

# **VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY**

Midnapore, West Bengal



*PROPOSED CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS (DRAFT) OF*

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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)**

**MAJOR IN ZOOLOGY**

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**4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME**

*(w.e.f. Academic Year 2023-2024)*

*Based on*

**Curriculum & Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes**

**(CCFUP), 2023& NEP, 2020**

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VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY, PASCHIM MIDNAPORE, WEST BENGAL

# Vidyasagar University

## 4-Year Bachelor Degree Programme B.Sc. (Hons.)

### Major in Zoology

(Draft Syllabus)

YEAR	SEMESTER	Code	Name of the Subject	Credit	Remark
I	SEMESTER I	MJ-1	<i>Systematics and Diversity of Life-Protists to Chordates</i>	3(T)+1(P) = 4	Major
		MI-1	<i>Animal diversity</i>	3(T)+1(P) = 4	Minor (Disc.-I) (To be taken by students of other Disciplines)
		SEC -1	<i>Apiculture</i>	3(P)	Skill Enhancement course
	SEMESTER II	MJ-2	<i>Cell Biology</i>	3(T)+1(P) = 4	Major
		MI-2	<i>Insect vector &amp; disease</i>	3(T)+1(P) = 4	Minor (Disc.-II) (To be taken by students of other Disciplines)
		SEC -2	<i>Aquarium fish keeping</i>	3(P)	Skill Enhancement course

#### Programme Outcome

A student having Zoology as a major subject will be able to understand the vastness of the diversity of animals. Although, it is not possible to know each and every species, they will understand the utility of classification through study of systematics. They will be able to understand the origin & evolution of life and can identify and classify different chordate and non-chordate animals. The different cell types of different animals with basic knowledge of physiology will enhance the understanding level of adaptation. They will be more concerned about the recent environmental problems, and can understand the importance of biotechnology as an applied field from the study of genetics and developmental biology. The scope of the subject through research and applied field will also open to them.

## SEMESTER-I

### **Course objective**

The course guides Bachelor's applicants through the incredible diversity of living forms, from simple to complex. It explains how each group of organisms originated and how they established themselves in the environment with their unique traits. In addition, it addresses the differences and similarities between organisms based on their morphology and anatomy, which led to their classification into taxa and clades.

### **Major-1 (MJ-1) Systematics and Diversity of Life- Protists to Chordates**

#### **About the course**

The course compares various non-chordate taxa in great detail. It also highlights how the complexity of structure and function increases along the taxonomic hierarchy. Thus, the course provides an overview of the complex life processes and adaptive radiations of non-chordates.

#### **Learning outcomes**

After successfully completing this course, the students will be able to:

- ✍ Develop understanding on the diversity of life with regard to protists, non-chordates and chordates.
- ✍ Group animals on the basis of their morphological characteristics/ structures.
- ✍ Develop critical understanding how animals changed from a primitive cell to a collection of simple cells to form a complex body plane.
- ✍ Examine the diversity and evolutionary history of a taxon through the construction of a basic phylogenetic/ cladistics tree.
- ✍ Understand how morphological change due to change in environment helps drive evolution over a long period of time.
- ✍ In addition to improving their writing skills, the project assignment will provide them with a taste of research. So they can discover the process involved in studying biodiversity and taxonomy. Students will be able to think and interpret independently due to the selection of various animal species.

Course Contents:	Hours
<p><b>Unit 1. Products of evolutionary process</b></p> <p>Origin of life on Earth: Arrival of simple form from primordial chemicals.</p> <p>Complexity of Life: Cellularity from unicellular grade to multicellularity; Origin of metazoans; Body symmetry; Concept of mesozoa, parazoa &amp; eumetazoa; Concept of evolution of germinal layer - diploblastic and triploblastic organization; Concept of coelenteron &amp; transition of third germ layer; Concept of evolution of body cavity – acoelomate, blastocoelomate &amp; eucoelomate; Types of coelom; Concept of protostome &amp; deuterostome; Concept of anamniote &amp; amniote with structural features of amniote egg.</p> <p>Sequence &amp; strategies of life cycle: Concept of classification of life cycles, adaptations &amp; relationship between ontogeny &amp; phylogeny.</p>	7hrs
<p><b>Unit 2. Basics of systematics &amp; classification</b></p> <p>Definition, relationship &amp; utility of Systematics, Taxonomy, Evolution, Classification &amp; Nomenclature.</p> <p>Phyletic lineages: Kinds &amp; components of classification; Linnaean hierarchy; Concept of species &amp; clade; Zoological Nomenclature – principles &amp; codes; Six kingdom classification; Concept of major &amp; minor phyla.</p>	7hrs
<p><b>Unit 3. Diversity in Protists</b></p> <p>General characteristics and classification of subkingdom Protozoa upto phyla (Levine et.al, 1981),</p> <p>The Protistbauplan: Body structure, support, nutrition, gas exchange, excretion, locomotion &amp; reproduction – basic organization (detail type study or related theory not to be discussed).</p>	5hrs
<p><b>Unit 4. Diversity in acoelomate Metazoa</b></p> <p>General characteristics and classification upto classes: Porifera, Cnidaria,</p>	7hrs

