopus*: study of asexual stage from temporary mounts and sexual structures through permanent slides.
3. *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*: study of asexual stage from temporary mounts. Study of Sexual stage from permanent slides/photographs.
4. *Alternaria*: Specimens/photographs and temporary mounts.
5. *Puccinia*: Herbarium specimens of Black Stem Rust of Wheat and infected Barberry leaves; sections/ mounts of spores on wheat and permanent slides of both the hosts.
6. *Agaricus*: Specimens of button stage and full grown mushroom; sectioning of gills of *Agaricus*, fairy rings and bioluminescent mushrooms to be shown.
8. Study of phaneroplasmodium from actual specimens and /or photograph. Study of *Stemonitis* sporangia.
9. Lichens: Study of growth forms of lichens (crustose, foliose and fruticose) on different substrates. Study of thallus and reproductive structures (soredia and apothecium) through permanent slides. Mycorrhizae: ectomycorrhiza and endomycorrhiza (Photographs)
10. Phytopathology: Herbarium specimens of bacterial diseases; Citrus Canker; Angular leaf spot of cotton, Viral diseases: TMV, Vein clearing, Fungal diseases: Early blight of potato, Black stem rust of wheat and White rust of crucifers.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Agrios, G.N. (1997) Plant Pathology, 4th edition, Academic Press, U.K.
2. Alexopoulos, C.J., Mims, C.W., Blackwell, M. (1996). Introductory Mycology, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Singapore. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Webster, J. and Weber, R. (2007). Introduction to Fungi, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.
4. Sethi, I.K. and Walia, S.K. (2011). Text book of Fungi and Their Allies, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.
5. Sharma, P.D. (2011). Plant Pathology, Rastogi Publication, Meerut, India.

**DSC-IV(Theory)**  
**Archegonite**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

**Unit 1: Introduction**

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

**Unit 2: Bryophytes**

General characteristics; Adaptations to land habit; Classification; Range of thallus organization. Evolution of Sporophyte in Bryophytes.

**Unit 3: Type Studies- Bryophytes**

Morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Riccia*, *Marchantia*, *Pellia*, *Porrella*, *Anthoceros*, *Sphagnum* and *Funaria*; Ecological and economic importance of bryophytes with special reference to *Sphagnum*.

**Unit 4: Pteridophytes**

General characteristics; Classification; Early land plants (*Rhynia*). Morphology, anatomy and reproduction of *Psilotum*, *Selaginella*, *Lycopodium*, *Equisetum*, *Marsilea* and *Pteris* (Developmental details not to be included). Apogamy, and apospory, heterospory and seed habit, telome theory, stelar evolution; and economic importance.

**Unit 6: Gymnosperms**

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

**Practical  
Archegoniate**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. *Riccia* – Morphology of thallus.
2. *Marchantia*- Morphology of thallus, whole mount of rhizoids & Scales, vertical section of thallus through Gemma cup, whole mount of Gemmae (all temporary slides), vertical section of Antheridiophore, Archegoniophore, longitudinal section of Sporophyte (all permanent slides).
3. *Anthoceros*- Morphology of thallus, dissection of sporophyte (to show stomata, spores, pseudoelaters, columella) (temporary slide), vertical section of thallus (permanent slide).
4. *Pellia* - Permanent slides.
5. *Sphagnum*- Morphology of plant, whole mount of leaf (permanent slide only).
6. *Funaria*- Morphology, whole mount of leaf, rhizoids, operculum, peristome teeth, annulus, spores (temporary slides); permanent slides showing antheridial and archegonial heads, longitudinal section of capsule and protonema.
7. *Psilotum*- Study of specimen, transverse section of synangium (permanent slide).
8. *Lycopodium and Selaginella*- Morphology, whole mount of leaf with ligule, transverse section of stem, whole mount of strobilus, whole mount of microsporophyll and megasporophyll (temporary slides), longitudinal section of strobilus (permanent slide).
9. *Equisetum*- Morphology, transverse section of internode, longitudinal section of strobilus, transverse section of strobilus, whole mount of sporangiophore, whole mount of spores (wet and dry) (temporary slide), transverse section of rhizome (permanent slide).
10. *Pteris*- Morphology, transverse section of rachis, vertical section of sporophyll, whole mount of sporangium, whole mount of spores (temporary slides), transverse section of rhizome, whole mount of prothallus with sex organs and young sporophyte (permanent slide).
11. *Marsilea* Morphology, transverse section of rachis, vertical section of sporophyll, whole mount of sporangium, whole mount of spores (temporary slides), transverse section of rhizome, whole mount of prothallus with sex organs and young sporophyte (permanent slide).
12. *Cycas*- Morphology (coralloid roots, bulbil, leaf), whole mount of microsporophyll, transverse

section of coralloid root, transverse section of rachis, vertical section of leaflet, vertical section of microsporophyll, whole mount of spores (temporary slides), longitudinal section of ovule, transverse section of root (permanent slide).

13. *Pinus*- Morphology (long and dwarf shoots, whole mount of dwarf shoot, male and female cones), transverse section of Needle, transverse section of stem, longitudinal section of / transverse section of male cone, whole mount of microsporophyll, whole mount of Microspores (temporary slides), longitudinal section of female cone, tangential longitudinal section & radial longitudinal sections stem (permanent slide).

13. *Gnetum*- Morphology (stem, male & female cones), transverse section of stem, vertical section of ovule (permanent slide)

14. **Botanical excursion.**

#### **Suggested Readings**

1. Vashistha, P.C., Sinha, A.K., Kumar, A. (2010). Pteridophyta. S. Chand. Delhi, India.
2. Bhatnagar, S.P. & Moitra, A. (1996). Gymnosperms. New Age International (P) Ltd Publishers, New Delhi, India.
3. Parihar, N.S. (1991). An introduction to Embryophyta: Vol. I. Bryophyta. Central Book Depot. Allahabad.
4. Raven, P.H., Johnson, G.B., Losos, J.B., Singer, S.R. (2005). Biology. Tata McGraw Hill, Delhi.
5. Vanderpoorten, A. & Goffinet, B. (2009) Introduction to Bryophytes. Cambridge University Press.

## **DSC- V (Theory)**

### **Anatomy of Angiosperm**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Introduction , Structure and Development of Plant Body**

Applications in systematics, forensics and pharmacognosy, Internal organization of plant body: The three tissue systems, types of cells and tissues. Development of plant body: Polarity, Cytodifferentiation and organogenesis during embryogenic development.

