#### K. C. E. Society's

# Moolji Jaitha College

An 'Autonomous College' Affiliated to K.B.C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

NAAC Reaccredited Grade - A (CGPA: 3.15 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle) UGC honoured "College of Excellence" (2014-2019) DST(FIST) Assisted College



के. सी. ई. सोसायटीचे मूळजी जेठा महाविद्यालय

क.ब.चौ. उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, जळगाव संलग्नित 'स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय'

नॅकद्वारा पुनर्मानांकित श्रेणी -'ए'(सी.जी.पी.ए. : ३.१५ - तिसरी फेरी) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाद्वारा घोषित 'कॉलेज ऑफ एक्सलन्स' (२०१४-२०१९) डी.एस.टी. (फीस्ट) अंतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त

Date:- 01/08/2024

### **NOTIFICATION**

Sub :- CBCS Syllabi of B. Sc. in Botany (Sem. III & IV)

Ref.:- Decision of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 27/07/2024.

The Syllabi of B. Sc. in Botany (Third and Fourth Semesters) as per **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY – 2020 (2023 Pattern)** and approved by the Academic Council as referred above are hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2024-25.

Copy of the Syllabi Shall be downloaded from the College Website (www.kcesmjcollege.in)

Sd/-Chairman, Board of Studies

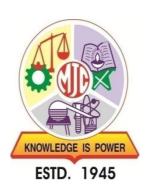
#### To:

- 1) The Head of the Dept., M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 2) The office of the COE, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 3) The office of the Registrar, M. J. College, Jalgaon.

**Khandesh College Education Society's** 

# Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon

An "Autonomous College"
Affiliated
KavayitriBahinabaiChaudhari
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon - 425001



# STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

# **B.Sc.** Honours/Honours with Research (S.Y.B.Sc.Botany)

Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and as per NEP-2020 Guidelines

[w.e.f.AcademicYear:2024-25]

#### **Preface**

Botany, (the study of plants) *viz.*, including research, environmental management, agriculture, Horticulture, pharmaceuticals, and biotechnology, playing a crucial role in sustainable practices and plant-based solutions. Botanists study the interactions between plants and their environment, including climate change impacts and ecosystem dynamics. Botanists contribute to the development of sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental impact and promote food security. Medicinal Botany explore the medicinal properties of plants, identifying compounds with therapeutic potential for treating various diseases. Ecology and Phytogeography involved in restoring degraded ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, by planting native plant species and managing vegetation.

Botany students can seek employmeny opportunity in various industries including Education, Research and Development, Agriculture, Biotechnology, Ecology, etc. Some popular Botany jobs include Botanist, Plant Taxonomist, Ecologist, Agronomist, Horticulturist etc.Botany is a vast branch of Biology and it covers numerous specializations that are used in various industries. For instance, Genetics, Biotechnology, Horticulture, Agronomy, Forestry, Plant Ecology, etc.,

Hence, Board of Studies in Botany in its meeting held on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2025 resolved to accept therevised syllabus for S. Y. B. Sc. (Botany) based on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) of UGC, NEP-2020 and the Government of Maharashtra guidelines.

#### **Program Outcomes (PO) for B.Sc. Program:**

Program outcomes associated with a B.Sc. degree are as follows:

DO N	no.
PO No.	PO
1	Graduates should have a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the fundamental
	principles, theories, and concepts in their chosen field of study.
2	Graduates should possess the necessary technical skills and competencies related to their
	discipline, including laboratory techniques and data analysis.
3	Graduates should be able to identify, analyze, and solve complex problems using logical
	and critical thinking skills. They should be able to apply scientific methods and principles
	to investigate and find solutions.
4	Graduates should be proficient in effectively communicating scientific information, both
	orally and in writing.
5	Graduates should have a basic foundation in research methods and be capable of
	designing and conducting scientific investigations.
6	Graduates should be able to work effectively as part of a team, demonstrating the ability
	to collaborate with others, respect diverse perspectives, and contribute to group projects.
7	Graduates should recognize the importance of ongoing learning and professional
	development. They should be equipped with the skills and motivation to engage in
	continuous learning, adapt to new technologies and advancements in their field, and stay
	updated with current research.

#### Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) for B.Sc. Botany Honours/Honours with Research:

After completion of this program, students are expected to learn/understand the:

PO No.	PSO
1	S.Y. B.Sc. (Botany) student will have basic knowledge of Plant Science.
2	Acquire academic excellence with an aptitude for graduation and postgraduation.
3	A student completing the course is able to understand different branches of Botany such
	as Plant ecology, physiology, horticultureand Cell Biology
4	Build life skills in Techniques of Cell Biology, Plant ecology, physiology and horticulture.
5	After successful completion of the program, students will acquire laboratory, natural field
	and transferable skills which will help them to boost their career.
6	Students can apply their knowledge in public as well as private sector and build successful
	career.

#### Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit options:

The multiple entry and exit options with the award of UG certificate/ UG diploma/ or three-year degree depending upon the number of credits secured;

Levels	Qualification Title	Credit Requ	iirements	Semester	Year	
		Minimum	Maximum			
4.5	UG Certificate	40	44	2	1	
5.0	UG Diploma	80	88	4	2	
5.5	Three Year Bachelor's Degree	120	132	6	3	
6.0	Bachelor's Degree- Honours	160	176	8	4	
	Or					
	Bachelor's Degree- Honours with Research					

# Credit distribution structure for Three/ Four year Honors/ Honors with Research Degree Programme with Multiple Entry and Exit

F.Y. B.Sc.

Year		Major (Core)	). Subjects	Minor	GE/	VSC, SEC	A H.C	CC, FP,	Cumulative	Degree/ Cumulative Cr.
(Level)	(Level) Sem	Mandatory (DSC)	Elective (DSE)	Subjects (MIN)	OE	(VSEC)	VEC IKS	CEP	Credits/Sem	
1 (4.5)	I	DSC-1 (2T) DSC-2 (2T) DSC-3 (2P)	_	MIN-1 (2T) MIN-2 (2P)	OE-1 (2T)	SEC-1 (2T) SEC-2(1P)	AEC-1 (2T) (ENG) VEC-1 (2T) (ES) IKS (1T)	CC-1 (2)	22	UG
	П	DSC-4 (2T) DSC-5 (2T) DSC-6 (2P)		MIN-3 (2T) MIN-4 (2P)	OE-2 (2T)	SEC-3(2T) SEC-4(1P)	AEC-2 (2T) (ENG) VEC-2 (2T) (CI) IKS (1T)	CC-2 (2)	22	Certificate
	Cum. Cr.	12		8	4	6	10	4	44	

Exit option: Award of UG Certificate in Major with 44 credits and an additional 4 credits core NSQF course/Internship OR Continue with Major and Minor.

