Vidyasagar University

Post Graduate (M.Sc.) Syllabus in

Botany

DRAFT

[w.e.f.:2025-2026]

Brief history

Post-graduate (M. Sc.) teaching of Botany in Vidyasagar University was initiated in the year 1991 under the Faculty of Science. The Department also offered Ph.D. programme. The Department is now well established, with eight sanctioned faculty strengths. Extramural grants from DBT, DST, andUGC as well as intramural grants from the University, have strengthened the Department's research.Department got FIST programmein 2001, and UGC DRS SAP in 2012 and 2018 in two phases.The infrastructure facility of this department is quite good. We have three lecture gallery, three laboratory rooms, two instrument room, eight faculty rooms and a big computer laboratory in the department. The Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) was initiated from 2018. The courses are assigned credits on the basis of teaching hours, which in turn is linked to course content and structure. The various courses of the programme are designed to include classroom teaching and lectures, laboratory work, project work, seminars, community and industrial survey.

Program Outcomes (POs)

The famous Botanist Joseph Paxton once said that **"Botany, –the science of the vegetable kingdom, is oneof the most attractive, most useful, and extensive departments of human knowledge. It is, above every other, the science of beauty."**Since time immemorial, human beings have been using plants for different purposes in addition to food, clothes and shelter. With time, the possibility of botany studies has increased to a wide extent. Now we cannot think of any human activity without the involvement of plants.

Botany is the scientific study of plants. Most of the people believe that "Plants"- means a wide range of living organisms from the smallest bacteria to the largest living things - the giant banyan or sequoia trees. So, by definition plants include algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, ferns, gymnosperms and flowering plants. Botany includes a wide range of scientific sub disciplines that deal with the structural and functional aspects of plants including microbes which comprises growth, reproduction, metabolism, development, diseases, ecology and evolution.

The Scope of botany deals with the course content of the subject and the utility of such curriculum in relation to mankind. An attempt is made here to give a summary regarding the scope of botany studies.

As the field is so broad and diverse, there are many kinds of plant scientists and many different opportunities available. Botanists are fascinated in ecology, can study interactions of plants with other organisms and the environment. Field botanists search to find new species or do experiments to discover how plants grow under different conditions and their

mode of reproduction. Some botanists may study the structural aspects of plants. They may work in the field, concentrating on the pattern of the whole plant. Others use microscopes to study the most detailed fine structure of individual cells. Many botanists do experiments to determine how plants convert simple chemical compounds into more complex chemicals. They may even study how genetic information in DNA controls plant development. Botanists study processes that occur on a time scale ranging from fractions of a second in individual cells to those that unfold over eons of evolutionary time.

The results of botanical research increase and improve our supply of medicines, foods, fibers, building materials, and other plant products. Conservationists use botanical knowledge to help in managing national parks, sanctuaries, forests, medicinal plant gardens and other related areas. Public health and environmental protection professionals depend on their understanding of plant science to help solving pollution problems.

A career in Botany might just be one of the most preferred careers in India.

Employment Areas in Botany are: Schools, Colleges & Universities, Nursery Farms, Environmental Consultancies, Pharmaceutical Companies, Forest services, Quality control, Health Services and many more.

Job Profiles on which a botany person can work: Botanist, Ecologist, Plant Taxonomist, Plant Biochemist, Researcher, Environmental consultant, Microbiologist, Palynologist, Palaeobotanist, Plant Pathologist, Mycologist, Forest Ranger, Nursery or Green House manager, Farming Consultant, Geneticist, Biotechnologist etc. Botanical studies is surprisingly helpful in areas we wouldn't automatically consider it to have applications. Most of the important medicines come from the plant sources. Therefore, the need to study botany especially the M.Sc. curriculum is very important today as it ever was. So, learners may go for it.

COURSE OUTCOMEs (COs):

BOT 101: Students will get information about the subject Microbiology. Students will get information on different applied aspects of the course and can use the same in everyday life. They can be self employed with the use of knowledge on fermentation technology, agricultural microbiology etc. Topics like virology, immunology will help them to understand about their health.

BOT 102: The content in Phycology provides information on the overview of algae, their recent taxonomic status. Students are also getting conversant about the economic significance of algae.

BOT 103: Students will get knowledge on another cryptogamic group Bryophyte, their structure, and applications.

BOT 104: Learners will be able to define and explain the unique features of fungi; illustrate a modern classification with characters up to phylum; define and explain homothallism and

heterothallism; define and explain phylum Ascomycota; define and explain phylum Basidiomycota.

BOT 105: Regarding Plant Pathology learners will be able to define and explain plant diseases; illustrate host-pathogen interactions; illustrate the role of growth regulators etc.

BOT 106: Study of Pteridophytes helps in understanding origin and evolution of early vascular plants and other cryptogams especially ferns. Also helps to understand the different medicinal andeconomic uses of the plant group.In addition, ferns are also used for food and decorative purposes and learners will gain knowledge by studying the paper.

BOT 107: Study of gymnosperms will help to understand the distribution of different taxa especially grown at higher altitudes. Also helps in understanding the economic uses of the group (as a source of wood, medicine, resin). Many Gymnosperms are used as ornamental plants and avenue trees and learners will acquire knowledge about it.

BOT 108: Students will observe different microorganisms after staining and can understand about the nature of different microbes. They will know how to culture microbes, prepare media and sterilization process. Regarding sensitivity of test of antibiotics they will get hands on training. Students will visit different industries and institutes of microbiological interest and will observe applied aspects on the subject which are not possible to show them during their regular classes.

BOT 109: Practical course help students in identifying various important members of algae.

BOT 110: Practical courses help the learners in identifying different important members of fungi and Plant Pathogens.

BOT 111: Practical course will help to identify the both extinct and extant Pteridophytes and gymnosperms through different fossil slides and morpho-anatomical characters.

BOT 201: The knowledge in the new biology domain behind Molecular Taxonomy and systematics is changing fast to understand the biological system as a whole. Dynamic curriculum in this area integrating basic biology, chemistry, numerical approach for understanding the functional biology.

BOT 202: Palaeobotany helps in understanding the plant life patterns of prehistoric time; palaeoclimatology and how life has changed with the changing environment since its' origin. Learners will also gain knowledge regarding different kinds of rocks, preservation of fossils, dating of rocks, cause of Tsunami and earthquakes etc.

BOT 203: Palynology has different applied aspects viz. in determining plant groups, to identify bee forage plants, pollen as allergens; criminology, oil exploration and plant reproductive biology.

BOT 204: Students will get knowledge about the way plants are constructed. Plant anatomy provides characters such as trichomes, stomata, cuticularpatterns, leaf reaction, wood

anatomy etc. to aid in species identification. It also provides better understanding of how to care for plants and fight plant diseases.

BOT 204: Students will get information on basics of the subject botany. They will know different groups of plants and their economic aspects.

BOT 205: Students will get an overview of the plant megafossils of the geologic past. They will learn the stratigraphic sequences of the fossiliferous beds, nature of preservation and area of occurrence. In palynology and plant reproductive biology students will get a detail knowledge regarding pollen morphological features, their viability and germination (in-vitro and in-vivo). Students will learn how pollen grains can be separated and identified from honey samples with respect to foraging behaviour of bee species.

BOT 206: Field tour: An educational tour broadens the students' horizon and knowledge through the introduction of plant diversity in different ecological niche; students can apply their knowledge and skills acquired during classroom lectures and practical classes at laboratory. They will be able to explore the possibility of a chance to undertake research work in future.

BOT 301: Cell biology, Genetics and Biotechnology include topics enlightening students about basics of cell biology and genetics having much bearing on the applied subject of biotechnology. Topics under biotechnology provide fair knowledge on different advanced technology and techniques.

BOT 302: Students will get an overall knowledge about the structure, function and interaction of various biomolecules along with the study of different metabolic processes of plants which are associated with plant morphology, ecology and environmental effects on plants. This area of Botany is especially important because the physiology of a plant is directly associated with plant yield / crop yield which has an economic impact.

BOT 303: By studying ecology learners will get a thorough knowledge regarding ecosystem; different typesofinteraction between organisms and their environment; deep ecology and shallow ecology; habitat andniche concept; ecosystem organizations such as structure and functions, ecological pyramids, food chains and food webs, primary production; energy dynamics; ecological succession and climax concept; population concepts. Besides, study of Environmental Biology helps students in understanding interrelationships between the living worldand the environment; concept on hydrosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere;biodiversity and conservation (in situ and ex situ); concept of Ramsar sites; greenhouse effect and global warming; ozone depletion; acid rain, smog, deforestation; Environmental pollution: Environmental Movements in India like Silent valley, Chipko movement, Beejbachaoandolan, Narmada dam movement, debates on Eucalyptus; Earth summits.

BOT 304: Students will understand about the role of different plants and microbial groups. Environmental issues related to plants will be discussed. Students will get information about biotechnological applications of plants.

BOT 395: Practical subjects give good support in developing knowledge and skill on molecular biological technologies and biotechnological basics.

BOT 396: Students will know how to study life forms through Raunkier's method and biological spectrum; study of frequency, abundance and density of plants following standard methods; Ecological adaptation of plants.

During preparation for seminar students will gather knowledge on their topic of choice and will know how to collect information. Their writing and communication skill will also increase. Finally students will know how to interact with a large number of audiences.

BOT 401: Students will get basic ideas on the subject forestry. Silviculture system of different forest plants their measurement process will help them to understand about the economic aspects of forest plants. How different factors influences nature of forest will also discussed in this course.

BOT 402 (Special paper Angiosperm Taxonomy): Assess the terms and concepts related to Molecular Systematics, Concept of Monophyly, Paraphyly&Polyphyly; Plesiomorphy&Apomorphy; Homology &Homoplasy; Convergent & Divergent, Flora, Vegetation, Revision, New Records. Evaluate the Important and History of Taxonomic study in India: Contributions and taxonomic literature in relation to Angiosperms. Brief out lines of the role of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) for taxonomic study. Interpret the rules of ICN in botanical nomenclature: Basic differences between ICBN & ICN, ICN- its concept and description, Phylocode. Classify Plant systematic. Assess terms and concepts related to Phylogenetic Systematics: The Angiosperms Phylogeny Group (APG) system of flowering plant classification: Phylogeneric relationships of Angiosperms. Concepts of palaeoherbs, eudicots. Putative relationship based on Cronquist System of Classification (Sub Classes) Generalize the characters, Phylogeneric relationships of Angiosperms. Assess terms and concepts related to Biodiversity, importance, levels, IUCN categories of threatened species, Megadiverse countries, Hot spots, Indian hotspots. Conservation: Strategies for conservation (in-situ and ex-situ), concept and types of protective areas; role of Botanic gardens; Cryopreservation: Seed banks, pollen banks, gene banks, germplasm conservation. Analysis the phytogeography or phytogeographical zones of India, Biome: concept and classification, characteristics of major terrestrial biomes;, classification of vegetation of India. Endemism, disjunction: Invasions and Introductions.