#### **Unit 2: Tissues**

Classification of tissues; Simple and complex tissues (no phylogeny); cyto-differentiation of tracheary elements and sieve elements; Pits and plasmodesmata; Wall in growths and transfer cells, adcrustation and incrustation, Ergastic substances. Hydathodes, cavities, lithocysts and laticifers.

#### **Unit 3: Apical meristems**

Evolution of concept of organization of shoot apex (Apical cell theory, Histogen theory, Tunica Corpus theory, continuing meristematic residue, cytohistological zonation); Types of vascular bundles; Structure of dicot and monocot stem. Origin, development, arrangement and diversity in size and shape of leaves; Structure of dicot and monocot leaf, Kranz anatomy. Organization of root apex (Apical cell theory, Histogen theory, Korper-Kappe theory); Quiescent centre; Root-stem transition

#### **Unit 4: Vascular Cambium and Wood**

Structure, function and seasonal activity of cambium; Secondary growth in root and stem. Axially and radially oriented elements; Types of rays and axial parenchyma; Cyclic aspects and reaction wood; Sapwood and heartwood; Ring and diffuse porous wood; Early and late wood, tyloses; Dendrochronology. Development and composition of periderm, rhytidome and lenticels.

#### **Unit 5: Adaptive and Protective Systems**

Epidermal tissue system, cuticle, epicuticular waxes, trichomes(uni-and multicellular, glandular and nonglandular, two examples of each), stomata (classification); Adcrustation and incrustation; Anatomical adaptations of xerophytes and hydrophytes.

**Practical  
Anatomy of Angiosperm**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Study of anatomical details through permanent slides/temporary stain mounts/macerations/ museum specimens with the help of suitable examples.
2. Apical meristem of root, shoot and vascular cambium.
3. Distribution and types of parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma.
4. Xylem: Tracheary elements-tracheids, vessel elements; thickenings; perforation plates; xylem fibres.
5. Wood: ring porous; diffuse porous; tyloses; heart- and sapwood.
6. Phloem: Sieve tubes-sieve plates; companion cells; phloem fibres.
7. Epidermal system: cell types, stomata types; trichomes: non-glandular and glandular.
8. Root: monocot, dicot, secondary growth.
9. Stem: monocot, dicot - primary and secondary growth; periderm; lenticels.
10. Leaf: isobilateral, dorsiventral, C4 leaves (Kranz anatomy).
11. Adaptive Anatomy: xerophytes, hydrophytes.
12. Secretory tissues: cavities, lithocysts and laticifers.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Dickison, W.C. (2000). Integrative Plant Anatomy. Harcourt Academic Press, USA.
2. Fahn, A. (1974). Plant Anatomy. Pergmon Press, USA.
3. Mauseth, J.D. (1988). Plant Anatomy. The Benjamin/Cummings Publisher, USA.
4. Evert, R.F. (2006) Esau's Plant Anatomy: Meristems, Cells, and Tissues of the Plant Body: Their Structure, Function and Development. John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

## **DSC-VI (Theory)**

### **Economic Botany**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Origin of Cultivated Plants**

Concept of Centres of Origin, their importance with reference to Vavilov's work. Examples of major plant introductions; Crop domestication and loss of genetic diversity; evolution of new crops/varieties, importance of germplasm diversity.

#### **Unit 2: Cereals, Legumes, Sugars & Starch**

Wheat and Rice (origin, morphology, processing & uses); Brief account of millets. Origin, morphology and uses of Chick pea, Pigeon pea and fodder legumes. Morphology and processing of sugarcane, products and by-products of sugarcane industry. Potato – morphology, propagation & uses.

#### **Unit 3: Spices, Beverages & oils and fats**

Listing of important spices, their family and part used. Economic importance with special reference to fennel, saffron, clove and black pepper  
Tea, Coffee (morphology, processing & uses)  
General description, classification, extraction, their uses and health implications groundnut, coconut, linseed, soybean, mustard and coconut (Botanical name, family & uses). Essential Oils,

#### **Unit 4: Natural Rubber & Drug-yielding plants**

Para-rubber: tapping, processing and uses.  
Therapeutic and habit-forming drugs with special reference to *Cinchona*, *Digitalis*, *Papaver* and *Cannabis*; Tobacco (Morphology, processing, uses and health hazards).

#### **Unit 5: Timber & Fibers**

General account with special reference to teak and pine.  
Classification based on the origin of fibers; Cotton, Coir and Jute (morphology, extraction and uses).

**Practical  
Economic Botany**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. **Cereals:** Wheat (habit sketch, L. S/T.S. grain, starch grains, micro-chemical tests) Rice (habit sketch, study of paddy and grain, starch grains, micro-chemical tests).
2. **Legumes:** Soybean, Groundnut, (habit, fruit, seed structure, micro-chemical tests).
3. **Sources of sugars and starches:** Sugarcane ( habit sketch; cane juice- micro-chemical tests), Potato(habit sketch, tuber morphology, T.S. tuber to show localization of starch grains, w.m. starch grains, micro-chemical tests).
4. **Spices:** Black pepper, Fennel and Clove (habit and sections).
5. **Beverages:** Tea (plant specimen, tea leaves), Coffee (plant specimen, beans).
6. **Sources of oils and fats:** Coconut- T.S. nut, Mustard–plant specimen, seeds; tests for fats in crushed seeds.
7. **Essential oil-yielding plants:** Habit sketch of *Rosa*, *Vetiveria*, *Santalum* and *Eucalyptus* (specimens/photographs).
8. **Rubber:** specimen, photograph/model of tapping, samples of rubber products.
9. **Drug-yielding plants:** Specimens of *Digitalis*, *Papaver* and *Cannabis*.
10. **Tobacco:** specimen and products of Tobacco.
11. **Woods:** *Tectona*, *Pinus*: Specimen, Section of young stem.
12. **Fiber-yielding plants:** Cotton (specimen, whole mount of seed to show lint and fuzz; whole mount of fiber and test for cellulose), Jute (specimen, transverse section of stem, test for lignin on transverse section of stem and fiber).