#### S.Y. B.Sc.

Year (Level)	Sem	Subject-I (M-1) Major*		Subject-II (M-2) Minor #	Subject- III (M-3)	Open Elective (OE)	VSC, SEC (VSEC)	AEC, VEC, IKS	CC, FP, CEP, OJT/Int/RP	Cumulative Credits/Se m	Degree/ Cumulative Credit
		Mandator y (DSC)	Electiv e (DSE)	(MIN)							
	III	DSC-7(2T) DSC-8(2T) DSC-9(2P) DSC-10(2P)		MIN-5(2T) MIN-6(2T) MIN-7(2P)		OE-3(2T)		AEC-3(2T) (MIL)	CC-3(2T) CEP(2)	22	UG
2 (5.0)	IV	DSC-11(2T) DSC-12(2T) DSC-13(2P) DSC-14(2P)		MIN-8(2T) MIN-9(2P)		OE-4(2T) OE-5(2P)		AEC-4(2T) (MIL)	CC-4(2T)	22	Diploma
	Cum. Cr.	12		10		4	6	4 edits core NSOF cor	8	44	

\* Student must choose one subject as a Major subject out of M-1, M-2 and M-3 that he/she has chosen at First year

#Student must choose one subject as a Minor subject out of M-1, M-2 and M-3 that he/she has chosen at First year (Minor must be other than Major)

© OJT/Internship/CEP should be completed in the summer vacation after 4<sup>th</sup> semester

#### T.Y. B.Sc.

Year (Level)	Sem	Subje (M- Maj	1)	Subject- II (M-2) Minor	Subject- III (M-3)	Open Elective (OE)	VSC, SEC (VSEC)	AEC, VEC, IKS	CC, FP, CEP, OJT/Int/RP	Cumulative Credits/Se m	Degree/ Cumulative Credit
		Mandator y (DSC)	Elective (DSE)	(MIN)							
	V	DSC-15(2T) DSC-16(2T) DSC-17(2T) DSC-18(2P) DSC-19(2P)	DSE-1A/B (2T) DSE-2A/B (2P)				VSC-1(2T) VSC-2(2P)		OJT/Int (4)	22	
3 (5.5)	VI	DSC-20(2T) DSC-21(2T) DSC-22(2T) DSC-23(2T) DSC-24(2T) IKS DSC-25(2P) DSC-26(2P)	DSE-3A/B (2T) DSE-4A/B (2P)				VSC-3(2T) VSC-4(2P)			22	UG Degree
	Cum. Cr.	24	8				8		4	44	
		•	Exi	t option: Awar	d of UG Degr	ee in Major v	vith 132 credits	OR Continue	with Major and Minor	•	•

#### Fourth Year B.Sc. (Honours)

Year (Level )	Sem	Major Co	re Subjects	Research Methodolog y (RM)	VSC, SEC (VSEC)	OE	AEC, VEC, IKS	CC, FP, CEP, OJT/Int/RP	Cumulative Credits/Se m	Degree/ Cumulative Credit
	VII	DSC-27(4T) DSC-28(4T) DSC-29(4T) DSC-30(2P)	DSE-5A/B (2T) DSE-6A/B (2P)	RM(4T)					22	UG
IV (6.0)	VIII	DSC-31(4T) DSC-32(4T) DSC-33(4T) DSC-34(2P)	DSE-7A/B (2T) DSE-8A/B (2P)					OJT/Int (4)	22	Honours Degree
	Cum. Cr.	28 8		4 ear UG Honors Deg				4	44	

#### Fourth Year B.Sc. (Honours with Research)

			rouru	i rear d.Sc	. (попо	urs w	illi Kesea	rcii)		
Year (Level )	Sem	Major Co	re Subjects	Research Methodolog y (RM)	VSC, SEC (VSEC)	OE	AEC, VEC, IKS	CC, FP, CEP, OJT/Int/RP	Cumulative Credits/Se m	Degree/ Cumulative Credit
	VII	DSC-27(4T) DSC-28(4T) DSC-30(2P)	DSE-5A/B (2T) DSE-6A/B (2P)	RM(4T)				RP(4)	22	UG Honours
IV (6.0)	VIII	DSC-31(4T) DSC-32(4T) DSC-34(2P)	DSE-7A/B (2T) DSE-8A/B (2P)					RP(8)	22	with Research Degree
	Cum. Cr.	20 8		4				12	44	
			Four Voor IIC	Hangure with Page	arch Dograe i	n Major	and Minor with	176 credite		

Sem- Semester, DSC- Department Specific Course, DSE- Department Specific Elective, OE/GE- Open/Generic elective, VSC- Vocational Skill Course, SEC- Skill Enhancement Course, VSEC- Vocation and Skill Enhancement Course, AEC- Ability Enhancement Course, IKS- Indian Knowledge System, VEC- Value Education Course, T- Theory, P- Practical, CC-Co-curricular RM- Research Methodology, OJT- On Job Training, FP- Field Project, Int-Internship, RP- Research Project, CEP- Community Extension Programme, ENG- English, CI- Constitution of India, MIL- Modern Indian Laguage

- Number in bracket indicate credit
- The courses which do not have practical 'P' will be treated as theory 'T'
- If student select subject other than faculty in the subjects M-1, M-2 and M-3, then that subject will be treated as Minor subject, and cannot be selected as Major at second year.

**Details of S.Y. B.Sc. (Botany)** 

Course	Course	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Teac	ching I Weel			Ma			
	Type	Course code		Crearis	T	P	Total		Internal		External	
								T	P	T	P	
			Semester III, Level	- 5.0						1		
DSC-7	DSC	BOT-DSC-231	Plant Ecology and Phytogeography	2	2		2	20		30		
DSC-8	DSC	BOT-DSC-232	Cell Biology	2	2		2	20		30		
DSC-9	DSC	BOT-DSC-233	Practical course based on BOT-DSC-231	2		4	4		20		30	
DSC-10	DSC	BOT-DSC-234	Practical course based on BOT-DSC-232	2		4	4		20		30	
MIN-5	MIN	BOT-MIN-231	Applied Botany	2	2		2	20		30		
MIN-6	MIN	BOT-MIN-232	Mushroom Culture	2	2		2	20		30		
MIN-7	MIN	BOT-MIN-233	Practical course based on BOT-MIN-231 and BOT-MIN-232	2		4	4		20		30	
OE-3	OE	BOT-OE-231	Biofertilizer	2	2		2	20		30		
CEP	CEP	BOT-CEP-231	Community Engagement Progaram	2		4	4	50				
			Semester IV, Level	- 5.0								
DSC-11	DSC	BOT-DSC-241	Horticulture	2	2		2	20		30		
DSC-12	DSC	BOT-DSC-242	Plant Physiology	2	2		2	20		30		
DSC-13	DSC	BOT-DSC-243	Practical course based on BOT-DSC- 241	2		4	4		20		30	
DSC-14	DSC	BOT-DSC-244	Practical course based on BOT-DSC-242	2		4	4		20		30	
MIN-8	MIN	BOT-MIN-241	Plant Biotechnology	2	2		2	20		30		
MIN-9	MIN	BOT-MIN-242	Practical course based on BOT-MIN- 241	2		4	4		20		30	
OE-4	OE	BOT-OE-241	Plant Propagation	2	2		2	20		30		
OE-5	OE	BOT-OE-242	Practical course based on BOT-OE- 241	2		4	4		20		30	
FP	FP	BOT-FP-241	Field Project	2		4	4	50				

#### **Exam Pattern**

• Each theory and practical course will be of 50 marks comprising of 10 marks internal and 40 marks external examination.