BOT 403 (Special paper Molecular Systematics): Assess the terms and concepts of Molecular characters (cp DNA, mt DNA and nuclear gene), Types of molecular data and analysis, use of molecular markers at different ranks in Angiosperm phylogeny, Internal transcribed spacer regions of nuclear ribosomal DNA (rDNA ITS), coding genes and non-coding spacers in the nuclear and plastid genomes, RAPD (Random Amplified Polymorphic

DNA) RFLP (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism), Microsatellites ISSRs (InterSimple Sequence Repeat), SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism), ARMS (Amplification-Refractory Mutation System), Advancement in sequencing technology, NGS, Search engine and sequence repositories. Analysis the Molecular Systematics: Numerical Systematics: Objectives and principles, Phenetic and Cladistic, methods, construction of taxonomic groups (OUT and Unit Characters),cluster analysis, Determination of phenetic structure. Concept of cladogram with reference to Principle of Parsimony. Details analysis of Systematic & Phylogenic studies: Distribution, Adaptive features and Phylogeny of special life form classes: Parasitic plants, Insectivorous, Mangrove Taxa. Details analysis of Molecular Identification: Medicinal (Endangered & Threatened) Plants, Aromatic Medicinal Plants, Dye Yielding Plants, DNA Barcoding: A Sophisticated Method for Authentication and Identification of Medicinal Plants, Adulteration of medicinal herbs. Recognize the importance of herbarium and Virtual herbarium; evaluate the important herbaria and botanical gardens.

BOT 402 (Special paper Microbiology- Basic): Students will know about microbial world, their metabolism, growth etc. Idea on mode of action of antibiotics, gene manipulation in microbial system will also be discussed in this course.

BOT 403 (Special paper Microbiology- Applied): This course will help the students to know different topics on applied microbiology. Food, industrial, agricultural, medical microbiology will be discussed in this course. Basic idea on bioinformatics will be given to the candidates.

BOT 402 (Special paper Palaeobotany): Students will be able to learn different aspects of plant fossils viz. types, preservation, age and area of occurrence, stratigraphic sequences, palaeoecology. A thorough knowledge regarding Indian Gondwana will be known to them. They will also learn the diversification of plant life forms through different ages.

BOT 403 (Special paper Palynology and Plant Reproductive Biology): Students will learn the role of palynology in oil exploration, sources of natural fuels, formation of coal and its varieties, coal palynology. In addition, students will know several aspects of pollination biology and pollen-pistil interactions. They will also learn the structural and functional aspects of flower i.e. essential flower morphology, flowering phenology, flower types, different pollinator groups of flowers, floral advertisement and Floral rewards, breeding system of the flowers.

BOT 402 & 403 (Special paper ‘Plant Physiology & Biochemistry): Plant Physiology & Biochemistry deals with the cellular and molecular biology and interaction between biomolecules along with the study of photosynthesis, respiration, plant nutrition, plant hormone functions which are associated with plant morphology, ecology and environmental effects on plants. Plant physiology includes the study of all theinternal activities of plants—those chemical and physical processes associated with life as they occur in plants. Students will get detailed knowledge at many levels of scale of size and time. At the smallest scale are

molecular interactions of photosynthesis and internal diffusion of water, minerals, and nutrients. At the largest scale are the processes of plant development, dormancy, and reproductive control. This part of the syllabus will also throw light on the response of plants to different environmental cues.'

BOT 494: Students will know how to survey of an area with plain table or prismatic compass. They will also know how to determine height of a standing tree and how to calculate volume of a tree.

BOT 495 (Special paper Microbiology): They will know how to culture, characterize and identify a microorganism. They will know process for characterization of different microbial metabolites. How to isolate genetic materials, enzyme etc. from a cell will also be demonstrated to the students. Students will prepare phylogenetic trees using different bioinformatics tools.

BOT 495 (Special paper Palaeobotany, Palynology and Plant Reproductive Biology): Students will be able to learn different field techniques of palaeobotany; how to explore plant mega fossils from natural fossiliferous beds;

BOT 496: During their M.Sc. dissertation/project work students will be able to know the different aspects of a research work in nutshell. Besides experimental works, learners will learn how to write a M.Sc. thesis starting from introduction (including literature review), objectives of the work through material & methods, results, discussion, conclusion and lastly references. Therefore, students those who want to undertake research work in future, get training through this course.

BOT 497: Students will learn how to face jury in an interview board; what would be the probable questions asked during the comprehensive viva; how to answer those questions etc. everything will be learnt by them.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

After successful completion of the M.Sc. Botany programme, students will be able to achieve the following specific outcomes:

PSO 1: Comprehensive Understanding of Plant Science
Students will acquire a broad and in-depth understanding of the major disciplines of Botany — including Microbiology, Mycology, Phycology, Bryology, Pteridology, Gymnosperms, Plant Anatomy, Taxonomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Genetics, Ecology, and Environmental Biology.
They will be able to explain the structural, functional, biochemical, ecological, and evolutionary aspects of plants and related organisms.
PSO 2: Development of Practical and Analytical Skills
Learners will develop hands-on skills in laboratory and field-based techniques including:

Microbial culture, staining, sterilization and antibiotic sensitivity testing.
Microscopic and molecular analysis of plant materials.
Ecological field surveys, biodiversity assessment, and forest mensuration.
Fossil collection and palaeobotanical field methods.
Biochemical and physiological experiments in plant metabolism and stress biology.
These competencies will prepare students for research, teaching, and applied careers in plant and environmental sciences.

PSO 3: Integration of Classical and Modern Biological Techniques

Students will gain an integrated understanding of classical taxonomy and modern molecular systematics, including the use of molecular markers, DNA barcoding, and bioinformatics tools for plant identification, authentication, and phylogenetic analysis.

PSO 4: Research Aptitude and Scientific Writing

Through project work, seminar presentations, and dissertation writing, students will:
Develop research planning, data collection, and analytical skills.
Learn scientific writing, literature review, data presentation, and communication of scientific results.
Gain confidence in handling viva voce and oral defense situations.

PSO 5: Application of Knowledge to Environmental and Social Contexts

Students will be able to relate their knowledge to environmental conservation, sustainable resource management, and community outreach.
They will understand major environmental issues such as climate change, pollution, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, and will be trained to apply scientific approaches for their mitigation.

PSO 6: Employability and Entrepreneurship Development

The programme equips learners with knowledge and skills applicable in various employment sectors such as:
Education and Research (Schools, Colleges, Universities, Research Institutes)
Agriculture and Forestry Departments
Pharmaceutical, Biotechnological and Environmental Industries
Nurseries, Greenhouses, and Floriculture Enterprises
Students will also gain the confidence to start self-employment ventures (e.g., biofertilizer production, nursery management, herbal medicine, or mushroom cultivation).

PSO 7: Ethical and Sustainable Scientific Practice

Students will demonstrate professional ethics, integrity, and respect for biodiversity and intellectual property rights.
They will be aware of the ethical implications of biological research and apply principles of sustainability in all aspects of their scientific and professional activities.

PSO 8: Lifelong Learning and Innovation

Graduates will cultivate the habit of continuous learning, keeping pace with emerging scientific advancements in Botany and allied life sciences.
They will be motivated to pursue Ph.D. or post-doctoral research, or contribute to innovative teaching, policy making, and environmental management.

Summary Statement:
The M.Sc. in Botany at Vidyasagar University provides a balanced blend of classical botanical wisdom and modern molecular insights, preparing graduates for research, education, industry, and sustainable development sectors through strong scientific, analytical, and ethical foundations.

COURSE STRUCTURE (M.Sc.: BOTANY)

w.e.f.:08.09.2025

SEMESTER	COURSE NO. (Course Type)	COURSE TITLES	Full Marks	No of lectures (hours)	Credit
I	BOT 101 (DSC)	MICROBIOLOGY and VIROLOGY	50	40	4
	BOT 102 (DSC)	ALGAL SCIENCE	25	20	2
	BOT 103 (DSC)	ADVANCED BRYOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 104 9DSC)	FUNGAL BIOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 105 (DSC)	INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM /PLANT PATHOLOGY and PLANT PROTECTION	25	20	2
	BOT 106 (DSC)	VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS	25	20	2
	BOT 107 (DSC)	GYMNOSPERMS	25	20	2
	BOT 108 (DSCP)	MICROBIOLOGY (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 109 (DSCP)	PHYCOLOGY & BRYOLOGY (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 110 (DSCP)	MYCOLOGY & PLANT PATHOLOGY (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 111 (DSCP)	PTERIDOPHYTES & GYMNOSPERMS (Practical)	25	30	2
	NC (Compulsary)	Vidyasagar: Life & Philosophy	25	20	0
		TOTAL	300	360	24
II	BOT 201 (DSC)	PLANT TAXONOMY and SYSTEMATICS	50	40	4
	BOT 202 (DSC)	PALAEOBOTANY and EARLY LIFE FORMS	25	20	2
	BOT 203 (DSC)	POLLEN& POLLINATION ECOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 204 (DSE)	MOOC COURSES	50	40	4
	BOT 205 (DSC)	ECOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 206 (DSC)	ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY AND PHYTOGEOGRAPHY	25	20	2
	BOT 207 (DSCP)	PLANT TAXONOMY & BIOSYSTEMATICS (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 208 (DSCP)	PALAEOBOTANY, PALYNOLOGY & POLLINATION ECOLOGY (Prac)	25	30	2
	BOT 209 (DSCP)	ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 210 (DSCP)	FIELD SURVEY & SOCIAL OUTREACH (Practical)	25	30	2
		TOTAL	300	360	24
III	BOT 301 (DSC)	GENETICS & BIOTECHNOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 302 (DSC)	CELL and MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 303 (DSE)	SPECIAL PAPER I (ELECTIVE)	50	40	4
	BOT 303 A	Angiosperm Taxonomy & Molecular Systematics: ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY			
	BOT 303 B	Applied Mycology & Plant Pathology : APPLIED MYCOLOGY			
	BOT 303 C	Cytogenetics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology : CYTOGENETICS			
	BOT 303 D	Ecology & Biodiversity : ECOLOGY			
	BOT 303 E	Microbiology: General & Applied : MICROBIOLOGY: GENERAL			
	BOT 303 F	Palaeobotany, Palynology & Plant Reproductive Ecology : PALAEOBOTANY			
	BOT 303 G	Plant Physiology, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology : PLANT PHYSIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY			
	BOT 304 (DSE)	MOOC COURSE	50	40	4
	BOT 305 (DSC)	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY and PLANT METABOLISM	25	20	2
	BOT 306 (DSC)	BIOCHEMISTRY & PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY	25	20	2
	BOT 307 (DSCP)	CELL BIOLOGY, GENETICS & BIOTECHNOLOGY (Practical)	25	20	2
	BOT 308 (DSE)	Special Paper (Practical) I			
	BOT 308 A	Angiosperm Taxonomy & Molecular Systematics: ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY	25	30	2
	BOT 308 B	Applied Mycology & Plant Pathology : APPLIED MYCOLOGY	25	30	2
	BOT 308 C	Cytogenetics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology : CYTOGENETICS	25	20	2