**Suggested Readings**

1. Kochhar, S.L. (2012). Economic Botany in Tropics, MacMillan & Co. New Delhi, India.
2. Wickens, G.E. (2001). Economic Botany: Principles & Practices. Kluwer Academic Publishers, The Netherlands.
3. Chrispeels, M.J. and Sadava, D.E. 1994 Plants, Genes and Agriculture. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.

## DSC-VII (Theory)

# Genetics

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

### **Unit 1: Mendelian genetics and its extension**

Mendelism: History; Principles of inheritance; Chromosome theory of inheritance; Autosomes and sex chromosomes; Probability and pedigree analysis; Incomplete dominance and codominance; Multiple alleles, Lethal alleles, Epistasis, Pleiotropy, Recessive and Dominant traits, Penetrance and Expressivity, Numericals; Polygenic inheritance.

### **Unit 2: Extrachromosomal Inheritance, Linkage, crossing over**

Chloroplast mutation: Variegation in Four o'clock plant; Mitochondrial mutations in yeast; Maternal effects-shell coiling in snail; Infective heredity- Kappa particles in *Paramecium*. Linkage and crossing over-Cytological basis of crossing over; Recombination frequency, two factor and three factor crosses; Interference and coincidence; Sex Linkage.

### **Unit 3: Variation in chromosome number and structure and Gene mutations**

Deletion, Duplication, Inversion, Translocation, Position effect, Euploidy and Aneuploidy Types of mutations; Molecular basis of Mutations; Mutagens – physical and chemical (Base analogs, deaminating, alkylating and intercalating agents); Role of Transposons in mutation. DNA repair mechanisms.

### **Unit 4: Fine structure of gene**

Classical vs molecular concepts of gene; Cis-Trans complementation test for functional allelism; Structure of Phage T4, rII Locus.

### **Unit 5. Population and Evolutionary Genetics**

Allele frequencies, Genotype frequencies, Hardy-Weinberg Law, role of natural selection, mutation, genetic drift. Genetic variation and Speciation.

## **Practical Genetics**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Meiosis through temporary squash preparation.
2. Mendel's laws through seed ratios. Laboratory exercises in probability and chi-square.
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. Blood Typing: ABO groups & Rh factor.
6. Study of aneuploidy: Down's, Klinefelter's and Turner's syndromes.
7. Photographs/Permanent Slides showing Translocation Ring, Laggards and Inversion Bridge.
8. Study of human genetic traits: Sickle cell anemia, Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Albinism, red-green Colour blindness, Widow's peak, Rolling of tongue, Hitchhiker's thumb and Attached ear lobe.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Gardner, E.J., Simmons, M.J., Snustad, D.P. (1991). Principles of Genetics, John Wiley & sons, India. 8<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010). Principles of Genetics, John Wiley & Sons Inc., India. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Klug, W.S., Cummings, M.R., Spencer, C.A. (2009). Concepts of Genetics. Benjamin Cummings, U.S.A. 9<sup>th</sup> edition.
4. 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. 10<sup>th</sup> edition.

## DSC-VIII (Theory)

# Molecular Biology

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

### **Unit 1: Nucleic acids : Carriers of genetic information & Structures of DNA and RNA**

Historical perspective; DNA as the carrier of genetic information (Griffith's, Hershey & Chase, Avery, McLeod & McCarty, Fraenkel-Conrat's experiment).

DNA Structure: Miescher to Watson and Crick- historic perspective, DNA structure, Salient features of double helix, Types of DNA, Types of genetic material, denaturation and renaturation, cot curves; Organization of DNA- Prokaryotes, Viruses, Eukaryotes. RNA Structure Organelle DNA -- mitochondria and chloroplast DNA. The Nucleosome Chromatin structure- Euchromatin, Heterochromatin- Constitutive and Facultative heterochromatin.

### **Unit 2: The replication of DNA & genetic code**

Chemistry of DNA synthesis (Kornberg's discovery); General principles – bidirectional, semi-conservative and semi discontinuous replication, RNA priming; Various models of DNA replication, including rolling circle,  $\theta$  (theta) mode of replication, replication of linear ds-DNA, replication of the 5' end of linear chromosome; Enzymes involved in DNA replication.

Key experiments establishing- The Central Dogma (Adaptor hypothesis and discovery of mRNA template), Genetic code (deciphering & salient features)

### **Unit 3: Transcription**

Transcription in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Principles of transcriptional regulation; Prokaryotes: Regulation of lactose metabolism and tryptophan synthesis in *E.coli*. Eukaryotes: transcription factors, Gene silencing.

### **Unit 4: Processing and modification of RNA**

Split genes-concept of introns and exons, removal of introns, spliceosome machinery, splicing pathways, group I and group II intron splicing, alternative splicing eukaryotic mRNA processing (5' cap, 3' polyA tail); Ribozymes; RNA editing and mRNA transport.

### **Unit 5: Translation**

Ribosome structure and assembly, mRNA; Charging of tRNA, aminoacyl tRNA synthetases; Various steps in protein synthesis, proteins involved in initiation, elongation and termination of polypeptides; Fidelity of translation; Inhibitors of protein synthesis; Post-translational modifications of proteins.

## **Practical Molecular Biology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Preparation of LB medium and raising *E.Coli*.
2. Isolation of genomic DNA from *E.Coli*.
3. DNA isolation from cauliflower head.
4. DNA estimation by diphenylamine reagent/UV Spectrophotometry.
5. Study of DNA replication mechanisms through photographs (Rolling circle, Theta replication and semi-discontinuous replication).
6. Study of structures of prokaryotic RNA polymerase and eukaryotic RNA polymerase II through photographs.
7. Photographs establishing nucleic acid as genetic material (Messelson and Stahl's, Avery et al, Griffith's, Hershey & Chase's and Fraenkel & Conrat's experiments)
8. Study of the following through photographs: Assembly of Spliceosome machinery; Splicing mechanism in group I & group II introns; Ribozyme and Alternative splicing.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Watson J.D., Baker, T.A., Bell, S.P., Gann, A., Levine, M., Losick, R. (2007). Molecular Biology of the Gene, Pearson Benjamin Cummings, CSHL Press, New York, U.S.A. 6<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010). Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons Inc., U.S.A. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Klug, W.S., Cummings, M.R., Spencer, C.A. (2009). Concepts of Genetics. Benjamin Cummings. U.S.A. 9<sup>th</sup> edition.
4. Russell, P. J. (2010). i-Genetics- A Molecular Approach. Benjamin Cummings, U.S.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.
5. 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. 10<sup>th</sup> edition.