<p>Ctenophora, &amp; Platyhelminthes (Rupert &amp; Barnes, 1994)</p> <p>Special features &amp; structural diversity in sponges with special reference to cell types;</p> <p>Special features of cnidarians with reference to polymorphism and division of labour; Coral reefs with diversity, formation, function &amp; conservation.</p> <p>Affinity of Ctenophora</p> <p>Basic organizations with reference to parasitic adaptation &amp; adaptive radiation in flatworm.</p>	
<p><b>Unit 5. Diversity in pseudocoelomate and coelomate Non chordates</b></p> <p>Ecdysozoa: Characteristics of the representative taxa.</p> <p>Basic organizations with reference to parasitic adaptation &amp; adaptive radiation in roundworm.</p> <p>General characteristics and classification of Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca &amp; Echinodermata upto class (Ruppert &amp; Barnes, 1994).</p> <p>Basic organization &amp; diversity in annelids with special reference to metamerism.</p> <p>Basic organization &amp; diversity in arthropods with special reference concept of arthropodisation &amp; appendage evolution; Adaptive radiations in Crustacea, Chelicerata &amp; Insecta; Basic idea of fossil arthropod - Trilobita &amp; Myriapoda (structural details and phylogeny not needed).</p> <p>Basic organization and diversity in Mollusca with reference to torsion in mollusca with respect to disruption of bilateral symmetry &amp; its significance.</p> <p>Affinity of Echinodermata.</p> <p>General characteristics, affinity &amp; evolutionary significance of Onychophora</p>	<p>9hrs</p>
<p><b>Unit 6. Diversity in Hemichordata &amp; lower Chordates</b></p> <p>Characteristics features of Phylum Hemichordata &amp; Chordata; Concept of protochordates &amp; vertebrates; Evolutionary status &amp; affinities of Hemichordate &amp; Cyclostomata</p>	<p>7hrs</p>
<p><b>Unit 7. Diversity in vertebrates: Anamniotes</b></p> <p>Basic organization and diversity of fishes with reference to aquatic adaptation &amp; evolutionary transitions; Classification of Chondrichthyes &amp; Osteichthyes upto</p>	<p>7hrs</p>

<p>subclasses (Romer 1959).</p> <p>Emergence of land vertebrates; Amphibian diversity and adaptability to dual mode of life; Classification of Amphibia upto order (Duellman&amp;Trueb, 1986)</p> <p><b>Unit 8. Diversity in vertebrates: Amniotes</b></p> <p>Classification of Reptilia upto living order, Aves upto subclasses &amp; Mammalia upto living order (Young, 1981)</p> <p>Adaptive radiations in reptiles, birds &amp; mammals; Concept of volant, arboreal, cursorial, fossorial &amp; secondary aquatic adaptations</p> <p>Origin of Birds &amp; Mammals</p> <p>Features of venomous &amp; non venomous snake, distribution &amp; type of snake venom with antidote in India</p> <p>Features of flying birds &amp; running birds</p> <p>Special features of Monotremes &amp; Marsupials with evolutionary significance; Features of living primates – Prosimi &amp; Anthropoidea</p>	7hrs
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### Recommended readings

- Barnes, R. S. K.; Calow, P.; Olive, P. J. W.; Golding, D. W.; Spicer, J. I. (2002) The Invertebrates: a Synthesis, Blackwell Publishing.
- Hickman, C.; Roberts, L.S.; Keen, S.L.; Larson, A. and Eisenhour, D. (2018) Animal Diversity, McGraw-Hill.
- Holland, P. (2011) The Animal Kingdom: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press.
- Kardong, K.V. (2006) Vertebrates: Comparative Anatomy, Function, Evolution (4th edition), McGraw- Hill.
- Barrington, E.J.W. (1979) Invertebrate Structure and Functions. II Edition. E.L.B.S. and Nelson.
- Boradale, L.A. and Potts, E.A. (1961) Invertebrates: A Manual for the use of Students. Asia Publishing Home.
- Bushbaum, R. (1964) Animals without Backbones. University of Chicago Press.
- Brusca R.C. and Brusca G.J. (2003). Invertebrates, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. Sinauer Associates
- Ruppert & Burnes (1994). Invertebrates Zoology, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn. Seengage
- Young J.Z. (2004). The Life of Vertebrates, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn. Oxford University Press.