	BOT 308 D	Ecology & Biodiversity : ECOLOGY	25	30	2
	BOT 308 E	Microbiology: General & Applied : MICROBIOLOGY: GENERAL	25	30	2
	BOT 308 F	Palaeobotany, Palynology & Plant Reproductive Ecology : PALAEOBOTANY	25	30	2
	BOT 308 G	Plant Physiology, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology : PLANT PHYSIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY	25	30	2
	BOT 309 (DSCP)	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY &Plant Biotechnology (Practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 310 (DSC)	REVIEW and SEMINAR	25	30	2
		TOTAL	300	360	24
IV	BOT 401 (SEC)	FOREST SCIENCE	25	20	2
	BOT 402 (DSC)	PLANT ANATOMY and ADVANCED PHARMACOGNOSY	25	20	2
	BOT 403 (SEC)	INSTRUMENTATION and BIOMATHEMATICS	25	20	2
	BOT 404 (DSC)	OMICS SCIENCE	25	20	2
	BOT 405 (DSE) SPECIAL PAPER II (Elective)		50	40	4
	BOT 405 A	Angiosperm Taxonomy & Molecular Systematics : MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS			
	BOT 405 B	Applied Mycology & Plant Pathology : PLANT PATHOLOGY			
	BOT 405 C	Cytogenetics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY			
	BOT 405 D	Ecology & Biodiversity: BIODIVERSITY			
	BOT 405 E	Microbiology: General & Applied : MICROBIOLOGY: APPLIED			
	BOT 405 F	Palaeobotany, Palynology & Plant Reproductive Ecology : PALYNOLOGY & PLANT REPRODUCTIVE ECOLOGY			
	BOT 405 G	Plant Physiology, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology : BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY			
	BOT 406 (SEC)	FOREST MENSURATION & SURVEY (PRACTICAL)	25	30	2
	BOT 407 (DSCP)	PLANT ANATOMY AND PHARMACOGNOSY (PRACTICAL)	25	30	2
	BOT 408 (DSEP)	Special Paper (Practical)			
	BOT 408 A	ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY & MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS: Molecular Systematics	25	30	2
	BOT 408 B	APPLIED MYCOLOGY & PLANT PATHOLOGY: Plant Pathology (practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 408 C	CYTOGENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY: Molecular Biology and Biotechnology	25	30	2
	BOT 408 D	ECOLOGY & BIODIVERSITY: Biodiversity (practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 408 E	MICROBIOLOGY: GENERAL & APPLIED : Microbiology: Applied (practical)	25	30	2
	BOT 408 F	PALAEOBOTANY, PALYNOLOGY & PLANT REPRODUCTIVE ECOLOGY : Palynology & Plant reproductive ecology	25	30	2
	BOT 408 G	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	25	30	2
	BOT 409 (DSC)	PROJECT WORK (SPECIAL PAPER BASED)	50	100	
	BOT 410 (SEC)	GRAND VIVA	25	50	2
		TOTAL	300	360	24
		GRAND TOTAL	1200	1440	96

	List of Special Papers (Elective) ***Angiosperm Taxonomy & Molecular Systematics:*** 303 A: Angiosperm Taxonomy 405A: Molecular Systematics ***Applied Mycology & Plant Pathology*** 303 B: Applied Mycology 405 B: Plant Pathology ***Cytogenetics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology*** 303 C: Cytogenetics 405 C: Molecular Biology &Biotechnology Ecology & Biodiversity 303 D: Ecology 405 D: Biodiversity ***Microbiology: Basic & Applied*** 303 E: Microbiology - Basic 405 E: Microbiology – Applied ***Palaeobotany, Palynology & Plant Reproductive Ecology*** 303 F: Palaeobotany 405 F: Palynology & Plant Reproductive Ecology ***Plant Physiology, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology*** 303 G: Plant Physiology 405 G: Biochemistry and Molecular Biology *					

SEMESTER – I

THEORY

BOT 101: MICROBIOLOGY AND VIROLOGY Full Marks: 50

1. History; discoveries and contributions; Six Kingdoms hypothesis (Woese*etal*.1977) & Three Domains concept (Woese *et al*. 1990); scopes and areas ofmicrobiology.
2. Principle characteristics used in the classification and identification of microbes; Bergey's manual of determinative bacteriology.
3. Morphology; ultrastructure & chemical nature of capsule; cell wall, flagella, pili, genome, and cytoskeletal elements of bacterial cell; principle of gram staining; reserve substances; endospore.
4. Nutrition of microbes; principles behind formulation of media; enrichment culture technique; anaerobic culture principles.
5. Methods of sterilization; dry and moist heat; UV and X-ray; Food sterilization.
6. Growth curve; mathematical nature and expression of growth; exponential and arithmetic growth; generation time; growth curve parameters-yield; synchronous cyclic batch culture & continues growth.
7. Microbial metabolism; respiration and fermentation, fermentation pathway (ED pathway etc.); Nitrification; sulfur oxidation; nitrogen fixation.
8. Bacterial Genetics: Organization and replication of genetic material in bacteria Conjugation: molecular mechanism of gene transfer and regulation. Conjugation mapping, Plasmids: types, function and application. Transformation: Natural transformation and competence; molecular mechanism of transformation. Transduction: Generalized and specialized transduction. gene-mapping
9. Gene regulation: Positive and negative gene regulation and attenuation, lac, gal, trp, and ara operons and their applications. Genetic switches. Quorum sensing. CRISPR-CAS evolutionary significance in bacterial innate immunity, mode of action and application.
10. Chemotherapy: Physical and chemical methods. Principles of chemotherapy, general mode of action of various chemotherapeutic agents: Sulfa drugs, antibiotics- classification and mode of action. Antibiotic resistance, vaccines and antivirals.
11. Applied microbiology : Biological nitrogen fixation – symbiotic and nonsymbiotic; Nitrogenase enzyme, leghemoglobin, Microbial flora of air; Enumeration of aerial microbes: sampling methods; Air-borne human diseases; Microbial floraof water; Winogradsky column, Microbiological analysis of water: Presumptive and confirmatory tests; Water borne human diseases; production of alcohol, wine, beer.
11. Immunology: Cells and organs of the immune system; Lymphocytes, Antigens, Antibodies, Immunoglobulin classes; Structure of Immunoglobulin G; Polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies; Interferon, Vaccine; Agglutination (Widal test, latex agglutination test, Viral hemagglutination), Immunodiffusion (SRID), ELISA, Skin-prick test, immunoelectrophoresis, Immunoprecipitation, RIA, Western Blotting, Immunofluorescence.
12. Viruses : structural organization and chemistry of viruses; Cultivation of viruses;

13. Virus purification and assays (hemagglutination and plaque assay); Principles of viral taxonomy; Replication of viral nucleic acids; One step growth curve; Lytic and Lysogenic cycle; early and late proteins;
14. Virus related agents–viroids and prions; virus-induced cancer. oncogenesis; antiviral drugs;
15. Human Virus: HIV, SARS, HCV, Influenzagenome organization, structure and replication.
16. Plant viruses: Tobacco mosaic virus genome organization, structure and replication.

BOT 102: ALGAL SCIENCE **Full Marks: 25**

1. Parameters used in classifying algae. Classification and recent status of various algal groups. Concept of Streptophyta.
2. Significance of ultra-structural features of algae.
3. Endosymbiotic theory of origin of chloroplasts;
4. Salient features of Cyanoprokaryote, Glaucophyta, Rhodophyta, Chlorophyta, and Heterokontophyta (Xanthophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Phaeophyceae) with evolutionary tendencies and phylogeny.
5. Phycocolloids - agar-agar, alginic acid, carrageenan, economic importance of phycocolloids.
6. Reclamation of soil by algae.
7. Single cell protein.
8. Algae in pisciculture.
9. Hydrocarbons from algae.
10. Pheromone in algae. Pathogenic algae.
11. Eutrophication,Algalbloom,Red tide. Bloom control measures.
12. Algal toxins and their impact.

BOT 103:ADVANCEDBRYOLOGY **Marks: 25**

1. Outline of the recent classification of bryophytes by Mishler et al. (1994): Marchantiophyta (liverworts), Anthocerophyta (hornworts), and Bryophyta (mosses) compare with Proskauer (1957) Traditional Classification Class I. Hepaticopsida Class II. Anthocerotopsida Class III. Bryopsida.
2. Origin, evolution, and fossil history of bryophytes. Characteristics, affinities and systematic position and phylogeny of Calobryales, andTakakiales.
3. Bryophyte as site indicators; Bryomonitoring.
4. Cytogenetics of bryophytes: Sex chromosome.
5. Bryophytes Biotechnology: Applications.

BOT 104 :FUNGAL BIOLOGY **Marks: 25**

1. Unique features of fungi. Any modern classification with characters upto phylum focusing on diversity of fungal groups.

2. Homothallism, heterothallism, physiological and molecular basis of mating systems, parasexuality.

3. Development and types of ascocarps and basidiocarps; Mechanism of ascospore and

basidiospore discharge.

4.Applied mycology. Use of fungi in antibiotics, organic acids and food production, role offungi in biotechnology, including vaccine production etc., role of fungi in agriculture andforestry.

105: PLANT PATHOLOGY AND PLANT PROTECTION Marks: 25

1. History of plant pathology and its present status, plant disease, diagnosis, modern methods.

2. Host pathogen interaction - mechanism of penetration, role of growth regulators.

3. Control of plant diseases - exclusion, eradication.

4. Epidemiology and disease forecasting.

5. Important pathogens causing selected plant diseases: brown spot, bacterial blight and blast of rice, wilt of pigeon pea, anthracnose of jute, crown gall diseases, scab of potato, downy mildew and powdery mildew of crop plants, black stem rust and loose smut of wheat.

BOT 106: VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS **Marks: 25**

1. Introduction: Early land plants and their adaptation for successful colonization on land habitats.
2. Similarities and dissimilarities with bryophytes and gymnosperms
3. Classification of pteridophytes based on molecular data by Smith et al. 2006.
4. Distribution of pteridphytes with special reference to India.
5. Endangered pteridophytes and their conservation.
6. Rhyniopsida: Characteristic features; important representatives and gametophytic structures.
7. Zosterophyllopsida: Characteristic features, representative taxa exhibiting morphological diversity of the group; potentiality of the group as a progenitor of Lycopsida.
8. Lycopsida: General features, Orders of Lycopsida with examples, Evolutionary significance.
9. Trimerophytopsida: Characteristic features; diversity in vegetative structures; significance of the group in the evolution of higher clads of pteridophytes.
10. Filicopsida: Characteristic features, major clads of extinct and extant taxa of the group; phyletic slide and evolution of soral structures in the filicalian ferns.
11. Apospory and apogamy: Definition, factors for induction and significance.
12. Progymnosperms: Concept, characteristics, classification, origin and evolution.
13. Importance: Ecological and economic importance of Pteridophytes with special reference to food, medicine, bio-fertilizer, metal indicator plants and beautification.