## **DSC-IX (Theory)**

### **Plant Ecology and Phytogeography**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Introduction**

Basic concepts; Levels of organization. Inter-relationships between the living world and the environment, the components and dynamism, homeostasis.

#### **Unit 2: Soil & Water**

Importance; Origin; Formation; Composition; Physical; Chemical and Biological components; Soil profile; Role of climate in soil development.

Importance: States of water in the environment; Atmospheric moisture; Precipitation types (rain, fog, snow, hail, dew); Hydrological Cycle; Water in soil; Water table.

#### **Unit 3: Light, temperature, wind, fire & Biotic interactions**

Variations; adaptations of plants to their variation.

Trophic organization, basic source of energy, autotrophy, heterotrophy; symbiosis, commensalism, parasitism; food chains and webs; ecological pyramids; biomass, standing crop.

#### **Unit 4: Population ecology, communities & Ecosystems**

Characteristics and Dynamics .Ecological Speciation

Concept of ecological amplitude; Habitat and niche; Characters: analytical and synthetic; Ecotone and edge effect; Dynamics: succession – processes, types; climax concepts.

Structure; Processes; Trophic organisation; Food chains and Food webs; Ecological pyramids.

#### **Unit 5: Functional aspects of ecosystem & Phytogeography**

Principles and models of energy flow; Production and productivity; Ecological efficiencies;

Biogeochemical cycles; Cycling of Carbon, Nitrogen

Principles; Continental drift; Theory of tolerance; Endemism; Brief description of major terrestrial biomes (one each from tropical, temperate & tundra); Phytogeographical division of India; Local Vegetation- Floristic pattern of North East India.

**Practical**  
**Plant Ecology and Phytogeography**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

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 of various soil and water samples (pH meter, universal indicator/Lovibond comparator and pH paper)
3. (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).
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. Quantitative analysis of herbaceous vegetation for density and abundance in the college campus.
7. Field visit to familiarise students with ecology of different sites.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Odum, E.P. (2005). Fundamentals of ecology. Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Singh, J.S., Singh, S.P., Gupta, S. (2006). Ecology Environment and Resource Conservation. Anamaya Publications, New Delhi, India.
3. Sharma, P.D. (2010). Ecology and Environment. Rastogi Publications, Meerut, India. 8<sup>th</sup> edition.
4. Wilkinson, D.M. (2007). Fundamental Processes in Ecology: An Earth Systems Approach. Oxford University Press. U.S.A.
5. Kormondy, E.J. (1996). Concepts of ecology. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, India. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

## **DSC-X (Theory)**

### **Plant Systematics**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Significance of Plant systematics**

Introduction to systematics; Plant identification, Classification, Nomenclature. Evidences from palynology, cytology, phytochemistry and molecular data. Field inventory; Functions of Herbarium; Important herbaria and botanical gardens of the world and India; Virtual herbarium; E-flora; Documentation: Flora, Monographs, Journals; Keys: Single access and Multi-access.

#### **Unit 2: Taxonomic hierarchy & Botanical nomenclature**

Concept of taxa (family, genus, species); Categories and taxonomic hierarchy; Species concept (taxonomic, biological, evolutionary).

Principles and rules (ICN); Ranks and names; Typification, author citation, Effective and Valid publications, rejection of names, principle of priority and its limitations; Names of hybrids.

#### **Unit 3: Systems of classification**

Major contributions of Theophrastus, Linnaeus, Hutchinson, Takhtajan. Classification systems of Bentham and Hooker (upto series) and Engler and Prantl (upto series); Brief reference of Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG III) classification.

#### **Unit 4: Angiosperm families, numerical taxonomy and cladistics**

Characters; Variations; OTUs, Phenograms, cladograms (definitions and differences).

Study of flowering families: Ranunculaceae, Magnoliaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Apocynaceae, Musaceae, Liliaceae, Araceae, Poaceae and Orchidaceae.

#### **Unit 5: Phylogeny of Angiosperms**

Terms and concepts (primitive and advanced, homology and analogy, parallelism and convergence, monophyly, Paraphyly, polyphyly and clades). Origin and evolution of angiosperms; Co-evolution of angiosperms and animals; Methods of illustrating evolutionary relationship (phylogenetic tree, cladogram).

## Practical Plant Systematics

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. 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):

Ranunculaceae	-	<i>Ranunculus, Delphinium</i>
Brassicaceae	-	<i>Brassica, Alyssum / Iberis</i>
Myrtaceae	-	<i>Eucalyptus, Callistemon</i>
Fabaceae	-	<i>Cassia/Acacia</i>
Rubiaceae	-	<i>Oldenlandia/Ixora</i>
Umbelliferae	-	<i>Coriandrum /Anethum / Foeniculum</i>
Apocynaceae	-	<i>Tabernaemontana/Vinca</i>
Asteraceae	-	<i>Sonchus/Launaea, Vernonia/Ageratum, Eclipta/Tridax</i>
Solanaceae	-	<i>Solanum nigrum/Withania/Solanum xanthocarpum</i>
Lamiaceae	-	<i>Salvia/Ocimum/Leucas aspera/Leonurus sps.</i>
Euphorbiaceae	-	<i>Euphorbia hirta/E.milii, Jatropha/Croton sp.</i>
Liliaceae	-	<i>Asphodelus/Lilium/Allium</i>
Musaceae	-	<i>Musa sp.</i>
Poaceae	-	<i>Coix/Hordeum/Avena</i>

2. Field visit (local) – Subject to grant of funds from the university.
3. 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. Singh, (2012). *Plant Systematics: Theory and Practice* Oxford & IBH Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.
2. Jeffrey, C. (1982). *An Introduction to Plant Taxonomy*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Judd, W.S., Campbell, C.S., Kellogg, E.A., Stevens, P.F. (2002). *Plant Systematics-A Phylogenetic Approach*. Sinauer Associates Inc., U.S.A. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.
4. Maheshwari, J.K. (1963). *Flora of Delhi*. CSIR, New Delhi.
5. Radford, A.E. (1986). *Fundamentals of Plant Systematics*. Harper and Row, New York.

## DSC-XI (Theory)

### Reproductive Biology of Angiosperms

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### Unit 1: Introduction & Reproductive development

History (contributions of G.B. Amici, W. Hofmeister, E. Strasburger, S.G. Nawaschin, P. Maheshwari, B.M. Johri, W.A. Jensen, J. Heslop-Harrison) and scope.