**Practical**

1. Basic requirements for laboratory work: Knowledge about the parts of microscope with their function & setting of microscopes; Knowledge of calibration, magnification & drawing with the help of camera lucida, ocular & stage micrometer with determination of magnification
2. Basic idea of fixatives, preservatives & stains with preparation method for study of museum specimen, significance of study of museum specimen
3. Study of animals through identification of models, photographs, slides and museum specimens in the laboratory with details on their classification upto phylum/class/subclass/order as indicated in theory, along with biogeography, adaptive features, economic/medical/ecological importance and diagnostic features (atleast five):
  - ✓ *Amoeba*, *Euglena*, *Paramecium*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *P. falciparum*, *Entamoeba*, *Giardia*, *Noctiluca*, *Elphidium*, *Trypanosoma*, *Opalina*(at least 5)
  - ✓ *Sycon*, *Euplectella*, *Euspongia* (bath sponge), Neptune's cup, (at least 1)
  - ✓ *Obelia*, *Hydra*, *Aurelia*, *Physalia*, *Porpita*, *Tubipora*, *Corallium*(red coral), *Gorgonia*, *Madripora*(horn coral), *Fungia*(mushroom coral), Brain coral, Sea anemone, Sea pen, *Beroe*(at least 5)
  - ✓ *Fasciola hepatica*, *Teniasolium*, *Echinococcus*, *Schistosoma*, *Ascaris Wuchereri bancrofti*, *Ancylostoma* (at least 3)
  - ✓ *Nereis*, *Aphrodite*, *Sabella*, *Chaetopterus*, *Arenicola*, Leech, *Tubifex*, Earthworm (at least 5)
  - ✓ *Carcinoscorpius*, Scorpion, *Balanus*, *Sacculina*, Crab, *Macrobrachium*, *Penaeus*, *Squilla*, *Eupagurus*, *Scolopendra*, *Julus*, Termite queen, Silkworm, Honey bee (three casts), *Sitophilus*, *Tribolium*, Lady bird beetle, Wasp, Locust, Grasshopper, Dragon fly, Stick insect, Mosquito, *Cimex*, *Pediculus*, *Lepisma*, *Belostoma*, *Daphnia*, *Cyclops*, *Argulus*, *Peripatus* (at least 10)
  - ✓ *Chiton*, *Achatina*, *Aplysia*, *Patella*, *Dentalium*, *Doris*, Oyster, Mussel, *Sepia*, *Loligo*, *Octopus* (at least 8)

- ✓ Sea star, Brittle star, *Antedon*, Sea cucumber, *Echinus* (at least 2)
  - ✓ *Balanoglossus*, *Salpa*, *Doliolum*, *Ascidia*, *Branchiostoma*, *Myxine*, *Petromyzon*
  - ✓ *Scoliodon*, *Sphyrna*, *Trigon*, *Torpedo*, *Raja*, *Prystis*, *Chimaera*, *Labeorohita*, *Catla*, *Mystus*, *Heteropneustes*, *Clarias*, *Wallago*, *Notopterus*, *Tenualosa*, *Exocoetus*, *Anabas*, Sucker fish, Flat fish, *Tetrodon*, *Hippocampus*(at least 10)
  - ✓ *Uraeotyphlus*, *Ichthyophis*, *Necturus*, *Cryptobranchus*, *Tylostotriton*, *Hyla*, *Alytes*, *Rhachophorus* (at least 5)
  - ✓ *Chelone*, *Trionyx*, *Hemidactylus*, *Varanus*, *Uromastix*, *Calotes*, *Mabuya*, *Gekko*, *Chameleo*, *Draco*, *Phrynosoma*, *Ophiosaurus*, *Bungurus*, *Naja*, *Daboia*, *Amphiesma*, *Zamenis*(*Ptyas*), *Natrix*, *Ahatulla*, *Chrysopelea*, *Hydrophis*, *Crocodylus*, *Gavialis*(at least 8)
  - ✓ *Pistaculla*, *Passer*; Kingfisher, *Spilopelia* (spotted dove), *Milvus*(kite), *Black Cormorant*, *Cacatua*, *Ploceus*, *Orthotomus*, *Copsychus* (oriental magpie) *Coppersmith Barbet* (at least 5)
  - ✓ *Bandicota*, *Hystrix*, *Funambulus*, *Pteropus*, *Manis*, *Cavia*, *Lemur* (at least 2)
4. Study of animals in nature – Concept of the use of photographic device, sound recorder, GPS & binocular through demonstration or handling
  5. Observation & records of different animals from college campus or nearby any terrestrial field (forest, grassland, hill or mountain area etc.) or water body (pond, river, lake, sea etc.) or zoological park or museum
  6. Comparison & weighting of characters of any two species of animal belonging to same genera or different genera but same family
  7. Method of collection of any five species at least from three different phyla/classes (preferably from arthropoda, mollusca, fish, reptile, bird and mammals)
  8. Assessment of relationship by constructing a cladogram using any five animals belonging to a clade
  9. Preparation of key for identification of venomous and non-venomous snakes; Preparation of key on any group - preferably insects, fishes & birds of different feeding habit (planktonivorous, detritivorous, frugivorous, carnivorous, omnivorous, insectivorous, piscivorous, graminivorous etc.)
  10. Project work/Group Discussion/Seminar on any topic mentioned above.