BOT107: GYMNOSPERMS **Marks: 25**

1. General features and classification of Gymnosperm (Stewart and Rothwell 1993)
2. Origin of seed habit, pre-pollen and pre-ovule concept, origin of true ovule.
3. General features, geologic range and phylogeny of Pteridospermales, Glossopteridales, Pentoxylales, Caytoniales and Bennettitales.

4. General features, evolutionary trends of leaves and megasporophylls among extinct and extant members of Cycadales; geographic distribution of extant cycads.
5. Coniferales: Characteristic features, distribution pattern of modern conifers in India. Classification of conifers in to different families.
6. Gnetophytes: Characteristics, comparative accounts of three genera viz. Gentum, Welwitschia and Ephedra; present status of gnetophytes based on molecular phylogeny.
7. Economic importance of gymnosperms with reference to wood, resin, essential oils, drugs and food.
8. Endangered gymnosperms, their conservation and present status.

Semester I PRACTICAL

BOT 108: MICROBIOLOGY Marks: 25

1. Methods of sterilization, idea about microbiological instruments and laboratory.
2. Negative staining technique.
3. Gram staining.
4. Study of curd-organisms
5. Endospore staining.
6. Sterilization of media and glass goods, demonstration of antibiotic sensitivity assay.
7. Isolation of spore producing bacteria.
8. Inoculation techniques.
9. Visit to a place of microbiological interest (Pharmaceutical/ Milk/ Distillery/ Food etc.)

BOT 109: PHYCOLOGY & BRYOLOGY Marks: 25

PHYCOLOGY:

1. Study of vegetative structures of gametophytic and sporophytic plant bodies of the members from different algal taxa.
2. Study of reproductive and other perennating structures of different members of algae.
3. Study of live algal species from nature and their habitat.
4. Collection of algal species from natural sources. Submission of the list of collected species with photographs taken under microscope.

BRYOLOGY:

1. Comparative morphology and anatomy of the gametophytes and sporophytes of the different groups of Bryophytes (6 Members from Marchantiophyta, 1 Member from Anthocerophyta and 5 Members from Bryophyta)
2. Study of peristome structures of Nematodonteae and Arthrodonteae of the Bryopsida
3. Field work [Spot dominated with lower Cryptogams inside State or Outside state)]
4. Students are required to submit field survey report and laboratory records, preserved and dried specimens and permanent slides.

BOT 110: MYCOLOGY & PLANT PATHOLOGY Marks: 25

1. Study of morphological characters and reproductive structures of some common fungal taxa.
2. Isolation of yeasts from some fruits.

3. Submission of fungal specimens.
4. Study of diseased specimens.
5. Isolation and simple culture of pathogens.
6. Study of Black stem rust of wheat, Red rot of sugarcane, Downy mildew and Powdery mildew of crop plants.

BOT 111: PTERIDOPHYTES & GYMNOSPERMS Marks: 25

PTERIDOPHYTES

1. A comparative study of the vegetative and reproductive parts of some extant Pteridophytes occurring in West Bengal.
2. Study of some fossils (slide and megafossils).
3. Field work

** (Submission of field and laboratory records including permanent slides)

GYMNOSPERMS

1. A comparative study of the vegetative and reproductive parts of extant gymnosperms.
2. Study of some fossil gymnosperms.
3. Fieldwork.

**(Submission of field and laboratory records including permanent slides).

SEMESTER – II

THEORY

BOT 201: PLANT TAXONOMY & SYSTEMATICS Full Marks: 50

1. Introduction: Definition of terms: Systematics, Taxonomy, Classification, Nomenclature, Identification; homology and homoplasy; plesiomorphy and apomorphy; monophyly, paraphyly and polyphyly; Flora, Vegetation, Monographs, Revision.
2. Classification: Outline concept of APG System of plant classification, concepts of palaeoherbs, eudicots.
3. Relationships: Takhtajan and Cronquist system of classification, Salient features, evolutionary trends and phylogeny in Magnoliidae, Caryophyllidae, Rosideae, Asteridae, Alismatidae and Liliidae (sensulatoCronquist, 1981) and
4. Herbarium: Traditional and digital Herbarium.
5. ICN: Principles of ICBN& ICN
6. Systematics: Definition, principles, methods, categories and differences with classical taxonomy.
7. Taxonomic supportive evidences: Palynology&Phytochemistry.
8. Numerical Taxonomy: Phenetic and cladistic
9. Biodiversity: Level, spatial scale, loss, importance, value.
10. Ethnobotany: Definition, relevance and uses in human welfare.

BOT 202: PALAEOBOTANY AND EARLY LIFE FORMS Marks 25

1. Fossils: Definition, types, nomenclature, modes of preservation (Schopf 1975),
2. Fossilization process – factors; Techniques of fossil study: Ground thin section, peel technique, peat analysis.
3. Principles of correlation and stratigraphy; outline of Standard Geologic time Scale.
4. Origin and evolution of early life forms recovered from Precambrian strata.
5. Major events of plant life through geologic history.
6. Indian Gondwana Sequence, Classification and distribution of the sequence; megafloristic assemblages in Gondwana Sequence with special reference to Damodar Valley basin, Son valley basin and Rajmahal basin.
7. Continental Drift Hypothesis and Plate Tectonics: Concept and validation.
8. Radiometric datings: Basic principles of radiometric dating; radio-carbon dating.
9. Use of fossil plants in deciphering past vegetational and ecological history.

BOT 203: POLLEN&POLLINATION ECOLOGY Marks 25

1. Microspore tetrads and polarity of spores and pollen grains.
2. Spore-pollen morphology: Symmetry, shape, size, aperture patterns, NPC System of pollen-spore classification, exine stratification, surface structures and sculptures of sporoderm; LO-analysis.
3. Sporopollenin: physical and chemical nature, function; development of pollen wall, Ubisch body, pollen wall proteins, chemical markers of exine and intine.
4. Extraexinous wall material - perine, viscin-threads, pollen-kit.

5. Application of palynology in taxonornic and phylogenetic deductions.
6. Aeropalynology with reference to allergy: Aerobiological sampling method and formation of airborne pollen/spore calendar (general idea). Mechanism of Type I hypersensitivity caused by pollen/spores allergens, identification of pollenallergens by in-vivo (SPT) and in-vitro (ELISA, Immunoelctrophoresis, Western blotting) tests, allergenic pollen/spores of West Bengal.
7. Melissopalynology, Indian species of honey bees, importance of pollen grains as constituent of bee-bread, pollen-collecting mechanism of honey bees, analysis of pollen loads and honey samples in understanding bee forage, objectives of melissopalynological studies, important bee plants of West Bengal.
8. Palaeopalynology: Introductory idea about palaeopalynological remains, significance of palaeopalynology.
9. Forensic palynology: Definition and significance, a few well-known case studies.
10. Pollination Biology: Pollen dispersal units; pollination types, contrivances for cross-and self-pollination; pollen vectors, pollination modes and floral organization.
11. Breeding systems, self-incompatibility and compatibility control with reference to pollen-pistil interactions.

BOT 204: MOOC COURSES **Full Marks: 50**

To be selected among the MOOC courses offered.

BOT205: ECOLOGY **Marks:25**

1. Significanceandscopeofecology;conceptinecology-deep ecology andshallowecology.
2. HabitatandNicheconceptanddifferences:FundamentalandRealizedniche;Aspectsofecologi calniche,habitatniche, trophic niche and hypervolumeniche;Niche construction and nichedifferentiation with examples.
3. Ecosystemorganization:Structureandfunctions, ecological pyramids, foodchainsandfood webs, primary production (methods of measurement,controllingfactors);Energydynamics(trophicorganization,energyflowviagraz ingand detritus chains, ecological efficiencies).
4. CommunityEcology:Conceptofcommunityandcontinuum;MechanismofEcologicalsuccess ionandclimaxconcept(facilitation,toleranceandinhibitionModels);Changes in ecosystem properties duringsuccession.
5. PlantAdaptations,Hydrophytes,XerophytesandHalophytes:Morphological,anatomical,phy siological and biochemical.
6. Populationconcepts:Populationgrowth,populationregulation,randkselection,populationinte ractions.

BOT206:ENVIRONMENTALBIOLOGYANDPHYTOGEOGRAPHYMarks:25

1. Interrelationshipbetweenthelivingworldandtheenvironment;Basicconceptonhydrosphere, lithosphereandatmosphere.

2. Biodiversity(level,spatialscale,lossandimportance)andconservation(insituandexsitu);CBD and Ramsarsites– concept
3. Impactofhumanactivities:greenhouseeffectandglobalwarming;ozonedepletion;acidrain,classicaland photochemical smog, deforestation.
4. Environmentalpollution:pollutionofair,waterandsoil:sources,impact,preventionandcontrol measure.
5. Biologicalcontrol:Biomonitoringofairandwaterpollution,bio-indicators,bio-remediation.
6. EnvironmentalMovements in India:Silent valley, Chipkomovement,Beejbachaoandolan,Narmadadam movement, debates onEucalyptus.
7. Carryingcapacity,SustainabledevelopmentandEnvironmentalimpactassessment.
8. Earthsummits,Centralpollutioncontrolboard,Statepollutioncontrolboard:generalidea.
9. BiodiversityinrelationwithPhytogeography-introduction,continuousanddiscontinuous distribution, phytogeography of India, vegentational regions of India.Plantindicators.

SEMESTER II PRACTICAL

BOT 207: ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY & BIOSYSTEMATICS Marks: 25

1. Drawing and description of a specimen from locally available representative families, identification up to species.
2. Comparative study of the pollen grains, fruit and seed morphology.
3. Fields survey for familiarization with and study of vegetation types and floras of areas outside the state (long excursion) and inside the state (local excursion).
4. Training in collection and preservation, Submission of field and laboratory records.

BOT 208: PALAEOBOTANY, PALYNOLOGY & PLANT REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

Marks: 25

Palaeobotany

1. Palaeobotanical field work.
2. Study of representative megafloral assemblages and determination of age.

** (Submission of field and laboratory records including permanent slides)

Palynology & Plant Reproductive Biology

1. Pollen morphological studies of some pteridophytes, gymnosperms, and angiosperms representing different morphological types using acetolysis / alkali maceration method.
2. Extraction of pollen grains from honey sample and study of the frequency of different morphotypes.
3. Study of in vivo and in vitro germination of pollen grains.
4. Morpho-anatomical study of stigma and style.
5. Study of the growth of pollen tube through stigma and style.