Floral structures; flower as a modified determinate shoot. Flower development: genetic and molecular aspects.

#### Unit 2: Anther and pollen biology & Ovule

Anther wall: Structure and functions, microsporogenesis, callose deposition and its significance. Microgametogenesis; Pollen wall structure, MGU (male germ unit) structure, NPC system; Palynology and scope (a brief account); Pollen wall proteins; Pollen viability, storage and germination; Abnormal features: Pseudomonads, polyads, massulae, pollinia.

Structure; Types; Special structures—endothelium, obturator, aril, caruncle and hypostase; Female gametophyte— megasporogenesis (monosporic, bisporic and tetrasporic) and megagametogenesis (details of *Polygonum* type); Organization and ultrastructure of mature embryo sac.

#### Unit 3: Pollination and fertilization

Pollination types and significance; adaptations; structure of stigma and style; path of pollen tube in pistil; double fertilization.

#### Unit 4: Self incompatibility

Basic concepts (interspecific, intraspecific, homomorphic, heteromorphic, GSI and SSI); Methods to overcome self- incompatibility: mixed pollination, bud pollination, stub pollination; Intra-ovarian and *in vitro* pollination; Modification of stigma surface, parasexual hybridization; Cybrids, *in vitro* fertilization.

#### Unit 5: Embryo, Endosperm, Seed & Polyembryony and apomixis

Structure and types; General pattern of development of dicot and monocot embryo and endosperm; Suspensor: structure and functions; Embryo-endosperm relationship; Nutrition of embryo; Unusual features; Embryo development in *Paeonia*. Seed structure, importance and dispersal  
Introduction; Classification; Causes and applications.

## **Practical Reproductive Biology of Angiosperms**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Anther: Wall and its ontogeny; Tapetum (amoeboid and glandular); MMC, spore tetrads, uninucleate, bicelled and dehisced anther stages through slides/micrographs, male germ unit (MGU) through photographs and schematic representation.
3. Pollen grains: Fresh and acetolyzed showing ornamentation and aperture, pseudomonads, polyads, pollinia (slides/photographs, fresh material), ultrastructure of pollen wall (micrograph); Pollen viability: Tetrazolium test, germination: Calculation of percentage germination in different media using hanging drop method.
4. Ovule: Types-anatropous, orthotropous, amphitropous/campylotropous, circinotropous, unitegmic, bitegmic; Tenuinucellate and crassinucellate; Special structures: Endothelium, obturator, hypostase, caruncle and aril (permanent slides/specimens/photographs).
5. Female gametophyte through permanent slides/ photographs: Types, ultrastructure of mature egg apparatus.
6. Intra-ovarian pollination; Test tube pollination through photographs.
7. Embryogenesis: Study of development of dicot embryo through permanent slides; dissection of developing seeds for embryos at various developmental stages; Study of suspensor through electron micrographs.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Bhojwani, S.S. and Bhatnagar, S.P. (2011). The Embryology of Angiosperms, Vikas Publishing House. Delhi. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Shivanna, K.R. (2003). Pollen Biology and Biotechnology. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
3. Raghavan, V. (2000). Developmental Biology of Flowering plants, Springer, Netherlands.
4. Johri, B.M. 1 (1984). Embryology of Angiosperms, Springer-Verlag, Netherlands.

## **DSC-XII (Theory)**

### **Plant Physiology**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Plant-water relations**

Water Potential and its components, water absorption by roots, aquaporins, pathway of water movement, symplast, apoplast, transmembrane pathways, root pressure, guttation. Ascent of sap-cohesion-tension theory. Transpiration and factors affecting transpiration, antitranspirants, mechanism of stomatal movement.

#### **Unit 2: Mineral nutrition & uptake of Nutrients**

Essential and beneficial elements, macro and micronutrients, methods of study and use of nutrient solutions, criteria for essentiality, mineral deficiency symptoms, roles of essential elements, chelating agents.

Soil as a nutrient reservoir, transport of ions across cell membrane, passive absorption, electrochemical gradient, facilitated diffusion, active absorption, role of ATP, carrier systems, proton ATPase pump and ion flux, uniport, co-transport, symport, antiport.

#### **Unit 3: Translocation in the phloem**

Experimental evidence in support of phloem as the site of sugar translocation. Pressure-Flow Model; Phloem loading and unloading; Source-sink relationship.

#### **Unit 4: Plant growth regulators**

Discovery, chemical nature (basic structure), bioassay and physiological roles of Auxin, Gibberellins, Cytokinin, Abscisic acid, Ethylene, Brassinosteroids and Jasmonic acid.

#### **Unit 5: Physiology of flowering**

Photoperiodism, flowering stimulus, florigen concept, vernalization, seed dormancy.

Discovery, chemical nature, role in photomorphogenesis, low energy responses (LER) and high irradiance responses (HIR), mode of action.

## **Practical Plant Physiology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Determination of osmotic potential of plant cell sap by plasmolytic method.
2. Determination of water potential of given tissue (potato tuber) by weight method.
3. Study of the effect of wind velocity and light on the rate of transpiration in excised twig/leaf.
4. Calculation of stomatal index and stomatal frequency from the two surfaces of leaves of a mesophyte and xerophyte.
5. To calculate the area of an open stoma and percentage of leaf area open through stomata in a mesophyte and xerophyte (both surfaces).
6. To study the phenomenon of seed germination (effect of light).
7. To study the effect of different concentrations of IAA on *Avena* coleoptile elongation (IAA Bioassay).
8. To study the induction of amylase activity in germinating barley grains.

### **Demonstration experiments**

1. To demonstrate suction due to transpiration.
2. Fruit ripening/Rooting from cuttings (Demonstration).
3. Bolting experiment/*Avena* coleoptile bioassay (demonstration).

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Hopkins, W.G. and Huner, A. (2008). Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley and Sons. U.S.A. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Taiz, L., Zeiger, E., Møller, I.M. and Murphy, A (2015). Plant Physiology and Development. Sinauer Associates Inc. USA. 6<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Bajracharya D. (1999). Experiments in Plant Physiology-A Laboratory Manual. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.

## **DSC-XIII (Theory)**

### **Plant Metabolism**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Concept of metabolism & Carbon assimilation**

Introduction, anabolic and catabolic pathways, regulation of metabolism, role of regulatory enzymes (allosteric, covalent modulation and Isozymes).