#### **External Theory Examination (30 marks)**

- External examination will be of two hours duration for each theory course. There shall be 4 questions each carrying equal marks (10 marks each) while the tentative pattern of question papers shall be as follows;
- Q1 (A), Q2 (A) and Q3 (A), each will be of 6 marks (attempt any 2 out of 3 sub-questions).
- Q1 (B), Q2 (B) and Q3 (B), each will be of 4 marks (attempt any 1 out of 2 sub-questions).

• Q4 will be of 10 marks (attempt any 2 out of 3 sub-questions).

#### **External Practical Examination (30 marks):**

Practical examination shall be conducted by the respective department at the end of the semester.
 Practical examination will be of minimum 3 hours duration and shall be conducted as per schedule.
 There shall be 05 marks for journal, 10 marks for *viva-voce*. Certified journal is compulsory to appear for practical examination.

#### **Internal Theory/ Practical Examination(10 marks):**

- Internal theory assessment of the student by respective teacher will be comprehensive and continuous, based on written test/assignment. The written test may comprise of both objective and subjective type questions.
- Internal practical examination should be conducted by respective department as per schedule given.
   For internal practical examination student should perform at least one major and one minor experiment and should have completed journal.

# SEMESTER-III

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-III

# **BOT-DSC-231: Plant Ecology and Phytogeography**

Course	Course objectives:	
objectives	<ul> <li>To know the core concept of biotic and abiotic factors</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>To study various types of ecological adaptation and concepts of popule ecology</li> </ul>	lation
	<ul> <li>To study different plant communities and ecosystem concept</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>To study energy sources of ecological system</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>To know the functional aspects of ecosystem and phytogeography and divisions</li> </ul>	d its
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:	
outcomes	<ul> <li>Students will Understand core concepts of biotic and abiotic interaction</li> <li>community concept and succession</li> </ul>	ons,
	<ul> <li>Students will analysis the phytogeography or phytogeographical divis India</li> </ul>	sion of
	Students will Evaluate energy sources of ecological system	
	Students will Assess the adaptation of xerophytic and hydrophytic plants.	ants
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours
Unit I	<ul> <li>Introduction and ecological adaptation:</li> <li>Basic concepts; Levels of organization. Abiotic and biotic Components andtheir interrelationships and dynamism, homeostasis.</li> </ul>	8
Omt 1	<ul> <li>Study of xerophytic and hydrophytic adaptations in plants(Morphological)</li> </ul>	8
Unit II	Biotic Interaction:  • Biotic interactions: Competition: Inter- and intraspecific competition; Ammensalism, heterotrophy; mutualism, commensalism, parasitism; herbivory, carnivory, protocooperation.	7
	Plant Communities and Ecosystem:	·
Unit III	<ul> <li>Community concept: structure, Habitat and niche; Ecotone and edge effect;</li> <li>Succession: processes, types; climax concept. Primary vs Secondary succession.</li> </ul>	8
	• Ecosystem: Structure; Processes; Trophic organization; Food chains and Food webs; Ecological pyramids. Ecosystems of India.	
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Functional Aspects of Ecosystem and Phytogeography</li> <li>Principles and models of energy flow; Biogeochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus.</li> <li>Phytogeography: Principles; Continental drift; Theory of tolerance; Endemism; Brief description of major terrestrial biomes (one each from tropical, temperate &amp; tundra); Phytogeographical division of India; Local Vegetation.</li> </ul>	7

#### Study Resources

- Bhojwani, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996), Plant Tissue Culture: Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam. The Netherlands.
- Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology-Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.
- A. Slater, N.W. Scott and M.R. Fowler (2008), Plant Biotechnology. Second Edition. Oxford.
- Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010), Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons, U.K.
- Stewart, C.N. Jr. (2008), Plant Biotechnology & Genetics: Principles, Techniques and Applications. John Wiley & Sons Inc. U.S.A.
- Chrispeels, M.J. and Sadava, D.E. (1994), Plants, Genes and Agriculture. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- N. Santosh and A. Madhavi. (2010), Practical Book of Biotechnology and Plant Tissue Culture. S. Chand & Co.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-III BOT-DSC-232: Cell Biology

Course	To introduce the students with "Cell Science".								
objectives	To study Cell wall Plasma membrane, Cell organelles and cell division	n.							
	<ul> <li>To study the scope and importance of molecular biology.</li> </ul>								
	• To study the biochemical nature of nucleic acids, their role in living s	ystems,							
	experimental evidences to prove DNA as a genetic material.								
	• To understand the process of synthesis of proteins and role of genetic	code in							
	polypeptide formation.								
Course	After studying this course:								
outcomes	Students will be well versed with cell science								
	Student will acquire the knowledge of Cell organelles and cell division	n							
	Students will know the scope and importance of molecular biology	-							
	<ul> <li>Student will familiar with biochemical nature of nucleic acids, their</li> </ul>	role in							
	living systems, experimental evidences to prove DNA as a genetic material.								
	• Students will be acquainted with knowledge of process of synth								
	proteins and role of genetic code in polypeptide formation.	<b>C</b> 515 <b>C</b> 1							
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours							
	Introduction of Cell Biology:								
	Definition and history.								
I]nit I	Discovery of cell, definition of cell and cell theory.								
	Basic properties of cell:- complex and organised, cell	8							
	reproduction, utilization of energy, response to stimuli, self-regulation and								
	evolution.								
	Types of Cell:								
	Characteristics of prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells.								
Unit II	Types of prokaryotic cells.								
	Types of eukaryotic cells.								
	Viruses and viroids.								
	Structural Organization of Cell:								
	Plasma membrane, cell wall, chemical composition, structure. Functions								
	of cell wall and plasma membrane.								
	Cytoplasm – Physical nature of matrix chemical organization of matrix								
Unit III	Endoplasmic reticulum	8							
	Golgi complex								
	Mitochondria								
	Plastids								
	Nucleus of eukaryotic								
	Chromosome:								
	Number, size, shape, morphology, karyotype								
TT */ TT/	euchromatineandheterochromatin. Chemical composition of – chromatin,	7							
Unit IV	nucleosomesolenoid, loop and scaffold.								
	Molecular organization – Chromatid chromosomes, arms primary								
	andsecondary constriction – telomere, satellite. Type of chromosomes as								
	perposition of centromere.								