(Submission of laboratory records including permanent slides)

BOT 209: ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY & PHYTOGEOGRAPHY Marks: 25

1. Study of Raunkier's life forms and biological spectrum.
2. Study of frequency, abundance and density, IVI of plants following standard method.
3. Measurement of various indices using statistical tools.
4. Ecological study on plant adaptation.
5. Ecological field study (excursion) of a given area and preparation of records.
6. Laboratory note book.

BOT 210: FIELD SURVEY AND SOCIAL OUTRICH Marks: 25

1. Field survey, submission of report and viva-voce.
2. Visit at different phytogeographical regions of India including outside the state of West Bengal.

Evaluation of BOT 296.2 will be made only by External Experts.

SEMESTER III

THEORY

BOT 301: CELL BIOLOGY ANDGENETICS Marks: 25

1. Ultra-structure of Nucleus, Nucleolus, Chromatin – Euchromatin and Heterochromatin.
2. Cell cycle: Biochemical and molecular events associated with the cell cycle. Molecular mechanism of cell cycle regulation.
3. Molecular organization of chromosome: DNA packaging in chromatin and chromosome. Ultrastructure of special chromosomes; Centromere & telomere: ultrastructure and function.
4. Chromosome banding: G banding, Fluorescent banding, R banding, C banding, NOR banding. FISH, GISH.
5. Extranuclear inheritance: definition, types (maternal inheritance, organeller inheritance and infectious heredity) explained with the examples of skin pigmentation of larvae of *Ephestiakuehniella*, shell coiling of *Limnaeaperegra*, variegated leaves of *Mirablis* and maize, kappa particle of *Paramoecium*, CO_2 sensitivity and sex ratio of *Drosophila*.
6. Sex determination: basic types, Lyon hypothesis, dosage compensation - types, Barr body, Sex linked inheritance, sex influenced, sex linked and sex limited characters.
7. Polygenes and Quantitative genetics.
8. Population genetics: Hardy-Weinberg Hypothesis, factors affecting allelic frequency in population. Genetic drift, inbreeding depression.
9. Transposable elements: definition, transposon and retroposon. Characteristic features of IS elements, Ac/Ds element and Copia element.

BOT 302: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY Full Marks: 25

1. Structural conformations of DNA (A, B and Z), major types of RNA. Biogenesis of ribosomes.
2. DNA replication (outline procedure only), requisite factors and their roles.
3. Recombinant DNA technology - an overview. Structure and properties of Plasmids, Cosmids, Phagemids. Bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs). Yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs). Plasmid isolation. Restriction enzymes, digestion, agarose gel electrophoresis. Transformation.
4. Cloning strategies and screening of recombinant clones. Lac operon: Blue/white selection. Purification and characterization of recombinant plasmid DNA; Expression vector - over expression and expression analysis; Applications of recombinant DNA in agriculture and medicine (some examples).
5. Transcription: Molecular mechanisms of transcription; Regulation of gene expression with special reference to two component gene regulatory system. RNA processing.
6. Gene library: Construction of cDNA library and genomic library. Screening of libraries.
7. DNA hybridization and sequencing: Generation of radiolabeled probe and blotting techniques; Southern and Northern hybridization; DNA Sequencing methods.
8. Blotting techniques. RFLP, RAPD, AFLP, ISSR, ITS, DNA finger printing. Chromosome walking, Chromosome jumping. Microarray. PCR, RT-PCR (all procedures and applications).

9. Plant breeding: Plant introduction, pure line selection, back cross, pedigree selection, mass selection and clonal selection (Procedures). Heterosis. Transgenic inheritance. Composite and Synthetic varieties.
10. Plant tissue culture: basic requisites, MS and White's media. Roles of nutritional inputs. Principle, procedure and utility of callus culture, organogenesis, micropropagation and protoplast culture.

PAPER: BOT 303 (SPECIAL)

BOT 303 A. ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY **Full Marks: 50**

1. Definition: Taxonomy and Systematics, Molecular Systematics, Concept of Monophyly, Paraphyly, Homoplasy&Polyphyly; Pleiomorphic&Apomorphy; Homology &Homoplasy; Convergent & Divergent, Parallelism, Flora, Vegetation, Revision, New Records.
2. History of Taxonomic study in India: Contributions and taxonomic literature in relation to Angiosperms. Different classical Literature. Brief outlines of the role of the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) for taxonomic study.
3. Plant Nomenclature: Nomenclatural types, Basic differences between ICBN & ICN, ICN-Principles.
4. The Angiosperms Phylogeny Group (APG) classification (APG-IV-2016 of flowering plant: Phylogenetic relationships of Angiosperms. Concepts of Basal Angiosperms, Palaeoherbs, Eudicots.
5. Biodiversity: Definition, importance, levels, Megadiverse countries, Hot spots, Indian hotspots. spatial distribution, value, and loss; IUCN categories of threatened species.
6. Conservation: Strategies for conservation (in-situ and ex-situ), concept and types of protective areas; the role of Botanic gardens; Cryopreservation: Seed banks, pollen banks, gene banks, germplasm conservation.
7. Digital Herbarium: Concept & application.

BOT 303B: APPLIED MYCOLOGY **Full Marks: 50**

1. Spindle pole bodies (SPBs) – different types found in fungi and their function.
2. Heterokaryosis – definition, occurrence, significance, modes of formation.
3. Spore dormancy – exogenous dormancy, endogenous dormancy.
4. Importance of fungi – nutrient recycling, biofertiliser, siderophore production phosphate solubilisation, growth promoter, bioremediation, soil formation, biocontrol agent.
5. Edible fungi – SCP, marmite, vegemite, quorn, tempeh, angkak, soy sauce, cheese, miso.
6. Production of citric, gluconic, itaconic, lactic, oxalic, fumaric, malic, succinic acids by fungi.
7. Production of free radicals and their roles in some human ailments.
8. Production of penicillin, cephalosporin, griseofulvin, strobilurin, sordarin, gentamycin, plectasin, cyclosporin, cilofungin.

CYTOGENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY

BOT 303 C: CYTOGENETICS **Full Marks: 50**

1. Ultrastructures of cell membrane, mitochondria, chloroplast, peroxisome, glyoxysome and their functions.
2. DNA methylation and Histone methylation and acetylation and their impact.
3. Cell communication and signaling: general principle, signaling molecules and their receptors. Cell surface receptors (ion channel linked receptors, G protein coupled receptors, Tyrosine kinase linked receptors, Steroid hormone receptors).
4. Cell cycle check points. Role of different Cyclins and Cyclin dependent kinases in different stages of cell cycle, Apoptosis, Cancer.
5. Cytoskeleton: brief knowledge, function of cytoskeleton, structure, actin filaments (microfilament), microtubule, intermediate filaments.
6. Quantitative genetics: Broad sense heritability and narrow sense heritability.
7. B chromosomes and their significance.
8. Chromosomal characteristics and nuclear DNA content variation across plant kingdom.
9. Epigenetic regulation of trait.
10. Concept of speciation: types.
11. Population genetics: factors affecting allelic frequency, bottle neck effect, founder effect.

ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

BOT 303D: ECOLOGY **Full Marks: 50**

1. Principles and current concepts in ecology.
2. Structureandfunctionofecosystemsincludingforest,mangroveandaquaticsystems.
3. Plantcommunity:Qualitativeandquantitativecharacteristics,phytosociologicalmethods
4. Environmental diary- Stockholm conference, Montreal protocol, Reo earth summit, Kyoto protocol, Ramsar convention, COP 16.
5. Environmental disasters–Londonsmog, El Nino, Minamata tragedy, Chernobyl disaster, Bhopal tragedy.
6. Global environmental issues-Global warming, Acid rain, Smog, Ozone depletion, biological invasion.
7. Phytoremediation and plant response to environmental stresses-drought, water logging, high and low temperatures, salinity.
8. Population ecology-growth curve, carrying capacity, Sustainable development, population regulation, r-and K-strategy.

MICROBIOLOGY- BASIC and APPLIED

BOT 303 E: MICROBIOLOGY- BASIC **Full Marks: 50**

1. Microscopy (Phase contrast; SEM, TEM, AFM).
2. Staining methods (Gram, Acid fast, Endospore).
3. General account of Actinomycetes, Spirochetes, Rickettsials and Mycoplasmas.
4. Bacterial culture medium, Enrichment culture; Isolation of pure cultures;
1. Batch culture and Continuous culture.
5. Measurements of bacterial growth - Generation time, mathematical expression of growth; Synchronized growth; Diauxic growth; Environmental factors influencing growth (pH and temperature); Biofilm formation and Quorum sensing.

6. Metabolic classes of microorganisms (autotroph, phototroph, chemotroph, heterotroph); Photosynthesis (anoxygenic and oxygenic), Photosynthetic microorganisms, photosynthetic pigments, and generation of reducing power by cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation; Chemosynthesis (sulfur oxidation, iron oxidation, hydrogen oxidation and nitrification); Methanotrophy; Anaerobic Respiration - nitrate respiration (denitrification), sulfate reduction, and methanogenes
7. Detailed account of biological nitrogen fixation, nitrogenase and its alternative forms, nif gene, control and regulation.
8. Chemistry and mode of action of antibiotics (Penicillin, Streptomycin, Viricidin), microbial assay, mechanism of drug resistance.
9. General properties of plasmids, application of plasmid in cloning technology,cosmids.
10. Genetic engineering, restriction enzymes, topoisomerase, gyrase, methylase, genomic library, c-DNA library. Application of recombinant DNA technology. Esthetical issues of genetic engineering. Molecular biology of the bacteriophage lambda, M13 and P1.
11. Plant-microbe relationship, microbe as pathological agents in plants, animals and human system, toxins.
12. Enzyme kinetics, regulation of enzyme activity, mode of action of amylases and proteases.
13. Oncogenes and cancer (causes).
14. Virus; cultivation, isolation and purification, prions, viroids.