Historical background, photosynthetic pigments, role of photosynthetic pigments (chlorophylls and accessory pigments), antenna molecules and reaction centres, photochemical reactions, photosynthetic electron transport, PSI, PSII, Q cycle, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, photorespiration, C<sub>4</sub> pathways; Crassulacean acid metabolism; Factors affecting CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. Synthesis and catabolism of sucrose and starch.

#### **Unit 2: Carbon Oxidation**

Glycolysis, fate of pyruvate, regulation of glycolysis, oxidative pentose phosphate pathway, oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate, regulation of PDH, NADH shuttle; TCA cycle, amphibolic role, anaplerotic reactions, regulation of the cycle, mitochondrial electron transport, oxidative phosphorylation, cyanide-resistant respiration, factors affecting respiration.

#### **Unit 3: ATP-Synthesis**

Mechanism of ATP synthesis, substrate level phosphorylation, chemiosmotic mechanism (oxidative and photophosphorylation), ATP synthase, Boyer's conformational model, Racker's experiment, Jagendorf's experiment; role of uncouplers.

#### **Unit 4: Lipid and Nitrogen metabolism**

Synthesis and breakdown of triglycerides,  $\beta$ -oxidation, glyoxylate cycle, gluconeogenesis and its role in mobilisation of lipids during seed germination,  $\alpha$  oxidation.

Nitrate assimilation, biological nitrogen fixation (examples of legumes and non-legumes); Physiology and biochemistry of nitrogen fixation; Ammonia assimilation and transamination.

#### **Unit 5: Mechanisms of signal transduction**

Receptor-ligand interactions; Second messenger concept, Calcium calmodulin, MAP kinase cascade.

## **Practical Plant Metabolism**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Chemical separation of photosynthetic pigments.
2. Experimental demonstration of Hill's reaction.
3. To study the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis.
4. Effect of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis.
5. To compare the rate of respiration in different parts of a plant.
6. To demonstrate activity of Nitrate reductase in germinating leaves of different plant sources.
7. To study the activity of lipases in germinating oilseeds and demonstrate mobilization of lipids during germination.
8. Demonstration of fluorescence by isolated chlorophyll pigments.
9. Demonstration of absorption spectrum of photosynthetic pigments.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Hopkins, W.G. and Huner, A. (2008). Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley and Sons. U.S.A. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Taiz, L., Zeiger, E., Møller, I.M. and Murphy, A (2015). Plant Physiology and Development. Sinauer Associates Inc. USA. 6<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Harborne, J.B. (1973). Phytochemical Methods. John Wiley & Sons. New York.

## DSC-XIV (Theory)

### Plant Biotechnology

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### Unit 1: Plant Tissue Culture

Historical perspective; Composition of media; Nutrient and hormone requirements (role of vitamins and hormones); Totipotency; Organogenesis; Embryogenesis (somatic and zygotic); Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion; Tissue culture applications (micropropagation, androgenesis, virus elimination, secondary metabolite production, haploids, triploids and hybrids; Cryopreservation; Germplasm Conservation).

#### Unit 2: Recombinant DNA technology

Restriction Endonucleases (History, Types I-IV, biological role and application); Restriction Mapping (Linear and Circular); Cloning Vectors: Prokaryotic (pUC 18 and pUC19, pBR322, Ti plasmid, BAC); Lambda phage, M13 phagemid, Cosmid, Shuttle vector; Eukaryotic Vectors (YAC).

#### Unit 3: Gene Cloning

Recombinant DNA, Bacterial Transformation and selection of recombinant clones, PCR-mediated gene cloning; Gene Construct; construction of genomic and cDNA libraries, screening DNA libraries to obtain gene of interest by genetic selection; complementation, colony hybridization; PCR

#### Unit 4: Methods of gene transfer

*Agrobacterium*-mediated, Direct gene transfer by Electroporation, Microinjection, Microprojectile bombardment; Selection of transgenics– selectable marker and reporter genes (Luciferase, GUS, GFP).

#### Unit 5: Applications of Biotechnology

Pest resistant (Bt-cotton); herbicide resistant plants (RoundUp Ready soybean); Transgenic crops with improved quality traits (Flavr Savr tomato, Golden rice); Improved horticultural varieties (Moondust carnations); Role of transgenics in bioremediation (Superbug); edible vaccines; Industrial enzymes (Aspergillase, Protease, Lipase); Genetically Engineered Products–Human Growth Hormone; Humulin; Biosafety concerns.

## **Practical Plant Biotechnology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. (a) Preparation of MS medium.
- (b) Demonstration of *in vitro* sterilization and inoculation methods using leaf and nodal explants of tobacco, *Datura*, *Brassica* etc.
2. Study of anther, embryo and endosperm culture, micropropagation, somatic embryogenesis & artificial seeds through photographs.
3. Isolation of protoplasts.
4. Construction of restriction map of circular and linear DNA from the data provided.
5. Study of methods of gene transfer through photographs: *Agrobacterium*-mediated, direct gene transfer by electroporation, microinjection, microprojectile bombardment.
6. Study of steps of genetic engineering for production of Bt cotton, Golden rice, Flavr Savr tomato through photographs.
7. Isolation of plasmid DNA.
8. Restriction digestion and gel electrophoresis of plasmid DNA.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Bhojwani, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996). Plant Tissue Culture: Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam. The Netherlands.
2. Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003). Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.
3. Bhojwani, S.S. and Bhatnagar, S.P. (2011). The Embryology of Angiosperms. Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
4. Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010). Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons, U.K. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
5. Stewart, C.N. Jr. (2008). Plant Biotechnology & Genetics: Principles, Techniques and Applications. John Wiley & Sons Inc. U.S.A.

## **Discipline Specific Elective Courses**

**DSE-I Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences**

**DSE-II Biostatistics**

**DSE-III Natural Resource Management**

**DSE-IV Research Methodology**

## **DSE- I (Theory)**

### **Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **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, CsCl<sub>2</sub> gradient, analytical centrifugation, ultracentrifugation, marker enzymes.

#### **Unit 3: Radioisotopes & Spectrophotometry**

Use in biological research, auto-radiography, pulse chase experiment.  
Spectrophotometry :Principle and its application in biological research.