## Minor-1 (MI-1)

### Animal Diversity

#### About the course:

The course has been framed for the Bachelor's entrant through the amazing diversity of animal world with a journey towards living form's complexity. It enlightens how each group of organisms evolved and how did they establish themselves in the environment with their special characteristic features. It also deals with the similarities and dissimilarities between organisms on the basis of their morphology and anatomy which led to their proper placement into taxa and clades.

#### Learning outcomes

After successfully completing this course, the students will be able to:

- ✍ Develop understanding on the diversity of life with regard to protists, non-chordates and chordates.
- ✍ Group animals on the basis of their morphological characteristics/ structures.
- ✍ Develop critical understanding how animals changed from a primitive cell to a collection of simple cells to form a complex body plan.
- ✍ Examine the diversity and evolutionary history of a taxon through the construction of a basic phylogenetic/ cladistics tree.
- ✍ Understand how morphological change due to change in environment helps drive evolution over a long period of time.
- ✍ In addition to improving their writing skills, the project assignment will provide them with a taste of research so they can discover the process involved in studying biodiversity and taxonomy. Students will be able to think and interpret independently due to the selection of various animal species.

**MI1T: Animal diversity**

**Credits 03**

Course Contents:	Hours
<b>Unit 1. Products of evolutionary process</b>	7hrs
Origin of life on Earth	

<p>Symmetry;Cellularity; Types &amp; evolution of Germinal layer&amp; Body cavity;Concept with special reference to types of coeloms, protostome &amp;deuterostome</p> <p><b>Unit 2. Basics of systematics &amp; classification</b></p> <p>Definition, relationship &amp;utility of Systematics, Taxonomy &amp;Classification; Taxonomic hierarchy; Zoological Nomenclature – utility, principles &amp; codes; Six kingdom classification; Concept of major &amp; minor phyla</p> <p><b>Unit 3. Diversity in Protists</b></p> <p>General characteristics and classification of subkingdom Protozoa upto phyla (Levine et.al, 1981),</p> <p><b>Unit 4. Diversity in acoelomate Metazoa</b></p> <p>General characteristics and classification upto classes: Porifera, Cnidaria, Ctenophora, &amp; Platyhelminthes (Rupert &amp; Barnes, 1994)</p> <p>Coelenterata – comparison between cnidarian and Ctenophora</p> <p>Basic organizations with reference to adaptive radiation in flatworm</p> <p><b>Unit 5. Diversity in pseudocoelomate and coelomate Non chordates</b></p> <p>Basic organizations with reference to adaptive radiation in roundworm</p> <p>General characteristics and classification of Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca &amp; Echinodermata upto class (Ruppert &amp; Barnes, 1994)</p> <p>Basic organization &amp; diversity in arthropods with special reference concept of appendage evolution; Adaptive radiations in Crustacea, Chelicerata&amp;Insecta</p> <p>Basic organization and diversity in Mollusca with reference to torsion in mollusca with respect to disruption of bilateral symmetry &amp; its significance</p> <p>General characteristics &amp; evolutionary significance of Onychophora</p> <p><b>Unit 6. Diversity in Hemichordata &amp; lower Chordates</b></p> <p>Characteristics features of Phylum Hemichordata &amp; Chordata; Concept of protochordates&amp; vertebrates; Evolutionary status &amp; affinities of Hemichordata</p> <p><b>Unit 7. Diversity in vertebrates: Anamniotes</b></p> <p>Basic organization and diversity of fishes with reference to aquatic adaptation</p>	<p>7hrs</p> <p>5hrs</p> <p>7hrs</p> <p>9hrs</p> <p>7hrs</p> <p>7hrs</p>
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<p>Classification of Chondrichthyes &amp; Osteichthyes upto subclasses (Romer 1959)</p> <p>Emergence of land vertebrates.</p> <p>Classification of Amphibia upto Order (Duellman &amp; Trueb, 1986)</p> <p><b>Unit 8. Diversity in vertebrates: Amniotes</b></p> <p>Classification of Reptilia upto living Order, Aves upto subclasses &amp; Mammalia upto living Order (Young, 1981).</p> <p>Concept of volant, arboreal &amp; secondary aquatic adaptations.</p> <p>Features of venomous &amp; non venomous snake, distribution &amp; type of snake venom in India.</p> <p>Features of flying birds &amp; running birds.</p>	7hrs
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### Recommended readings