PALAEO BOTANY, PALYNOLOGYAND PLANT REPRODUCTIVE ECOLOGY

BOT303F:PALAEOBOTANY **Full Marks:50**

1. Outline classification of rocks according to their origin and composition; sedimentary processes; diastrophic changes in sedimentary strata (dip-strike,fold,fault); unconformity.
2. Principles of correlation and stratigraphy; geochronology; stratigraphic systems and theunits of classification; Standard Geologic Time Scale.
3. Prebiotic environment; chemical evolution and origin of life; Precambrian life-forms. Indian Precambrian stratigraphy; palaeobiology of Vindhyans.
4. Siluro-Devonianlandfloras;Permo-Carboniferousfloralprovinces;DevonianandCarboniferousfloras ofNorth-WestIndia.
5. Early Mesozoic florasofMoltenoandChinleformations,later Mesozoic florasofYorkshireand Jura.
6. ConceptofIndianGondwanaSequence,stratigraphyandcorrelationofGondwanaSequence in Peninsular Indian basins, mega- and mio-floristics of Peninsular IndianGondwanaformations;IndianPerigondwanafloras.
7. Diversificationofalgae, fungiandbryophytesthroughages.
8. Angiospermpalaeofloristics;DistributionofTertiarystratainIndia;Palaeogenepalaeofloristics and palaeoecology of Peninsular India; Neogenepalaeofloristicsandpalaeoecology of Peninsular (Cuddalore Group and Bengal Basin) and Extrapeninsular(SiwalikGroup)India.
9. ArchaeobotanyofIndiancultivatedplants.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRYAND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

BOT 303G: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY **FullMarks: 50**

1. *Plant nutritional physiology*: Molecular regulation of intercellular and intracellularuptakeandtransportofnutrients.StructureandfunctionofATPase/pump.Signalingmechanism of nutrient transport with special reference to iron and phosphorus uptake.Regulationof nutrient homeostasis bytarget mimicry.

2. *Signaltransduction*:ReceptorsandG-proteins,phospholipidsignaling,calcium-calmodulincascade,diversityinproteinkinasesandphosphatases.Roleofcyclicnucleotides,miRNAs,circularRNAsandlong-noncodingRNAsinplantgrowth,morphogenesisand flowering.

3. *Stress Physiology:* Freezing, heat, salinity, and heavy metals stresses in plants; plantresponses to abiotic stress, mechanisms of abiotic stress tolerance in plants: water,drought, salinityandheavymetal tolerance.

4. *Oxidativeandnitrosativestressandantioxidativestrategies*:Nitrosativeandoxidative stress - causes and effects, nitric oxide biosynthesis and metabolism, NOmediated signaling, markers of nitrosative stress, NO crosstalk with other hormones,cross talk between SA and JA in plants; antioxidant defense mechanism(s) in plants;regulationand functions ofascorbate-glutathionecycle in plants.

5. *Programmedcelldeath(PCD):*ConceptofPCDanditstypesinplantsduringvegetativeandreproductivestages.Developmentalandstress-inducedPCD.Plantsenescence and its characteristics. Leaf and flower senescence. Altered metabolismduringsenescenceand its regulation.

6. *Floral induction and development*: Hormonal control, molecular genetics of floraldevelopment and floral organ differentiation; Effect of low temperature on floral bud initiation(FBI) through silencing offLCgene.

BOT 304: MOOC COURSES **Full Marks: 50**

BOT305: PLANT PHYSIOLOGYAND METABOLISM **Marks: 25**

1. *Photosynthesis and Respiration*

a. Genes and polypeptide components of photosynthetic complexes; Bioenergetics of light reaction, Generation of proton gradient and ATP synthesis; Water to Water Cycle; CO2concentratingmechanism in plants; Regulation of C2,C3, C4and CAM cycles.

b. Metabolic regulation of glycolysis, acetyl CoA synthesis and citric acid cycle; Mitochondrial electron transport complexes – structure, function; Mechanism of ATP synthesis; Gluconeogenesis; Glyoxylate cycle.

2. *Transport mechanism of water, ions and macromolecules*

Mechanisms of uptake and transport of water, ions, solutes and macromolecules fromsoiltoplants, Iontransporter-types, structureandfunction;Mechanismsofloadingandunloadingof photo assimilates.

3. *Developmental physiology*

a. Concept of hormones as chemical messengers, Biosynthesis and mechanisms of action of hormones, synthetic regulatory compounds and their uses.
b. Concept on sensory photobiology and reproductive physiology - Structure, function and action of phytochromes, cryptochromes and phototropins; stomatal movement; Regulation of flowering by light temperature and hormones.
c. Physiology of senescence and aging - Senescence promoters, whole plant senescenceand organ senescence, hormonal and environmental control of senescence, programmed cell death in lifecycle of plants.
d. Concept of dormancy and quiescence, types of dormancies, seed viability, dormancy enforcement and termination, biochemical and molecular basis of dormancy, hormonal regulation of dormancy and germination, circadian clock and germination control.

BOT306: BIOCHEMISTRY AND PLANT BITECHNOLOGY Marks: 25

1. *Biomolecules*

a. Protein: Hierarchy of protein structure, motifs and domains, torsion angle and Ramachandran plot, Forces stabilizing protein structure, fibrous proteins (keratins andcollagen), globular protein; Protein folding: Levinthal paradox, different models and concept of chaperones.
b. Carbohydrates:Simple and conjugated sugars, nomenclature; structure; stereochemistry- Fischer projection, Haworth perspective, boat and chair conformation; mutarotation; glycoside formation; Derivative sugar; glycoproteins and proteoglycans.
c. Lipid: simple and conjugated lipid, different neutral & polar classes, nomenclature of different fatty acids, lipidomics concept.

2. *Enzymology and Metabolism :*

Enzyme activity and specificity, Constitutive and Induced enzymes; Activesite, Activation energy, Reaction rate, Mechanism of action, Kinetics: rate order of reactions; Derivation of Michaelis-Menten equation– single substrate; Michaelis-Menten plot and Lineweaver Burke plot; Enzyme inhibition: Reversible, irreversible with one example in each case.

3. *Nitrogen metabolism:*Structure and function of nitrogenase, Mechanism of nodule formation; Nitrate assimilation in plants.

4. *Lipid metabolism:*Biosynthesisandoxidation of fatty acids, regulation of FAS, Phospholipid synthesis and sterolsynthesis, LOX for biotic and abiotic stress.

5. *Reactive oxygen species*–formation, role and scavenging activity.

6. *Secondary metabolitesand metabolite trafficking*: Biosynthetic pathways for secondary metabolism; Biological activities of phyto constituents (phenols and phenolic glycosides, sterols, steroidal alkaloids, stanols, miscellaneous isoprenoids, saponins, alkaloids, volatile oils, lipids and carbohydrates); turnover and degradation of secondary metabolites.

SEMESTER III PRACTICAL

BOT 307: CELL BIOLOGY, GENETICS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY Marks: 25

1. Preparation of Pre-treating agents, fixatives and stains for cytological works.
2. Study of mitotic cell division (with the root tip and/or leaf tip meristematic tissue).
3. Study of meiotic cell division, stages of meiosis I & II divisions (with the Pollen Mother Cells of locally available plants).
4. Determination of mitotic index.
5. Karyotyping: the basic method (with the well spread chromosomes of mitotic metaphase from worked out specimen or from earlier drawn picture or photograph).
6. Plant Tissue Culture: Media preparation, Inoculation in front of laminar air-flow and maintenance of culture. (for demonstration only and not recommended for examination except viva voce).
7. Measures of dispersion: Standard Deviation, Standard Error.
8. Chi square test for goodness of fit of (Fixed ratio hypothesis, Homogeneity Ratio and Contingency table).

BOT 308: Special Paper Practical Full Marks: 25

ANGIOPERM TAXONOMY AND MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS

BOT396 A:ANGIOSPERMTAXONOMY Full Marks25

1. Taxonomic study of local flora, preparation of identification 'Keys'andidentificationofplantsbyuseof key.
2. Acquaintancewithtaxonomicliterature(IndexKewensis,Dictionaries,Manuals,BibliographiesandFlora) and theiruse.
3. Workoutoninter/andintraspecificmorphological variations.
4. Biosystematics study: Comparative study of the starch grains ondifferentstorageorgans,Ovules,Stomata,SeedandgerminationandFruitmorphology.Workoutonpollenmorphologyofangiospermictaxatostudyinter/intraspecific and intergenericPalynologicalvariations.
5. FieldStudy:OneexcursiontoAcharyaJagadishChandraBoseIndianBotanicGarden(Shibpur, Howrah)and Central National Herbarium(CNH).
6. Field visit to at least one phytogeographical region of India with rich biodiversity. Preparation of Field Note Book (authenticated) with field notes and photographs on the plants of the area of excursion and Herbarium specimens (identified with author citation, voucher number) to be submitted during examination.
7. Study of local flora and submission of a project treport highlighting phytogeographical characteristics of the region.

APPLIED MYCOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

396 B Applied Mycology Marks: 25

1. Siderophore production
2. Phosphate solubilization assay

3. HCN production assay
4. Study of morphological characters and reproductive structures of some genera.
5. Preparation of fungal media.
6. Sterilization process.
7. Use of selective media.
8. Isolation of fungi from water / soil / air.

CYTOGENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

BOT 396 C: CYTOGENETICS Full Marks25

1. Study of symmetric, asymmetric and bimodal karyotypes.
2. Induction of chromosomal and cell divisional abnormalities by the use of chemicals and plant tissue decoction/leaching and identification of different types of cytological abnormalities.
3. Induction of polyploidy.
4. Study of meiotic divisions from different ource of plant
5. Study of cytomixis
6. Study of pollen sterility and viability.
7. Induction of pollen tube germination.
8. Chloroplast and nuclei isolation.
9. NOR staining
10. Centromere specific staining.

ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

BOT396 D: ECOLOGY Full Marks: 25

1. Study on Ecological Anatomy.
2. Physico-chemical studies of soil and water.
3. Field-basedecological studies (excursion) of different ecological areas.
4. Field records/ reports and Laboratory note book.

MICROBIOLOGY: BASIC AND APPLIED

BOT 396 E: MICROBIOLOGY: GENERAL Full Marks: 25

1. Study of fermentation of sugar by different bacteria.
2. Starch and protein hydrolysis.
3. Plate count of bacteria.
4. Isolation of fungi and bacteria from soil.
5. Microbial examination of water for potability, IMVIC test.
6. Study of microbial growth curve.
7. Microbial assay of streptomycin (agar cup, disk and turbidity method).

8. MIC determination of different bacteria against antibiotic streptomycin.

PALAEOBOTANY, PALYNOLOGY AND PLANT REPRODUCTIVE ECOLOGY

BOT 396 F: PALAEOBOTANY Full Marks: 50

1. Field techniques in palaeobotany.
2. Study of megafossil assemblages from different geological horizons especially from India.
3. Laboratory extraction techniques of spores and pollen grains from coal, shale and other sedimentary rocks. Quantitative analysis of spore-dispersal in rock samples from different geologic horizons. Graphic representation of data for the determination of horizonand age.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY:

BOT 396 G: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY Full Marks: 25

1. Investigation of the impact of high temperature stress on the level of soluble protein in germinating seeds.
2. Comparison of total dehydrogenase activity from seeds of different storage duration.
3. Extraction and estimation of carotenoid pigments.
4. Separation of plant pigments by TLC and their identification.
5. Assay of catalase, peroxidase and ascorbic acid oxidase activity;
6. Determination of Km value of Urease.
7. Complexometric assay of Calcium and Magnesium

BOT 309: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Marks: 25

1. Determination of percentage seed viability of TTC test.
2. Effect of respiratory promoters/inhibitors on the rate of aerobic respiration.
3. Effect of photosynthetic promoters/ inhibitors on the rate of photosynthesis.
4. Determination of isotonic concentration and osmotic pressure of cell sap.
5. Isolation of chloroplasts and demonstration of Hill reaction.
6. Determination of isoelectric points of protein.
7. Extraction and comparative study of chlorophyll levels in leaves of different Chronological ages.
8. Preparation of a standard curve for proteins and determination of protein levels in unknown samples using Folin-phenol reagent.
9. Preparation of a standard curve for amino acid and determination of amino acid levels in unknown samples using ninhydrin reagent.