	Special type of chromosomes - lamp brush chromosome and saliverygland chromosome, Bacterial and plasmid chromosome.	
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Biology – New edition of KARP <ul> <li>Cell and Molecular biology, E.D.P. De Robertis&amp; De Robertis</li> <li>Cell biology VishwaNath (S. Chand &amp; company ltd.)</li> <li>Cell Biology E.D.P. De Robertis&amp; De Robertis( Sixth edition, W.B.Saunders company ltd.)</li> <li>Cell biology Y.K Mehta (Sonali Publication, 2012)</li> <li>Cytology P.S Verma&amp; V.K Agrawal (S. Chand &amp; company ltd. 2008).</li> <li>Cell biology C.B.Pawar (1983)</li> <li>A textbook of Molecular biology Gupta P.K (Rastogi publication, 1999)</li> <li>Molecular biology, Sambamurty, A.V.S.S (2008)</li> <li>Cytogenetics Sunder Rajan,S(2004, Anmol publication)</li> <li>Concept in molecular biology Sharma V.N, A. Tandon (2004, Anmol publication)</li> <li>Cell biology, Genetics, Molecular biology, Evolution and Ecology, Verma P.S &amp;V.K.Agrawal (2008, S. Chand &amp; company ltd.)</li> <li>Genetics (Volume I and II, 2012)C.B.Powar (Himalaya publishing house, Practicals based on the syllabus.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-III

# **BOT-DSC-233: Practical course based on BOT-DSC-231**

Course	To study the methods of vegetation studies.					
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul> <li>To study the methods of vegetation studies.</li> <li>To know scope and importance of the discipline.</li> </ul>					
· ·		4				
	To study plant communities and ecological adaptations in plants     To know the methods of testing soil samples and quality.					
	To know the methods of testing soil samples and quality  To know the techniques of measurements of water quality.					
	To know the techniques of measurements of water quality					
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:					
Outcomes	Study the methods of vegetation studies.					
	Know scope and importance of the discipline.					
	Study plant communities and ecological adaptations in plants					
	Know the methods of testing soil samples and quality					
	Know the techniques of measurements of water quality					
Sr. No.	Particulars Particulars	Hours				
1	To determine the minimum size of the quadrate by 'species area curvemethod'.	4				
2	Study of soil with reference to soil texture, water holding capacity, pH	4				
3	Study of soil with reference to Testfor carbonate, nitrate, and sulphate.	4				
	Demonstration, working and uses of any three of the following					
	ecological					
4-5	instruments: i) Rain gauze ii) Cup anemometer iii) Hair	4X4				
4-3	hygrometer iv) Soil thermometer v) Minimum and maximum	7/17				
	thermometer vi) Dry and wet bulb thermometer					
	To study the vegetation by list count quadrat method. Calculate					
6-7	frequency density, abundance and plot a graph of frequency	4X4				
	classes.					
0	Study of morphological and anatomical adaptation in locally	4				
8	availablehydrophyte (any two of each)	4				
9	Study of morphological and anatomical adaptation in locally	1				
9	availableXerophyte (any two of each)	4				
10	Study of morphological and anatomical adaptation in locally	4				
10	available Epiphyte (any one)	4				
	Measurement of water quality based on –hardness, Dissolved					
11	oxygen, free	4				
	CO2, Chloride, Total alkalinity					
12	Measurement of water quality based on –hardness	4				
13	Measurement of water quality based on – Dissolved oxygen,	4				
14	Measurement of chloride and Total alkalinity in water	4				
sample						
15	Measurement of water quality based on –free CO2	4				
Study	Bhojwani, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996), Plant Tissue					
Resources	Culture: Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam.					

The Netherlands.

- Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.
- A. Slater, N.W. Scott and M.R. Fowler (2008), Plant Biotechnology. Second Edition. Oxford.
- Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010), Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons, U.K.

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-III

# BOT-DSC-234: Practical course based on BOT-DSC-232

Total Hours: 6		2	
Course	• To introduce the students with "Cell Science".		
Objectives	To study Cell wall Plasma membrane, Cell organelles and cell div	ision.	
	To study the types of cell.		
	<ul> <li>To acquaint with the methods of studying mitosis and meiosis.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>To provide with the knowledge of different types of chromosomes</li> </ul>	S.	
Course	After studying this course students will be:		
Outcomes	<ul> <li>Introduce with the students with "Cell Science".</li> </ul>		
Able to understand Cell wall Plasma membrane, Cell organelles			
	division.	una cer	
	<ul> <li>Able to learn about the types of cell.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Acquainted with the methods of studying mitosis and meiosis.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Provided with the knowledge of different types of chromosomes.</li> </ul>		
~			
Sr. No.	Particulars	Hours	
1	Study of mitotic stages in suitable root tip materials by squash method.	4	
2	Study of mitotic stages in suitable root tip materials by squash method.	4	
3	Study of meiotic stages in suitable floral bud materials by smear method	4	
4	Study of meiotic stages in suitable floral bud materials by smear method	4	
5	Study of polytene chromosome (P.S.)	4	
7	StudyofLampbrush chromosome (P. S. ) Study of Structure of Plasma membrane	4	
8	Study of Structure of riasma memorane  Study of Structure of cell wall	4	
σ	Types of cell (Photograph and P. S.)	4	
9	i. Prokaryotic cells.	4	
	Types of cell (Photograph and P. S.)		
10	ii. Eukaryotic cells	4	
	Study of cell organelles (Photograph)		
	i. Endoplasmic reticulum		
11	ii. Golgi complex	4	
	Study of cell organelles (Photograph)		
	i Lysosomes		
12	ii. Mitochondria	4	
	Study of cell organelles (Photograph) i. Plastids		
13	ii. Ribosomes	4	
13	Lytic and Lysogenic cycle of Viruses(Photographs)	4	
17	Study of size, shape and structure of chromosomes (Metacentric,	_	
15	acrocentric, telocentric etc.) with the help of Photographs	4	
Study	Cell and Molecular biology, E.D.P. De Robertis& De Robertis		
Resources	Cell biology VishwaNath (S. Chand & company ltd.)		
	Cell Biology E.D.P. De Robertis& De Robertis( Sixth edition,		
	W.B.Saunders company ltd.)		
	Cytology P.S Verma& V.K Agrawal (S. Chand & company ltd.)		
	2008).		
	• Cell biology C.B.Pawar (1983)		

A textbook of Molecular biology	Gupta	P.K	(Rastogi	
publication, 1999)			_	
<ul> <li>Molecular biology, Sambamurty, A</li> </ul>	.V.S.S (20	008)		

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Minor) Semester-III BOT-MIN- 231: Applied Botany