1. Brusca R.C and Brusca G.J. (2003). Invertebrates, 2<sup>nd</sup>ed. Sinauer Associates
2. Chaki K.K., Kundu G. and Sarkar S. (2011). General Zoology, 4<sup>th</sup>ed. New Central Book agency
3. Ganguly B., Sinha, A.K., Adhikari S. (2011). Biology of Animals, Vol. I. NCBA
4. Ghosh K.C. and Manna B. (2007). Practical Zoology. New Central Book agency
5. Hyman, L.H. (1940). Invertebrates
6. Kapoor V.C. (2008). Theory & practice of animal taxonomy. Oxford & IBH.
7. Marshall, A.J and Williams, W.D. (1995) Text book of Zoology-Invertebrates. VIIEd., Vol. I, A.L.T.B.S. Publishers.
8. Mayr, E. (2020). Principles of systematic Zoology. United book prints
9. Meglitsch, P. and Schram, S.R. (2020). Invertebrate Zoology. 3<sup>rd</sup>ed. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
10. Romer, A.S. and Parsons, T.S. (1986) The vertebrate body. 6<sup>th</sup> edition. Saunders.
11. Ruppert and Barnes (1994). Invertebrate Zoology. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Seengage
12. Ruppert, Fox and Barnes (2006). Invertebrate Zoology. 7<sup>th</sup>ed.
13. Sinha, Chatterjee and Chattopadhyay. (2014). 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Books & Allied (P) Ltd.
14. Verma and Srivastava. (2015). Advanced practical Zoology. S. Chund
15. Young, J.Z. (2004). The life of vertebrates, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Oxford University Press

**MI-1P: Animal diversity**

**Credits 01**

### Practical

1. Basic requirements for laboratory work: Knowledge about the parts of microscope with their function & setting of microscopes.

2. Study of animals through identification of models, photographs, slides and museum specimens in the laboratory with details on their classification upto phylum/class/subclass/order as indicated in theory, with importance and diagnostic features:
  - ✓ *Amoeba, Euglena, Paramecium, Plasmodium vivax*
  - ✓ *Sycon, Neptune's cup*
  - ✓ *Obelia, Hydra, Aurelia, Coral, Sea anemone, Sea pen, Beroe*
  - ✓ *Fasciola, Teania, Ascaris*
  - ✓ *Nereis, Aphrodite, Leech, Tubifex*
  - ✓ *Carcinoscorpius, Scorpion, Balanus, Crab, Macrobrachium, Penaeus, Squilla, Eupagurus, Scolopendra, Julus, Termite queen, Silkworm, Honey bee (three casts), Locust, Grasshopper, Stick insect, Lepisma, Daphnia, Cyclops, Peripatus*
  - ✓ *Chiton, Achatina, Aplysia, Oyster, Mussel, Sepia, Loligo, Octopus*
  - ✓ *Sea star, Brittle star, Antedon, Sea cucumber, Echinus*
  - ✓ *Balanoglossus, Ascidia, Branchiostoma, Myxine, Petromyzon*
  - ✓ *Scoliodon, Sphyrna, Trigon, Torpedo, Labeorohita, Catlacatla, Heteropneustes, Clarias, Tenualosa, Exocoetus, Anabas, Sucker fish, Flat fish, Hippocampus*
  - ✓ *Uraeotyphlus, Ichthyophis, Tylostotriton, Hyla, Rhachophorus*
  - ✓ *Chelone, Trionyx, Hemidactylus, Varanus, Calotes, Gekko, Chameleo, Draco, Bungurus, Naja, Daboia, Ahatulla, Chrysopelea, Hydrophis, Crocodylus, Gavialis*
  - ✓ *Pistaculla, Spilopelia (spotted dove), Milvus (kite)*
  - ✓ *Bandicota, Pteropus, Cavia*
3. Observation & records of different animals from college campus or nearby any terrestrial field (forest, grassland, hill or mountain area etc.) or water body (pond, river, lake, sea etc.) or zoological park or museum
4. Comparison & weighting of characters of any two species of animal belonging to same genera or different genera but same family
5. Preparation of key for identification of venomous and non-venomous snakes

## SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC 1)

### Apiculture

Credit – 3

#### About the course:

Honey bees are now looked upon for production of honey, bee wax and other valuable products which have a remarkable market demand. So, beekeeping would provide an adequate knowledge to establish a sustainable beekeeping cottage industry and development of entrepreneurship in this sector.

#### Learning outcome:

Upon successful completion of this course the student should be able to –

- Gain knowledge about importance of beekeeping.
- Knowledge regarding prerequisite of beekeeping industry.
- Advance knowledge of bee-farm management and disease control of bee worm.
- Knowledge regarding different use of honey, honey related food products, medicinal uses of honey, bee venom and other products.

#### Syllabus details:

1. Identification of different species of honeybees. Identification of different working groups of honey bees. Study the morphology and sexual dimorphism of honey bees.
2. Studies on pollen basket, mouth parts, sting apparatus, wax gland of worker honey bees.
3. Studies on the special structure of bee hives and beekeeping equipments.
4. Studies on various diseases of adult Honeybees.
5. Studies on the physical and chemical nature of Honey.
6. Preparation of Honey based products.
7. Visit to an apiculture farm and preparation a project report on apiculture.

#### Recommended readings:

1. Abrol, D. P. (1997) Bees and Beekeeping. Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi. 173
2. Abrol, D. P. (2010) A Comprehensive guide to Bees and Beekeeping. Scientific Publisher, New Delhi.
3. Withhead, S. B. (2010) Honey bees and their management Axis books Publisher, Jodhpur.
4. Nagaraja, N. and Rajagopal, D. (2013) Honey bees: Diseases, Parasites, Pests, Predator and their management. M.J.P Publisher, Chennai.
5. Dharamsing and Singh, D. P. A Handbook of Beekeeping, Agrobios India (Publisher), Jodhpur.

## SEMESTER-II

### MJ-2 CELL BIOLOGY

#### About the course

The course provides a detailed insight into basic concepts of cellular structure and function. It also gives an account of the complex regulatory mechanisms that control cell function.

#### Learning outcomes

After successfully completing this course, the students will be able to

- Understand the functioning of nucleus and extra nuclear organelles and understand the intricate cellular mechanisms involved.
- Acquire the detailed knowledge of different pathways related to cell signalling and apoptosis thus enabling them to understand the anomalies in cancer.
- Develop an understanding how cells work in healthy and diseased states and to give a 'health forecast' by analyzing the genetic database and cell information.
- Get new avenues of joining research in areas such as genetic engineering of cells, cloning, vaccines development, human fertility programme, organ transplant, etc.

**MJ2T: Cell Biology**

**Credits 03**

Course Contents	Hours
<b>Unit I:</b> Cell theory and its modern version and interpretation. General structure of prokaryotes, bacteria, archaea and eukaryotes.	2hrs
<b>Unit II: Plasma Membrane (structure and function):</b> Concept of Lipid Bilayer Fluid Mosaic Model, Composition: Lipids (Phospholipids and Cholesterol), Peripheral and Integral Membrane proteins, Glycolipids and Glycoproteins; Membrane receptor modifications: microvilli, desmosomes and plasmodesmata; Mobility of membrane lipids and membrane proteins, Lipid rafts; Cell-cell junctions; Transport through plasma membrane: Active and passive transport, endocytosis and exocytosis.	8hrs
<b>Unit III: Cytoplasmic organelles I:</b> Basic concepts of ER, Golgi and Lysosome; Ultrastructure of ER, Overview of Protein sorting, Protein folding and processing in ER, Export of proteins and lipids from ER; Morphology and ultrastructure of Golgi Apparatus, Protein glycosylation within Golgi,	8hrs