10. Preparation of a standard curve for carbohydrates and determination of carbohydrate levels in unknown samples using anthrone reagent.
11. Preparation of a standard curve for IAA and determination of IAA levels in unknown samples using Salkowsky reagent.
12. Comparative study on the activities of catalase enzymes in different plant samples.
13. Comparative study on the activities of amylase enzymes in different plant samples.
14. Studies on paper chromatography of amino acids.

BOT 310: REVIEW AND SEMINAR **Marks: 25**

Review on any topic selected by the candidates and its presentation through seminar.

The seminar paper will be evaluated only by the external experts.

SEMESTER-IV

THEORY

BOT 401 :FOREST SCIENCE **Marks: 25**

1. Silviculture: Definition, scope & objective.
2. Classification of Forest, Farm Forestry, Social Forestry & Agro-forestry.
3. Factors of locality: climatic (Light, Temperature & Frost). Topographic (Effect of Altitude, Aspect & Exposure. Edaphic: General, Parental rock influence on vegetation, Pan formation. Biotic: Influence of plants, insects, wild animals, man and his animals.
4. Classification and objectives of Silviculture System
5. Clear felling system: Clear Stripe and Alternate Stripe System. Regeneration by Taungya and/or Departmental plantation.
6. Uniform system: Shelterwood system, kinds and patterns of felling, periodic block, Indian irregular shelter wood system.
7. Selection system: Coppice system - simple, coppice with standard.
8. Mensuration: definition, objective and scope.
9. Measurement of diameter and girth. Brest height – rules of diameter measurement, diameter and girth class. Measurement of height of tree: principles of height

measurement (similar, triangle and trigonometric). Volume: measurement of volume of standing and felled trees, volume table.

10. Joint Forest Management: concept.

BOT 402 PLANT ANATOMY AND ADVANCED PHARMACOGNOSY Full Marks 25

A. PLANT ANATOMY

1. Cell wall: Chemistry, Ultrastructure, Biosynthesis and Phylogeny.
2. Differentiation: Alternate pathway of Development, Totipotency, Polarity, Pattern Formation, Genetic Control.
3. Differentiation of primary and secondary plant bodies: Origin and development of sclereids, fibres and their control of differentiation; vascular cambium, factors influencing cambial activity; Periderm structure and development; nature and development of cell wall of sieve elements; nature and function of p-protein.
4. Phylogeny of xylem and phloem elements; wood anatomy, nodal anatomy, leaf and wood anatomy in ecological perspective; anatomical response to pollutants.
5. Floral vasculature; development of pollen grains; structure of floral nectaries and seed coat.
6. Secretory tissues in plants: Structure and distribution of secretary trichomes (Drocera, Nepenthes), Salt glands, Colleters, Nectaries, Resin ducts and Laticifers.
7. Laticifers: Types, Structure, Development and Economic importance of latex.

B. ADVANCED PHARMACOGNOSY

1. Pharmacognosy: Introduction & scope of pharmacognosy. Organoleptic micromorphological and chemical characteristics of crude plant drugs – Cinchona, Digitalis, Strychnos, Rauvolfia& Adhatoda.
2. Alkaloids – properties; alkaloids obtained from Stramonium, Belladonna, Ergot, Tea, Rauvolfia, Catharanthus, Cinchona, Holarrhena and their uses.
3. Glycosides – classification, glycosides obtained from senna and their uses, sources and types of cardioactive glycosides and their uses.

BOT 403 INSTRUMENTETION AND BIOMATHEMATICS Full Marks: 25

1. Microscopy: Light (Dark Field, Bright Field, Phase Contrast andFlorescent); Electron (SEM, TEM); Other (AFM); Micrometry,
2. Sterilization (Autoclave, Hot air oven), Incubator, Centrifugation:
3. Principle; Bioreactor (Types and applications); PCR (process and applications).
4. Colorimetry. Spectroscopy (UV-VIS, IR, NMR, Mass),
5. Chromatography/ Separation Science (Thin Layer Chromatography, Gelfiltration, GC, HPLC, Rotary evaporator).
6. Lyophilizer, Gel Electrophoresis.
7. Determination of Central Tendencies in any given set of data.

8. Determination of Standard Deviation and Standard Error
9. Chi square test of goodness of fit for Fixed Ratio Hypothesis

BOT 404OMICS SCIENCEFull Marks: 25

1. Introduction to bioinformatics; concept of hardware and software.
2. Different types of biological databases like sequence databases, structural, genomic and pathway interaction databases; information retrieval from biological databases; sequence analysis overview.
3. Introduction to genome browsers; Online bioinformatics tools; Different types of file formats used in bioinformatics analysis; Genome annotation.
4. Nucleotide and protein sequence analysis, sequence alignment and applications.
5. Primer Designing tools, Gene Prediction, Restriction Site Annotation, ORF Finder
6. Phylogenetic analysis.
7. Introduction to protein structure prediction and analysis; drug designing.

PAPER: BOT 405 (Special Paper)

ANGIOSPERM TAXONOMY & MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS

BOT 403A: MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS Full Marks 50

1. Definition: Molecular Systematics, Molecular Phylogenetics, Objectives of molecular taxonomy & Systematics, Clade, Cladistics, Co-evolution.
2. Molecular Systematics: Molecular characters (cpDNA, mtDNA, nuclear gene& ITS), Types of molecular data and analysis.
3. Phylocode&Biocodes: Principle and applications.
4. Numerical Systematics or Neo-Adansonian Taxonomy: Objectives andprinciples, Phenetic and Cladistic methods, construction of taxonomic groups (OUTs and Unit Characters), Merits and demerits.
5. Concept of taxonomic characters: phytochemistry (Secondary Metabolites)Serology (Antigen & Antibody) in deciphering taxonomic position.
6. Systematic & Phylogenic studies: Distribution, Adaptive features andPhylogeny of special life form classes: Parasitic plants, Insectivorous, MangroveTaxa, Saprophytic Taxa.
7. Molecular Identification: Medicinal (Endangered & Threatened) Plants,Aromatic and Medicinal Plants, Dye Yielding Plants & DNA Barcoding withAuthentication and Identification of Medicinal Plants, Adulteration ofherbaceous medicinal plants.
8. Molecular phylogenetic analysis: Sequence acquisition, Multiplesequencealignment, Substitution model, Tree building and Tree Evaluation.

APPPLIED MYCOLOGY and PLANT PATHOLOGY

BOT 403B: PLANT PATHOLOGY Full Marks: 50

1. Diagnosis of infectious and noninfectious diseases.

2. Plant disease development – mechanism of prepenetration, active invaders, passive invaders.
3. Plant disease control – general principles.
4. Timber decay – major types, factors responsible for decay, naturally decay resistant species, decay during storage, control by preservatives.
5. Mycorrhiza - definition, origin and evolution, mycorrhiza and disease control.
6. Selected tree diseases: Root rot of sal, Bacterial wilt of teak, Root rot of teak, Wilt of sissoo, Root rot of sissoo, Stem wilt of casuarina, Spike disease of sandal wood, Root rot of khair, Pink disease of eucalyptus.
7. Important tissue culture techniques of importance to plant pathology.
8. Development of disease resistant transgenic plants through Ti plasmid mediated gene transfer.

CYTOGENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY

BOT 403C: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY Full Marks: 50

1. Physical properties of different conformations of DNA.
2. Brief introduction on Small nuclear RNA, Small nucleolar RNA, RNAi, gRNA, micro RNA. Ribozymes.
3. C-value, paradox, DNA renaturation kinetics, Tm, Cot curve. Unique and Repetitive DNA -mini- and microsatellites.
4. DNA repair mechanisms.
5. Eukaryotic gene expression control mechanisms (brief account only).
6. Genome imprinting.
7. Gene silencing and its applications. CRISPR, Genome editing.
8. Organeller genomes.
9. Different types of PCR – Real Time PCR, Quantitative Real Time PCR, Reverse Transcriptase PCR, Multiplex PCR, Nested PCR, Single-cell PCR, Long ranging PCR, Fast Cycling PCR (Principle and Uses of each type).
10. Micrarray Technique. Flow cytometry.
11. Gene transfer technology: using plasmids, Ti plasmid, electroporation, microinjection, gene gun.
12. Plant tissue culture: Suspension culture, Haploid culture, Embryo culture, Protoplast Isolation, Culture, Somatic Hybridization, Synthetic Seed,
13. Transgenesis of plants for virus resistance, herbicide resistance, insect resistance.
14. In vitro production of secondary metabolites, biotransformation.
15. Brief idea about molecular farming / pharming.
16. Progeny testing, Pedigree selection, Single seed descent method, Diallele crossing.

ECOLOGY & BIODIVERSITY

BOT 403 D: ECOLOGY Full Marks: 50

1. Principles and current concepts in ecology.
2. Structure and function of ecosystems including forest, mangrove and aquatic systems.
3. Plant community : Qualitative and quantitative characteristics, phytosociological methods

4. Environmental diary - Stockholm conference, Montreal protocol, Reo earth summit, Kyoto protocol, Ramsar convention, COP 16.
5. Environmental disasters – London smog, El Nino, Minamata tragedy, Chernobyl disaster, Bhopal tragedy.
6. Global environmental issues - Global warming, Acid rain, Smog, Ozone depletion, biological invasion.
7. Phytoremediation and plant response to environmental stresses - drought, water logging, high and low temperatures, salinity.
8. Population ecology - growth curve, carrying capacity, Sustainable development, population regulation, r-and K-strategy.