Course	Course objectives:				
objectives	<ul> <li>To know importance and scope of botanical science in the industries.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>To study role of microbial plants in fermentations process.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>To study the process of cultivation of cash crops.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>To study some plants which are used as herbal cosmetics.</li> </ul>				
	To study technique of plant tissue culture and its application.				
	To study the role plants in forensic science				
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:				
outcomes	Students will understand importance and scope of botanical science in the industries.				
	• Students will study role of microbial plants in fermentations process.				
	<ul> <li>Students will study the process of cultivation of cash crops.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Students will study some plants which are used as herbal cosmetics.</li> </ul>				
	Students will study technique of plant tissue culture and its application	n.			
	Students will study the role plants in forensic science				
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours			
	Introduction of Applied Botany and Forensic Science:				
	Introduction, Scope and importance of Applied botany and Forensic				
	science.				
	Role of following plants in Forensic Botany				
Unit I	a) Cannabis sativa (Jute)	8			
	b) Jatropha curcas (Chandrajyot)				
	c) Argemonemexicana (Yellow poppy)				
	d) Abrusprecatorius (Gunj)				
	e) Datura metal (Datura)				
	2.1 Herbal Cosmetics:				
	Introduction and Definition and multiple benefits of medicinal plants.				
	Types of Herbal cosmetics w.r.t. Botanical source, characteristics,				
	plant part used and uses of the following:				
	A. Skin Care: (i) Korphad (ii) Sandal wood (iii) Turmeric				
	(iv) Cucumber				
	B. Hair Care: (i) Henna (ii) Hibiscus (iii) Amla (iv) Shikekai				
Unit II	C. Dental Care: (i) Neem (ii) Babool (iii) Khair (iv) Bakul	7			
	Preparation of Aloe vera gel (for skin)	,			
	Preparation of jaswand gel (for hair)				
	2.2 Ayurvedic Medicines				
	Preparation of following Ayurvedic medicines with respect to				
	Botanical Source, Part used andmethods of preparation:				
	<ul><li>Triphalachurna</li><li>Kumariasav</li></ul>				
	Arjunarishta (Aristha)				

	Rosha and Khas oil	
	Adulteration in Plant Products:	
Unit III	<ul> <li>Introduction and definition</li> <li>Standard characteristics, possible adulterants, detection tests for adulteration and hazardouseffects of following:         <ul> <li>a. Cereals: Bajra</li> <li>b.Pluses: Chick pea (Gram)</li> <li>c. Oils: Groundnut oil</li> <li>d. Spices: Black Pepper, Red Pepper and Turmeric.</li> <li>e. Beverages: Tea and Coffee</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	8
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Social forestry:</li> <li>Introduction, definition, scope and importance</li> <li>Social forestry practices- Farm forestry, recreation forestry, extension forestry</li> <li>Choice of species for social forestry</li> <li>Tree crop husbandry of any one of the following with reference to :a) Method of propagation</li> <li>b) Planting and after care</li> <li>c) Harvesting &amp; uses: Eucalyptus/ Neem / Subabhul</li> <li>Social forestry: A tool of integrated rural development.</li> </ul>	7
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Vayas, S.C, Vayas, S. and Modi, H.A. 1998 Bio-fertilizers and organic Farming AktaPrakashan, Nadiad</li> <li>S.K. Jain, Manual of Ethno botany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995.</li> <li>S.K. Jain (ed.) Glimpses of Indian. Ethnobotny, Oxford and I B H, New Delhi – 1981</li> <li>Dubey, R.C. and D, K.Maheshwari, 2007. A textbook of Microbiology, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.</li> <li>S.N. Negi. Hand book of Social Forestry</li> <li>M. SitaramRao . Social Forestry</li> <li>Thankamma (1975). Food, drugs &amp;cosmatics. A consumer guide, The Mac Millan company of India Ltd. Delhi, Mumbai.</li> </ul>	

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Minor) Semester-III BOT-MIN-232: Mushroom Culture

Course	Course objectives:				
objectives	• To learn the history, scope and importance of mushroomtechnology				
	To understand nutritional and medicinal values of ediblemushrooms				
	<ul> <li>To know about the storage, marketing and various food preparent</li> </ul>	arations			
	ofmushrooms.				
	<ul> <li>To understand the economics of mushroomcultivation</li> </ul>				
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:				
outcomes	Understand history scope and importance of Mushroom Culture Technology				
	Get the knowledge of nutritional and medicinal values of ediblemushrooms				
	Aware the storage, marketing and various food preparations of mushroom				
	• Understand the economics of mushroom cultivation.				
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours			
	Introduction to Mushroom Culture:				
	<ul> <li>Introduction, Scope and importance of Mushroom Culture</li> </ul>				
	Nutritional and medicinal value of ediblemushrooms.				
	Edible and non-ediblemushrooms.				
	• Morphology and distinguishing characteristics of following mushrooms:				
	i. Button (Agaricusbisporus)				
Unit I	ii. Oyster (Lentinussajor-caju, Syn. Pleurotussajor-caju)	8			
	iii. Paddy straw (Volvariellavolvacea)				
	• Cultivation Technology:				
	Mushroom farm layout and requirement				
	• Materials for compost preparation, Different formulations, Selection of				
	composting materials, commonly used formulations, Synthetic compost				
	and its advantages.				
	• Spore culture and preparation of spawn.				
	• Casing and its Importance, Quality parameters of casing	_			
Unit II	mixtureandcommonly used materials forcasing.	7			
	• Cultivation procedure of: a. Agaricusbisporus b. Pleurotussajor-caju.				
	Some important tips for growing mushrooms successfully				
	Common Problems in mushroom growing:				
	Media preparation or culture  Residue (Grain Galant)				
	• Preparation of mother spawn (Grain Culture)				
Unit III	• Preparation of mother spawn (Sawdust Culture)	8			
	Preparation of planting spawn				
	• Outdoor bed tech for <i>Volvarielasp</i> .				
	• Sawdust tech ( <i>Pleurotus, Lentinula, Auricularia</i> )				
	Storage				
Unit IV	Short-term storage (Refrigeration - upto 24hours)  The storage (Refrigeration - upto 24hours)  The storage (Refrigeration - upto 24hours)	7			
	Long term storage (canning, pickling). Drying, storage in				
	saltsolutions.				

#### Marketing **FoodPreparation** Types of foods prepared from mushroom: Soup, Cutlet, Omlette, Samosa, Pickles and Curry. Training Centres: National and Regionallevel. Study • Marimuthu, T. Krishnamoofthl, A.S. Sivaprakasam, K. and Jayarajan. Resources R (1991) Oyster Mushrooms. Department of Plant Pathology. TamilNadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. • Swarninathan, M. (1990) Foodand Nutrition. Bappco, The Bangalore Printi ngand Publishing Co. Ltd., No. 88, Mysore Road, Bangalore -560018. • S.C.Tewari.PankajKapoor,(1988).MushroomCultivation,MittalPublica tions.Delhi. • Nita Bahl (1984-1988) Hand book of Mushrooms, II Edition. Vol.I and Vol.II. • VijayaKhader (1993) Mushrooms for Livelihood. Kalyani Publishers.Pp170. • D. P. Tripathi (2005) Mushroom cultivation. Oxford IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd.Pp354. • S.C.Tiwari and Pankaj Kapoor. (1988) Mushroom Cultivation. Mittal Publications, Delhi.pp.-127 • P.K. Khanna and S. Kappor (2007) Mannual of mushroom production. Dept. of Microbiology. College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.pp.86-90 • V. Kumarsan, Mushroom Cultivation, Saras Publication, PP-324

• V. N. Pathak, Nagendra Yadav and Manesh Gaur (2018) Mushroom

Production and Processing Technology Agrobios, PP-176.