Protein sorting and export from Golgi apparatus; Polymorphism and lysosome formation.	
<b>Unit IV: Cytoplasmic organelles II:</b>	
<b>Mitochondria:</b> Endosymbiotic hypothesis, Structure, Mitochondrial DNA, Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain; <b>Centrosome</b> Structure and function; <b>Peroxisomes:</b> Structure and Functions.	6hrs
<b>Unit V: Cytoskeletal structures</b>	
Structure, and function: Microtubules, Actin filaments, and Intermediate filaments; Basic composition and function of ECM; Cell-matrix Interactions.	5hrs
<b>Unit VI: Nucleus:</b>	
Structure and functions of interphase nucleus. Ultrastructure of nuclear membrane and pore complex (basic concept). <b>Nucleolus:</b> general organization, chemical composition and functions, nuclear sap/ nuclear matrix, nucleo-cytoplasmic interactions.	5hrs
<b>Unit VII: Cell Cycle:</b>	
Cell cycle, cell division- mitosis and meiosis. Cell division check points and their regulation. Role of growth factors. Mutations in the genes that regulate cell cycle and division and their role in causing cancer. Programmed cell death (Apoptosis). <b>Cancer:</b> Basic concept of cancer, Protooncogene & Tumor suppressor genes, Activation of a protooncogene to Oncogene.	10hrs
<b>Unit VIII: Cell signalling:</b>	
Modes of cell-cell communication; Types of signalling molecules and receptors: GPCR and G-protein mediated signalling (Adenylcyclase-cAMP), Enzymelinked Receptors: RTK (ras-raf).	7hrs
<b>Unit IX: Tools and techniques used to study cell</b>	
Principle of Light Microscope: Bright field, Phase contrast microscope, Fluorescence Microscope, Principle of SEM & TEM.	5hrs
Animal cell culture: Types of cell culture- monolayer and suspension culture. Types of culture media. Sterilization methods for culture wares and culture media. Maintenance of a cell line and storage of cells. Subcellular fractionation and ultracentrifugation.	

### **Suggested Reading:**

1. Lodish, H. et al (2021) Molecular Cell Biology (9th edition) W.H. Freeman & Company.
2. Karp, G. (2010) Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments (6th edition) John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
3. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. (2006) Cell and Molecular Biology (8th edition) Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.
4. Cooper, G.M. and Hausman, R.E. (2009) The Cell: A Molecular Approach. (5th edition) ASM Press & Sunderland, Washington, D.C.; Sinauer Associates, MA.
5. Becker, W.M.; Kleinsmith, L.J.; Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. (2009) The World of the Cell. (7th edition) Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.

### **MJ2P: Cell Biology**

**Credits 01**

#### **Practical**

1. Cell viability study by Trypan Blue Exclusion method.
2. Preparation of chromosome squashes from grasshopper/cockroach testes for the observation of stages of meiosis.
3. Preparation of temporary stained squash of onion root tip to study various stages of mitosis.
4. Preparation of permanent slide to show the presence of Barr body in human female blood cells/cheek cells.

### **MI-2 INSECT VECTOR AND DISEASES**

#### **About the course**

The course provides an insight into the common vector-borne diseases, their etiology, role of vectors in their spread, host- parasite relationship and finally the strategies to manage these vectors.

#### **Learning outcomes**

After successfully completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Develop awareness about the causative agents and control measures of many commonly occurring diseases.
- Develop understanding about the favourable breeding conditions for the vectors.

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- Devise strategies to manage the vectors population below threshold levels, public health importance.
- Undertake measures or start awareness programmes for maintenance of hygienic conditions, avoidance of contact from vector, destruction of breeding spots in the vicinity of houses and cattle shed by public health education campaign.