#### **Unit 4: Chromatography**

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

#### **Unit 5: 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

## **Practical Analytical Techniques in Plant Sciences**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Study of Blotting techniques: Southern, Northern and Western, DNA fingerprinting, DNA sequencing, PCR through photographs.
2. To separate nitrogenous bases by paper chromatography.
3. To separate sugars by thin layer chromatography.
4. Isolation of chloroplasts by differential centrifugation.
5. To separate chloroplast pigments by column chromatography.
6. To estimate protein concentration through Lowry's methods.
7. 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. 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.
4. Zar, J.H. (2012). Biostatistical Analysis. Pearson Publication. U.S.A. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

## **DSE- II (Theory) Biostatistics**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

### **Unit 1:Biostatistics**

Definition - statistical methods - basic principles. Variables - measurements, functions, limitations and uses of statistics.

### **Unit 2:Collection of data primary and secondary**

Types and methods of data collection procedures - merits and demerits. Classification - tabulation and presentation of data - sampling methods.

### **Unit 3:Measures of central tendency**

Mean, median, mode, geometric mean - merits & demerits. Measures of dispersion - range, standard deviation, mean deviation, quartile deviation - merits and demerits; Co- efficient of variations.

### **Unit 4:Correlation**

Types and methods of correlation, regression, simple regression equation, fitting prediction, similarities and dissimilarities of correlation and regression

### **Unit 5:Statistical inference**

Hypothesis - simple hypothesis - student 't' test - chi square test.

## **Practical Biostatistics**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

- 1) Calculation of mean, mode, median, standard deviation and standard error
- 2) Calculation of correlation coefficient values and finding out the probability
- 3) Calculation of 'F' value and finding out the probability value for the F value.
- 4) Calculation of t-test & Chi-square test

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Biostatistic, Danniel, W.W., 1987.New York, John Wiley Sons.
2. An introduction to Biostatistics, 3rd edition, Sundarrao, P.S.S and Richards, J. Christian Medical College, Vellore
3. Statistical Analysis of epidemiological data, Selvin, S., 1991. New York University Press.
4. Statistics for Biology, Boston, Bishop, O.N. Houghton, Mifflin.
5. The Principles of scientific research, Freedman, P. New York, Pergamon Press.
6. Statistics for Biologists, Campbell, R.C., 1998.Cambridge University Press.

## **DSE- III (Theory)**

### **Natural Resource Management**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Natural resources & Sustainable utilization**

Definition and types.

Concept, approaches (economic, ecological and socio-cultural).

#### **Unit 2: Land & Water**

Utilization (agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, silvicultural); Soil degradation and management.

Fresh water (rivers, lakes, groundwater, aquifers, watershed); Marine; Estuarine; Wetlands;

Threats and management strategies.

#### **Unit 3: Biological Resources**

Biodiversity-definition and types; Significance; Threats; Management strategies; Bio-prospecting; IPR; CBD; National Biodiversity Action Plan).

#### **Unit 4: Forests & Energy**

Definition, Cover and its significance (with special reference to India); Major and minor forestproducts; Depletion; Management

Renewable and non-renewable sources of energy

#### **Unit 5: Contemporary practices in resource management**

EIA, GIS, Participatory Resource Appraisal, Ecological Footprint with emphasis on carbon footprint, Resource Accounting; Waste management. National and International effects in resource management &conservation.

## **Practical Natural Resource Management**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Estimation of solid waste generated by a domestic system (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) and its impact on land degradation.
2. Collection of data on forest cover of a specific area.
3. Measurement of dominance of woody species by DBH (diameter at breast height) method.
4. Calculation and analysis of ecological footprint.
5. Ecological modeling.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Vasudevan, N. (2006). Essentials of Environmental Science. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Singh, J. S., Singh, S.P. and Gupta, S. (2006). Ecology, Environment and Resource Conservation. Anamaya Publications, New Delhi.
3. Rogers, P.P., Jalal, K.F. and Boyd, J.A. (2008). An Introduction to Sustainable Development. Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.

## **DSE- IV (Theory)**

### **Research Methodology**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### **Unit 1: Basic concepts of research**

Research-definition and types of research (Descriptive vs analytical; applied vs fundamental; quantitative vs qualitative; conceptual vs empirical). Research methods vs methodology. Literature-review and its consolidation; Library research; field research; laboratory research.

#### **Unit 2: General laboratory practices**

Common calculations in botany laboratories. Understanding the details on the label of reagent bottles. Molarity and normality of common acids and bases. Preparation of solutions. Dilutions. Percentage solutions. Molar, molal and normal solutions. Technique of handling micropipettes; Knowledge about common toxic chemicals and safety measures in their handling.

#### **Unit 3: Data collection and documentation of observations**

Maintaining a laboratory record; Tabulation and generation of graphs. Imaging of tissuespecimens and application of scale bars. The art of field photography.

.Methods to study plant cell/tissue structure: Whole mounts, peel mounts, squash preparations, clearing, maceration and sectioning; tissue dehydration using graded solvent series; Paraffin and plastic infiltration; Preparation of thin and ultrathin sections.

#### **Unit 4: Plant microtechniques**

Staining procedures, classification and chemistry of stains. Staining equipment. Reactive dyes and fluorochromes (including genetically engineered protein labeling with GFP and other tags). Cytogenetic techniques with squashed plant materials.

#### **Unit 5: The art of scientific writing and its presentation**

Numbers, units, abbreviations and nomenclature used in scientific writing. Writing references. Powerpoint presentation. Poster presentation. Scientific writing and ethics, Introduction to copyright-academic misconduct/plagiarism.

## **Practical Research Methodology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Experiments based on chemical calculations.
2. Plant microtechnique experiments.
3. The art of imaging of samples through microphotography and field photography.
4. Poster presentation on defined topics.
5. Technical writing on topics assigned.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Dawson, C. (2002). Practical research methods. UBS Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Stapleton, P., Yondeowei, A., Mukanyange, J., Houten, H. (1995). Scientific writing for agricultural research scientists – a training reference manual. West Africa Rice Development Association, Hong Kong.
3. Ruzin, S.E. (1999). Plant microtechnique and microscopy. Oxford University Press, New York, U.S.A.

## **Generic Elective Courses**

**GE-I Biodiversity**

**GE-II Plant Ecology & Taxonomy**

**GE III Plant Anatomy & Embryology**

**GE- IV Plant Physiology & Metabolism**

## GE- I (Theory)

### Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

#### 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 & Fungi

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.