### S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Minor) Semester-III

### BOT-MIN-233: Practical course based on BOT-MIN-231 and BOT-MIN-232

Course Objectives	<ul> <li>To learn the method of preparation of Aloe vera gel and Jaswand gel</li> <li>To learn the methods of detection of adulteration in food products</li> <li>To provide the knowledge of mushroom cultivation and its techniques</li> </ul>			
	To give the knowledge of spawn and spawn making  To all the first terms of the state of the			
Course	To make aware with the food products made from mushroom  After processful completion of this course students are supported to:			
Outcomes	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:  • Learn the method of preparation of Aloe vera gel and Jaswand gel			
	Study the methods of detection of adulteration in food products			
	Acquainted with the knowledge of mushroom cultivation and its tech	niques		
	Get the knowledge of spawn and spawn making			
	Be aware with the food products made from mushroom	1		
Sr. No.	Particulars	Hours		
1	Preparation of following Ayurvedic medicines with respect to Botanical Source, Part used andmethods of preparation:Triphalachurna	4		
2	Preparation of following Ayurvedic medicines with respect to Botanical Source, Part used andmethods of preparation:Kumariasav	4		
3	Preparation of following Ayurvedic medicines with respect to Botanical Source, Part used andmethods of preparation:Arjunarishta (Aristha)	4		
4	Preparation of following Ayurvedic medicines with respect to Botanical Source, Part used andmethods of preparation:Rosha and Khas oil	4		
5	detection tests for adulteration of following plant products: (Any 4 locally available material) a. Cereals: Bajra b. Pulses: Chick pea (Gram) c. Oils: Groundnut oil d. Spices: Black Pepper, Red Pepper and Turmeric. e. Beverages: Tea and Coffee			
6	Preparation of Aloe vera gel (for skin)	4		
7	Preparation of Jaswand gel (for hair)	4		
8	Study of Method of preparation of Media culture for mushroom cultivation	4		
9	Study of Method of Preparation of mother spawn (Grain Culture)	4		
10	Study of Method of Preparation of mother spawn (Sawdust Culture)	4		
11	Cultivation procedure of: Agaricusbisporus	4		
12	Cultivation procedure of: Pleurotussajor-caju	4		
13	Study of Mushroom farm layout and requirement	4		
14-15	Study of Methods of preparing foods from mushroom: Soup, Cutlet	8		

•	Vayas, S.C, Vayas, S. and Modi, H.A. 1998 Bio-fertilizers and
	organic Farming AktaPrakashan, Nadiad

- S.K. Jain, Manual of Ethno botany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995.
- Dubey, R.C. and D, K.Maheshwari, 2007. A textbook of Microbiology, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi.
- S.N. Negi. Hand book of Social Forestry
- M. SitaramRao . Social Forestry
- Thankamma (1975). Food, drugs &cosmatics. A consumer guide, The Mac Millan company of India Ltd. Delhi, Mumbai.
- Swarninathan, M.(1990) Foodand Nutrition. Bappco, The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., No. 88, Mysore Road, Bangalore 560018.
- S.C.Tewari.PankajKapoor,(1988).MushroomCultivation,MittalPubli cations.Delhi.
- S.C.Tiwari and Pankaj Kapoor. (1988) Mushroom Cultivation. Mittal Publications, Delhi.pp.-127
- P.K. Khanna and S. Kappor (2007) Mannual of mushroom production. Dept. of Microbiology. College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.pp.86-90
- V. Kumarsan, Mushroom Cultivation, Saras Publication, PP-324

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

#### Study Resources

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Open Elective) Semester-III BOT-OE-231:Biofertilizer

Course objectives	<ul> <li>To understand core concepts of Biofertilizerand relate with Organic farming</li> <li>To develop critical understanding on the importance of biofertilizers, organic farming</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>To develop a basic knowledge of organic farming and important biofe uses and development</li> <li>To increase the awareness and appreciation of biofertilizers and</li> </ul>			
	farming			
Course outcomes	<ul> <li>After studying this course the students will be able to:</li> <li>Understand core concepts of Biofertilizerand relate with Organic farm</li> <li>Develop critical understanding on the importance of biofertilizers, farming</li> <li>Develop a basic knowledge of organic farming and imporbiofertilizer uses and development</li> <li>Increase the avarrance and empreciation of biofertilizars and organic farming</li> </ul>	organic ortance		
Unit	Increase the awareness and appreciation of biofertilizers and organic f     TopicParticular	Hours		
Unit I	Organic farming – Green manuring and organic fertilizers, Recycling of biodegradable municipal, agricultural and Industrial wastes –biocompost making methods, types and method of vermicomposting field application.  General account about the microbes used as biofertilizer –Rhizobium – isolation, identification, mass multiplication, carrier based inoculants,			
Unit II	Actinorrhizal symbiosis.  Azospirillum: isolation and mass multiplication – carrier based inoculant, associative effect of different microorganisms. Azotobacter: Classification, characteristics – crop response to Azotobacterinoculum,maintenance and mass multiplication.			
Unit III	Cyanobacteria (blue green algae), Azolla and Anabaena azollaassociation, nitrogen fixation, factors affecting growth, blue green algaeandAzolla in rice cultivation.	8		
Unit IV	Mycorrhizal association, types of mycorrhizal association,taxonomy, occurrence and distribution, phosphorus nutrition, growth andyield – colonization of VAM – isolation and inoculum production of VAM, and its influence on growth and yield of crop plants.			
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Kumaresan, V. (2005). Biotechnology. New Delhi, Delhi: Saras Publication.</li> <li>Sathe, T.V. (2004). Vermiculture and Organic Farming. New Delhi, Delhi: Daya publishers.</li> <li>Subha Rao, N.S. (2000). Soil Microbiology. New Delhi, Delhi: Oxford &amp; IBH Publishers.</li> </ul>			

#### S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-III

**BOT-CEP-231: Community Engagement Program (CEP)** 

Course Structure: 2 Credits Contact hours: 60 hours

In alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Moolji Jaitha College (Autonomous), Jalgaon is introducing the Community Engagement Program at the undergraduate level. The NEP 2020 emphasizes holistic development, inclusivity, and integrating vocational education with academic learning, aiming to nurture socially responsible individuals. Inspired by NEP 2020, the Community Engagement Program aim to produce knowledgeable, compassionate, and proactive graduates, contributing to a more just, equitable, and sustainable society. This course fosters a strong connection between education and socioeconomic problems of real-world. Students will learn about the challenges faced by vulnerable households and appreciate local wisdom and lifestyles.