## MI 2T: Insect Vectors and Diseases

Credits 03

Course Contents:	Hours
<p><b>Unit 1: Introduction to Insects</b></p> <p>General Features of Insects, Morphological features, Head – Eyes, Types of antennae, Mouth Parts</p>	5hrs
<p><b>Unit 2: Vector and vector bionomics</b></p> <p>Brief introduction, Types of vectors, Morphological peculiarities of different vectors Host-vector relationship, Adaptations as vectors, Host specificity, Vectorial capacity</p>	7hrs
<p><b>Unit 3: Insects as Vectors</b></p> <p>Detailed features of orders with insects as vectors – Diptera, Siphonaptera, Siphunculata, Hemiptera</p>	7hrs
<p><b>Unit 4: Dipteran as Disease Vectors</b></p> <p>Dipterans as important insect vectors – Mosquitoes, Sand fly, Houseflies</p> <p>Study of mosquito-borne diseases – Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Viral encephalitis, Filariasis Control of mosquitoes</p> <p>Study of sand fly-borne diseases –Leishmaniasis; Control of Sand fly</p> <p>Study of house fly as important mechanical vector, Myiasis, Control of house fly</p>	9hrs
<p><b>Unit 5: Siphonaptera as Disease Vectors</b></p> <p>Fleas as important insect vectors; Host-specificity, Study of Flea-borne diseases – Plague, Typhus fever; Control of fleas</p>	7hrs
<p><b>Unit 6: Siphunculata as Disease Vectors</b></p> <p>Human louse (Head, Body and Pubic louse) as important insect vectors; Control of human louse</p>	7hrs

<b>Unit 7: Hemiptera as Disease Vectors</b>	7hrs
Bugs as insect vectors; Blood-sucking bugs; Chagas disease, Bed bugs as mechanical vectors, Control and prevention measures	
<b>Unit 8: Vector management:</b>	7hrs
Control of vector by screening, traps, electrocution, poison baits, outdoor residual sprays; Biological control, Chemical control, Sterile insect technique, Pheromones/ allelochemicals.	

### Suggested Readings:

1. Imms, A.D. (1977). A General Text Book of Entomology. Chapman & Hall, UK
2. Chapman, R.F. (1998). The Insects: Structure and Function. IV Edition, Cambridge University Press, UK
3. Pedigo L.P. (2002). Entomology and Pest Management. Prentice Hall Publication
4. Mathews, G. (2011). Integrated Vector Management: Controlling Vectors of Malaria and Other Insect Vector Borne Diseases. Wiley-Blackwell
5. Mosquito (2000) Chandra G, Sribhumi Publication Co. Kolkata
6. Medical Entomology, Hati A. K Allied Book Agency, Kolkata

### MI 2P: Insect Vectors and Diseases

**Credits 01**

#### Practical

1. Study of mouth parts of different insects
2. Study of following insect vectors through permanent slides/ photographs: *Aedes*, *Culex*, *Anopheles*, *Pediculus humanus capitis*, *Phthirus pubis*, *Xenopsyllacheopsis*, *Cimex lectularius*, *Phlebotomus argentipes*, *Musca domestica* through permanent slides/ photographs
3. Study of different diseases transmitted by above insect vectors
4. Submission of a project report on any one of the insect vectors and disease transmitted

## SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC 2)

### Aquarium fish keeping

Credit – 3

#### About the course:

The course provides practical knowledge for sustainable ornamental fish farming and will guide them to establish a large-scale aquarium fish farm as a cottage industry and to develop entrepreneurship in fish sector.

#### Learning outcome:

Upon successful completion of this course the student should able to –

- Provide knowledge about indigenous and exotic ornamental fishes.
- Explain the prerequisite in aquarium keeping.
- Describe the laws around aquarium keeping.
- Provide knowledge regarding ornamental fish health management practice.
- Provide field exposure.
- Develop entrepreneurship in aquarium keeping.

#### Syllabus details:

1. Identification of fresh water indigenous and exotic ornamental fishes. Identification of marine indigenous and exotic aquarium fishes.
2. Construction and installation of modern age aquahome.
3. Studies on Aquarium plants.
4. Feed formation and preparation of pelleted diet for aquarium fishes. Live fish food organism for ornamental fishes.
5. Ornamental fish breeding practice.
6. Studies on different disease of ornamental fishes.
7. Field visit to an ornamental fish farm and preparation of a field report.

#### Recommended readings:

1. K. Shillewar & D. V. Totawar (2021), A Text Book of Fishery Science (3rd Edition), LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
2. Mary Bailey & Gina Sandford (2015), The Ultimate Encyclopedia of Aquarium Fish & Fish Care (1st Edition), Southwater.

3. Vincent B Hargreaves (2007), The Complete Book of the FRESHWATER AQUARIUM: A Comprehensive Reference Guide to More Than 600 Freshwater Fish & Plants, Thunder Bay Pr.
4. David Alderton (2003), Freshwater Aquariums: Basic Aquarium Setup and Maintenance (1st Edition), Companion House Books.
5. H. S. Jagtap, S.N. Mukherjee & V. K. Garad (2009), A Textbook of PISCICULTURE & AQUARIUM KEEPING, Daya Publishing House, Delhi, India.