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

#### Unit 3: 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 4: Pteridophytes

General characteristics, classification, Early land plants (*Lycopodium* 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. Economical importance of Pteridophytes.

#### Unit 5: 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 of Gymnosperms.

**Practical**  
**Biodiversity (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Archegoniate)**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

5. EMs/Models of viruses – T-Phage and TMV, Line drawing/Photograph of Lytic and Lysogenic Cycle.
6. Types of Bacteria from temporary/permanent slides/photographs; EM bacterium; Binary Fission; Conjugation; Structure of root nodule.
7. Gram staining
8. 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)
9. *Rhizopus* and *Penicillium*: Asexual stage from temporary mounts and sexual structures through permanent slides.
10. *Alternaria*: Specimens/photographs and tease mounts.
11. *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.
12. *Agaricus*: Specimens of button stage and full grown mushroom; Sectioning of gills of *Agaricus*.
13. Lichens: Study of growth forms of lichens (crustose, foliose and fruticose)
14. Mycorrhiza: ecto mycorrhiza and endo mycorrhiza (Photographs)
15. *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).
16. *Funaria*- morphology, w.m. leaf, rhizoids, operculum, peristome, annulus, spores(temporary slides); permanent slides showing antheridial and archegonial heads, l.s. capsule and protonema.
17. *Lycopodium* and *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).
18. *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).
19. *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).

20. *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).
21. *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. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.
2. Tortora, G.J., Funke, B.R., Case, C.L. (2010). Microbiology: An Introduction, Pearson Benjamin Cummings, U.S.A. 10<sup>th</sup> 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. 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

**GE-II (Theory)**  
**Plant Ecology and Taxonomy**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

**Unit 1: Ecological factors & Plant communities**

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

**Unit 2: Ecosystem & Phytogeography**

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

Principle biogeographical zones; Endemism

**Unit 3 Introduction to plant taxonomy & Identification**

Identification, Classification, Nomenclature.

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

Taxonomic evidences from palynology, cytology, phytochemistry and molecular data.

**Unit 4 Taxonomic hierarchy & Botanical nomenclature**

Ranks, categories and taxonomic groups

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

**Unit 5 Classification**

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

## **Practical Plant Ecology and Taxonomy**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

1. Study of instruments used to measure microclimatic variables: Soil thermometer, maximum and minimum thermometer, anemometer, psychrometer/hygrometer, rain gauge and lux meter. ( Meteorological visit to study)
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. (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)
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*;/*Leucas* Liliaceae - *Asphodelus* / *Lilium* / *Allium*/Musaceae-*Musa*.
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**

1. Kormondy, E.J. (1996). Concepts of Ecology. Prentice Hall, U.S.A. 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Sharma, P.D. (2010) Ecology and Environment. Rastogi Publications, Meerut, India. 8<sup>th</sup> 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. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

**GE-III (Theory)**  
**Plant Anatomy and Embryology**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

**Unit I: Meristematic and permanent tissues**

Root and shoot apical meristems; Simple and complex tissues  
Structure of dicot and monocot root stem and leaf.

**Unit II: Secondary Growth**

Vascular cambium – structure and function, seasonal activity. Secondary growth in root and stem, Wood (heartwood and sapwood)  
Adaptive and protective systems : Epidermis, cuticle, stomata; General account of adaptations in xerophytes and hydrophytes.

**Unit III: 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 IV: Pollination and fertilization**

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

**Unit V: Embryo and endosperm**

Endosperm types, structure and functions; Dicot and monocot embryo; Embryo-endosperm relationship  
**Apomixis and polyembryony** :Definition, types and Practical applications

## **Practical Plant Anatomy and Embryology**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

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. 5<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Mauseth, J.D. (1988). Plant Anatomy. The Benjamin/Cummings Publisher, USA.

**GE- IV (Theory)**  
**Plant Physiology and Metabolism**

Credit-4

Contact Hour-60

Marks-100

All units Carry 20 marks and 12 lectures

**Unit 1: Plant-water relations & Mineral nutrition**

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

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 II: Translocation in phloem.& Photosynthesis**

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

Photosynthetic Pigments (Chl a, b, xanthophylls, carotene); Photosystem I and II, reaction center, antenna molecules; Electron transport and mechanism of ATP synthesis; C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and CAM pathways of carbon fixation; Photorespiration.

**Unit III: Respiration**

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

**Unit IV: Enzymes & Nitrogen metabolism**

Structure and properties; Mechanism of enzyme catalysis and enzyme inhibition. Biological nitrogen fixation; Nitrate and ammonia assimilation.

**Unit V: Plant growth regulators & Plant response to light and temperature**

Discovery and physiological roles of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, ABA, ethylene. Photoperiodism (SDP, LDP, Day neutral plants); Phytochrome (discovery and structure), red and far red light responses on photomorphogenesis; Vernalization.

## **Practical**

### **Plant Physiology and etabolism**

**Marks-50**

**Credit-2**

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 O<sub>2</sub> 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**

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

## **Skill Enhancement Courses**

**SE-I Ethnobotany**

**SE-II Mushroom culture Technique**

## SEC- I (Theory) Ethnobotany

Credit-2

Contact Hour-30

Marks-50

All units Carry 10 marks and 6 lectures

### 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

### Unit II: Methodology of Ethnobotanical studies

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

### Unit III: Role of ethnobotany in Medicine

Medico-ethnobotanical sources in India; Significance of the following plants in ethno botanical practices (along with their habitat and morphology) a) *Azadiractha indica* b) *Ocimum sanctum* c) *Vitex negundo*. d) *Gloriosa superba* e) *Tribulus terrestris* f) *Pongamia pinnata* g) *Cassia auriculata* h) *Indigofera tinctoria*.

### Unit –IV Ethnobotany & Conservation

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 V: 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

- 1) S.K. Jain, Manual of Ethnobotany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995.
- 2) S.K. Jain (ed.) Glimpses of Indian. Ethnobotny, Oxford and I B H, 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 ethnobotny. 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- II (Theory)**  
**Mushroom Culture Technology**

Credit-2

Contact Hour-30

Marks-50

All units Carry 10 marks and 6 lectures

**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*.

**Unit II**

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.

**Unit-III**

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.

**Unit IV:** 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.

**Unit V:** 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.