#### **Objectives**

- To engage students in activities that promote emotional, social, and intellectual growth, fostering a well-rounded approach to personal and academic development.
- To provide hands-on experiences that complement classroom learning, enabling students to apply their knowledge insocioeconomic problems of real-world.
- To instil a sense of responsibility towards the community by encouraging students to actively participate in social and environmental initiatives, appreciate rural culture, lifestyle, and wisdom.

#### **Learning Outcomes**

After completing this course, students will be able to

- Understand rural and/or urban culture, ethos, and socioeconomic realities.
- Develop a sense of empathy with the local community while appreciating the significant contributions of local communities to society and the economy.
- Learn to value the local community wisdom and identify opportunities for contributing to the community's socioeconomic improvements.

#### Activities

- Conduct workshops and interactive sessions on emotional intelligence and social skills.
- Organize debates, discussions, and intellectual challenges that stimulate critical thinking and socioeconomic problem-solving using concern subject.
- Organize field visits where students can work on real-world problems, such as environmental conservation, rural and/or urban planning, or community health.
- Organize internships or service-learning opportunities with local businesses, NGOs, or government agencies.
- Facilitate project-based learning activities that require students to use their academic knowledge to develop solutions to community issues.
- Engage students in community service activities that address local social and environmental issues.
- Organize cultural exchange programs or field trips to rural areas to foster an appreciation of rural culture and wisdom.
- Facilitate collaborative projects involving students, educators, and community members to develop solutions for local challenges, promoting teamwork and collective problem-solving.
- Conduct educational sessions on the status of various agricultural and development programs and the challenges faced by vulnerable households, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for all students.

S. No.	<b>Module Title</b>	Module Content	Assignment submission	Teaching/ Learning Methodology
1	Appreciation of Rural Society	Rural lifestyle, rural society, caste and gender relations, rural values with respect to community, nature and resources, elaboration of "soul of India lies in villages", rural infrastructure.		<ul><li>Classroom discussions</li><li>Field visit</li></ul>
2	Understanding rural and local economy and livelihood	Agriculture, farming, land ownership, water management, animal husbandry, non-farm livelihoods and artisans, rural entrepreneurs, rural markets, migrant labour.	of the rural house hold economy, its challenges and possible pathways to address. Circular economy and	<ul><li>Field visit</li><li>Group discussions in class</li><li>Assignment</li></ul>
3	Rural and local Institutions	Traditional rural and community organisations, Self-help Groups, Panchayati raj institutions (Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Standing Committees), Nagarpalikas and municipalities, local civil society, local administration.	(ULBs) institutions functioning in the village? What would you suggest to improve their	<ul><li>Field visit</li><li>Group presentation of</li></ul>
4	Rural and National Development Programmes	History of rural development and current national programmes in India: SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, BetiBachao, BetiPadhao, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat, PM AwaasYojana, Skill India, Gram Panchayat Decentralised Planning, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA), SHRAM, Jal Jeevan Mission, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), AtmaNirbhar Bharat, etc.	challenges faced in the delivery of one of these programmes in the local community;	<ul> <li>Each student selects one program for field visit</li> </ul>

Note: The modules are suggestive in nature and students can opt any one activities for community engagement program and field project based on topic appropriate to their regional community context.

- o Management curriculum may include aspects of micro-financing in a rural context;
- Chemistry syllabus can have a component of conducting water and soil analysis in surrounding field areas:
- o Political science syllabus could include a mapping of local rural governance institutions and their functioning.
- o Environment education will include areas such as climate change, pollution, waste management, sanitation, conservation of biological diversity, management of biological resources and biodiversity, forest and wildlife conservation, and sustainable development and living
- o Understanding panchayats and constitutional mandate of local governance
- o Panchayat administration, Gram Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), local planning of basic services.
- o Micro-finance, SHGs, system of savings and credit for local business, linkages to banks, financial inclusion.
- Rural entrepreneurship, opportunities for small business in local communities, access to financial and technical inputs to new entrepreneurs.
- o Renewable energy, access to household and community level solar and bio-mass systems for sustainable energy use.
- o Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic development programmes, and costbenefit analysis of project proposals.
- o Migrant workers' livelihood security and social services.
- o Hygiene and sanitation, improving health and personal behaviours, locally manageable decentralised systems and awareness against stubble burning.
- Water conservation, traditional practices of storage and harvesting, new systems of distribution and maintenance.
- Women's empowerment, gender inequality at home, community and public spaces, safety of girls and women, access to skills, credit and work opportunities.
- o Child security, safety and good parenting, nutrition and health, learning and training for child care.
- Rural Marketing, market research, designing opportunities for rural artisans and crafts, and new products based on demand assessment.
- o Community Based Research in Rural Settings, undertaking research that values local knowledge, systematises local practices and tools for replication and scale-up.
- o Peri-urban development of informal settlements, mapping and enumeration, design of local solutions.

#### **Assessment:**

- Readings from related literature including e-content and reflections from field visits should be maintained by each student in the form of Field Diary (20 Marks)
- Submission of assignments based on modules assignment submission (details mentioned above) (20 Marks)
- Oral/ Group discussion/ Presentation (10 Marks)

# SEMESTER-IV

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-IV BOT-DSC-241: Horticulture

Course	Course objectives:					
objectives	To know horticulture, its scope, disciplines and importance					
	To understand different horticultural practices and their methods					
	<ul> <li>To study role played by green and polyhouses in horticulture</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>To study production technology, harvesting techniques and marketing crops grown especially in Khandesh region of Maharashtra</li> </ul>	g of				
	• To understand methods of preservation and preparation of preserved products prevailing especially in this part of the state					
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:					
outcomes	<ul> <li>Understand horticulture, its scope, disciplines and importance</li> </ul>					
	Understand different horticultural practices and their methods					
	Study role played by green and polyhouses in horticulture					
	Study production technology, harvesting techniques and marketing of grown especially in Khandesh region of Maharashtra	fcrops				
	<ul> <li>Understand methods of preservation and preparation of preserved pro</li> </ul>	ducts				
	prevailing especially in this part of the state					
Unit	Topic Particular I					
Unit I	Introduction and Propagation of Horticulture Plants: Historical background, Definition, scope and importance, Export and import potential of horticulture crops. Different disciplines of horticulture. Propagation of Horticultural Plants Sexual propagation: Advantages and disadvantages Asexual propagation:  i) Methods in brief ii) Advantages and disadvantages					
Unit II	Methods of cutting, layering, grafting, budding and pruning of plants.Role of green house and poly-house in HorticultureDefinition, scope and importance Details about Green-house and poly-house					
Unit III	Production technology of some important horticultural cropsw.r.t. commercial varieties, climate, soil, cultivation practice, pest and disease management, harvesting and methods of marketing:  a) Brinjal b) Banana					
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Preservation of Fruits and vegetables</li> <li>Introduction, scope, importance and principles</li> <li>Methods of preservation</li> <li>a) Temporary preservation</li> <li>i) Asepsis</li> </ul>	7				