MICROBIOLOGY: BASIC and APPLIED

BOT 403E: MICROBIOLOGY – Applied Full Marks: 50

1. Bacterial fermentation process; Role of microorganisms in the production of fermented dairy products, meat and fishery products, plant products, breads; Applications of microbial enzymes in dairy industry.
2. Probiotics – concept and application.
3. Primary and secondary microbial metabolites, properties of industrial microorganisms.
4. Fermentation technology, Fermentor and its application. Fermentation scale up; industrial production of alcohol, organic acids, amino acids, antibiotics, enzymes.
5. Biopesticides (Bacillus thuringiensis), biopolymers (bacterial plastics): brief account and application.
6. Air, water and soil microbiology. Control of pollution by microbes. Bioremediation.
7. Wastewater treatments - sewage and sludge, generalized plan of a sewage treatment plant - trickling and activated sludge treatment; Biodegradation of petroleum and xenobiotics; Biofertilizers; Biogas production.
8. Microbial leaching of metals (with special emphasis on copper).
9. Medical microbiology: Principles of epidemiology, air borne transmission of food and water borne diseases. Immunological and serological methods in common medical practices.
10. Immunoglobulin classes, humoral and cell mediated immunity, immunological memory, mechanism of antibody diversity, monoclonal antibody, vaccine.
11. Bioinformatics: basic idea.

PALYNOLOGY AND PLANT REPRODUCTIVE ECOLOGY

BOT 403 F: PLANTREPRODUCTIVEECOLOGY Full Marks:50

1. Trend of apertural and exine evolution in the pollen grains of angiosperms.
2. Pollination biology and pollen-pistil interaction: concept & significance; role of s allelein controlling gametophytic and sporophytic incompatibility, molecular basis of self-incompatibility.
3. Pollenbiotechnologyandcropimprovement:Overcomingpollinationconstraints,pollination control system for commercial production of hybrid seed through use ofcytoplasmicmalesterility(CMS),genicmale sterility(GMS) andrDNAtechnology.

4. Pollen physiology and chemistry: Structure and chemical nature of pollen wall andubischbody, pollen-expressed and pollen-specificgenes.
5. Pollen analysis with reference to Quaternary vegetational history of India: PleistocenevegetationalhistoryofKashmirValley,Holocenevegetationalhistoryof Bengal Basin.
6. Life as a fuel maker; sources of natural fuels; peat; coal and its varieties, constitution ofcoal,coalpalynology;petroleum,itsorigin,migrationandconcentration,roleofpalynologyin oil exploration.
7. Floral design and Function: Essential flower morphology, i. Perianth – development,diversity, function and evolutionary aspects, ii. Androecium – development, diversity,function and evolutionary aspects, iii. Gynoecium – development, diversity, function and evolutionary aspects, iv. Flower and inflorescence features, v. Particular flowershapes, vii. Flower sizeandsizerange.
8. Pollinationsyndrome:Floweradaptationtodifferentpollinators(Biotic):Flowerspollinated by: I Hymenoptera, ii. Diptera, iii. Coleoptera, iv. Lepidoptera, v. Birds, vi.Bats,vii. Nonflyingmammals.
9. Floral advertisement &Floral rewards: i. Visual signals and Flower colors, ii. Pollen asrewards,iii. Nectar as reward, iv. Mimicryin flower.
10. Breedingsystem&Pollinationi.SexExpression:Bisexual&Unisexualflowers;Monoecy and Dioaecy, ii. Dichogamy, iii. Herkogamy, iv. Heterostyly, v. Autogamy &allogamy:Inbreedingand out breeding.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

BOT 403G: BIOCHEMISTRYANDMOLECULAR BIOLOGY FullMark: 50

1. Fundamental concepts of Chemistry for explaining the properties of Biomolecules:Chemicalbonds,stabilizinginteractions(Vanderwalls,electrostatic,H-bonding,hydrophobicinteractions), biophysical chemistry (pH,buffer, reaction kinetics, colligative properties), Conformation of Protein (Secondary, tertiary, quaternary structures, domains, Motifs, Folds, Ramachandran Plot, Chaperonin and Protein folding), Nucleicacids (A, B, Z-DNA, tRNA, Micro RNA).
2. Bioenergitics: Laws of Thermodynamics, concepts of entropy, enthalpy and free energy, Oxidative reactions, group transfer, Biolgical energy transducers
3. Membrane Chemistry and Function: Structure of model Membrane, Lipid bilayer and membrane prote in diffusion, Membrane transport (pumps, carriers, channels, mechanism of sorting, intracellular transport), electrical properties of membrane, membrane raft.
4. Protein chemistry: Protein purification, characterization, methods for the determination of amino acids sequences in proteins, protein folding pathways and Levinthal Paradox.
5. Omicsciences in plant Biology: Basic concepts of Proteomics, Transcriptomics, Genomics and their application in Plant Biology and agriculture.
6. Applied Biochemistry: Fundamentals of Proteomics, metabolomics and genomics and their application in agriculture. Principle and application of biochemical and biophysical methods-Electrophoresis (ID,2D,capillary electrophoresis), Chromatography (HPLC, GLC ,Affinity chromatography, Ionexchange chromatography,), Spectroscopy (UV-VIS, fluorescence, NMR), X-raydiffraction, Massspectrometry, Radio labeling techniques, Blotting techniques.

SEMESTER-IV PRACTICAL

BOT 406: FOREST MENSURATION AND SURVEY Full Marks: 25

1. Measurement of Diameter and Girth
2. Girth class distribution.
3. Measurement of Height of a tree.
4. Volume calculation.
5. Chain surveying.
6. Plain Table Survey.
7. Practical Records.

BOT407: PLANTANATOMYAND PHARMACOGNOSY Full Marks: 25

A. PLANT ANATOMY

1. Cell types-trichomes, sclereids, tracheids, vessels and sieve tube elements.
2. Secretary structures and cell inclusions-nectaries, glandularhairs, oilglands, saltglands,resin canals, laticifers, phytoliths, cystolithandcrystals.
3. Nodal anatomy-unilacunar, trilacular, multilacunar
4. Anatomy of bark
5. Wood anatomy fromTS, TLS, and RLS of woody plants.
6. Ecological leaf anatomy: sun and shade leaves, xeromorphic, succulent, halophytic and hydromorphic leaves.

B. PHARMACOGNOSY

1. Microchemical examination of some crude drugs and their extracts.
2. Organoleptic and microscopic evaluation of selected powderorwhole plant drugs.
3. Microscopical study of some crude drugs: *Strychnos*(seed), *Rauvolfia*(roots/rhizomes),
4. *Adhatoda*(leaves).

BOT 408: SPECIAL PAPER Full Marks: 25

BOT 408A: MOLECULAR SYSTEMATICS

1. Taxonomic study of unknown plants of local flora, preparation of identification ‘Keys’ and identification of plants by use of keys and matching
2. Acquaintance with taxonomic literature (Index Kewensis, Dictionaries, Manuals, Bibliographies and Flora) and their use
3. Workout of inter/ and intraspecific morphological variations
4. Biosystematics study: Comparative study of the starch grains on different storage organs, Ovules, Stomata, Seed and germination study, Fruit morphology. Work out of pollen morphology of angiospermic taxa. Work out of inter/intraspecific, intergenericPalynological variations.

5. Workout on techniques in chemotaxonomy and molecular systematics [Chromatography (Paper and Thin Layer Chromatography), Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis for proteins, Starch gel electrophoresis for Isozymes and Agarose gel electrophoresis for DNA]
6. Exercise on numerical analysis of phytochemical data (methods of Sokal and Sneath, Romero Lopes et al) to study interspecific variation and construction of dendrograms
7. Field study (Phytogeographically Biodiversity reached different areas in India): Collection, Photography, processing of plant specimens for herbarium, preservation and submission of field report.

BOT 408B: Applied Mycology and Plant Pathology

1. Use of some fungicides to study their effect on fungi.
2. Inoculation of fruit and subculturing.
3. Chemical tests for the detection of selected compounds.
4. Microscopic evaluation of some fungal specimens.
5. Study of Ectomycorrhiza.
6. Study of VAM in root.

BOT408 C: CYTOGENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. Isolation and spectrophotometric estimation of DNA and RNA.
2. Extraction and quantitative analyses of protein.
3. SDS PAGE of Seed Storage Protein.
4. Preparation of Plant Tissue Culture media.
5. Experiment on callus culture and shoot tip culture.
6. Acquaintance with instrument from the visit of laboratories.
7. Regression Analysis.
8. Analysis of variance (One way ANOVA)

BOT 408 D: ECOLOGY & BIODIVERSITY

1. Studies of diverse plant communities by different methods (quadrats and transects)
2. Determination of IVI
3. Study on Ecological Anatomy.
4. Physico-chemical studies of soil and water.
5. Field-based ecological studies (excursion) of different ecological areas.
6. Field records/ reports and Laboratory note book.

BOT 408E: MICROBIOLOGY: APPLIED

1. Determination of Amino Acid pool of an organism by TLC.
2. Determination of Molecular Weight of a Protein by Gel Electrophoresis.
3. Isolation of Plasmid from Bacteria.
4. Agarose gel electrophoresis of plasmid.
5. Estimation of Protein, Sugar, DNA and RNA.
6. Preparation of survival curve of a bacterium after UV exposure and isolation of mutants.

7. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) of selected genomic part of microorganism.
8. Blust search and alignment of genomic sequence, preparation of phylogenetic tree.
9. Isolation of Azotobactor from soil and Rizobium from root nodule.
10. Study of immune-diffusion technique.
11. Visit to a place of microbiological interest.

BOT 408 F: PALAEOBOTANY, PALYNOLOGY & PLANT REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

1. Field techniques in palaeobotany.
2. Study of megafossil assemblages from different geological horizons especially from India.
3. Study of spore / pollen morphology of some extant representatives of pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.
4. Laboratory extraction techniques of spores and pollen grains from coal, shale and other sedimentary rocks. Quantitative analysis of spore-dispersal in rock samples from different geologic horizons. Graphic representation of data for the determination of horizon and age.
5. Extraction, identification and quantitative analysis of spore / pollen assemblages from air, honey and soil.
6. Study of Pollen germination and pollen tube growth in vitro.
7. Tests for Pollen viability.
8. Tests for Pollen-Pistil Interaction.
9. Tests for Self-Incompatibility.

BOT 408 G: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

1. Quantitative estimation of ascorbic acid in plant tissue.
2. Evaluation of seed viability by reliable physiological and biochemical methods.
3. Effect of water stress on root metabolic activity.
4. Quantitative estimation of proline in salt-stressed leaf-tissues.
5. Activity of ATPases in green plant material.
6. Colorimetric estimation of Iron.
7. Extraction and estimation of fat.
8. Extraction and estimation of pectin and sugars from fruits.
9. Separation of amino acids by paper chromatographic technique.
10. Extraction and estimation of nucleic acids from plant samples.
11. Extraction and estimation of the enzyme catalase and amylase form plant samples.
12. Separation of phenolic compounds by thin layer chromatography
13. Purification of protein by SDS-PAGE

BOT 409: PROJECT WORK **Marks: 50**

PROJECT WORK (based on Special Paper): M.Sc. Thesis/Dissertation/Review Work

NB:Medium of answering questions should be in English only.

Special papers will be distributed equally among the offered special papers on Merit cum Choice basis.

BOT 410: GRAND VIVA **Marks: 25**

Grand Viva based on all topics of Botany covering all disciplines under the subject.