- ii) Exclusion of moisture
- iii) Use of mild antiseptic
- iv) Pasteurization
- v) Low temperature
- b) Permanent preservation
- i) Sterilization and processing: use of sugar, salts, vinegar or chemicals
- ii) Drying
- iii) Ionization radiation
- c) Preparation of preserved products:
- i) Mixed fruit jam
- ii) Wood apple or guava jelly
- iii) Lemon/ Orange squash
- iv) Tomato ketchup
- v) Ready to serve (RTS)

#### Study Resources

- Azad K.C. and Sharma V.K. (2000). Horticulture Technology (Vol I and II). Deep and Deep publications, New Delhi, India.
- Bal J.S. (1997) Fruit Growing, Kalyani publication, New delhi, Ludhiyana, India.
- Bose, T (1996). Fruits tropical and subtropical. Nayaprakashan, Calcutta, India.
- Edmond, J.B. Senn, T.L. Anderew, F.S. and Halfacr, R.G. (1990). Fundamentals of Horticulture. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. New Delhi., India.
- GirdharlalSiddhappa G.S. and TOndon G.L. (1998). Preservation of fruits and vegetables, ICAR New Delhi, India.
- Hartmann, H.T. and Kester (1989). Plant propagation principle and practice. Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Kha, M.R. (1995). Horticulture and Gardening. NiraliPrakashan, Pune. India.
- Sen, S (1992). Economic Botany. New Central Book Agency, Calcutta, India.
- Sharma, N.K. and Arora, S.K. (1985). New Routes to increase Brinjal production. Fmr. Parlim 20(6) 11-12.
- Sharma, V.K. (2004). Advances in Horticulture. Deep & Depp Publication, New Delhi, India.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-IV BOT-DSC-242: Plant Physiology

Course	<ul> <li>To know importance and scope of plant physiology.</li> </ul>				
objectives	<ul> <li>To study plants and plant cells in relation to water.</li> </ul>				
	• To study the process of photosynthesis in higher plants with particular				
	emphasis on light and dark reactions, C3 and C4 pathways.				
	<ul> <li>To study respiration in higher plants with particular emphasis on aerobic anaerobic respiration.</li> </ul>	and			
	<ul> <li>To study movement of sap and absorption of water in plant body.</li> </ul>				
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:				
outcomes	<ul> <li>Get the knowledge importance and scope of plant physiology.</li> </ul>				
	• Study the plants and plant cells in relation to water.				
	<ul> <li>Get the process of photosynthesis in higher plants with particular emphalight and dark reactions, C3 and C4 pathways.</li> </ul>	asis on			
	<ul> <li>Study respiration in higher plants with particular emphasis on aerobic anaerobic respiration.</li> </ul>	nd			
	<ul> <li>Study movement of sap and absorption of water in plant body.</li> </ul>				
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours			
	Introduction, scope and Importance				
	Properties of water: physical and chemical				
	• Diffusion: Definition, mechanism of Diffusion with suitable				
	example,				
	Diffusion Pressure, Graham's Law of Diffusion and significance of				
	Diffusion				
Unit I	Osmosis: Introduction Definition, mechanism of osmosis with  ovitable components. Competite processing Well processing and Turger  Turger				
	suitable osmometer, Osmotic pressure, Wall pressure and Turgor pressure, DPDand its relationship with OP, TP,WP, Type of				
	solution-Isotonic, hypotonic and hypertonic solution. Types of				
	osmosis-endo and exosmosis, Plasmolysis and deplasmolysis				
	significance.				
	• Imbibition: definition, mechanism, Imbibition pressure, Importance				
	of Imbibition				
	Transpiration:				
	Introduction, Definition				
	Types of transpiration				
Unit II	Structure of stomata	7			
	Mechanism of opening and closing of stomata.	,			
	• Theories of transpiration: a) Stewards theory b) K <sup>+</sup> Pump theory				
	Significance of transpiration.				
	Factors affecting transpiration				
	Photosynthesis				
Unit III	Introduction and Definition	8			
	• Photosynthetic pigments: Chlorophylls, Carotenoids,				

	Phycobillinsand their role.	
	Two Pigment System: PS-I and PS-II	
	Mechanism of Photosynthesis	
	(a) Light reaction: Cyclic and Non-cyclic Photophosphorylation	
	(b) Dark Reaction: $C_3$ and $C_4$ cycle	
	Factors affecting on photosynthesis	
	Respiration	
	Introduction and definition	
	Types of Respiration: Aerobic and Anaerobic	
	Respiratory quotient	
T1 •4 TT7	Mechanism of Aerobic Respiration:	_
Unit IV	(a) Glycolysis	7
	(b) Kreb's Cycle	
	(c) ETS	
	Anaerobic Respiration: Alcoholic respiration	
	Factors affecting the process of Respiration	
Study	<ul> <li>Amar Singh (1977) Practical Plant Physiology. Kalyani Publication,</li> </ul>	
Resources	New Delhi, Ludhiyana, India.	
	• Jain, V.K. (1997) Fundamentals of Plant Physiology. S. Chand&	
	Company Ltd. New Delhi, India.	
	• Kochhar, P.L. (1962) A Text Book of Plant Physiology. Atmaram&	
	Sons, New Delhi, India.	
	• Kumar, A. and S.S. Purohit (1998) Plant Physiology, fundamentals	
	and Application. AgroBotanical, Bikaner, India.	
	Meyer, B.S. & D.B. Anderson (1952) Plant Physiology. Affiliated  The state of	
	East-west Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India.	
	Mukharji&Ghose, A.K.(1996) Plant Physiology. Tata MacGraw Hill  Publishing a graph Ltd. Nam Dalli, Ltd.;  Pub	
	Publishing company Ltd. New Delhi, India.	
	<ul> <li>Pandey &amp;Sinha (1999) Plant Physiology. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Sarbhai, B.P.(1995) Elements of Plant Physiology. Anmol publication Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, India.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Srivastava, H.C. (1994) Plant Physiology.Rastogy Publication,</li> </ul>	
	Meerut, India.	
	<ul> <li>SundaraRajan (2000) College Botany (Plant Physiology and</li> </ul>	
	Molecular BiologyVol.IV, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi,	
	India.	
	• Varma, V. (1984) Introduction to Plant Physiology .Emkay	
	Publications, New Delhi.	
	• Varma, V. (1995) A Text Book of Plant Physiology and	
	Biochemistry. S. Chand & Company New Delhi, India.	

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-IV

# **BOT-DSC-243: Practical course based on BOT-DSC-241**

<b>Total Hour</b>	rs: 60 Credit	ts: 2
Course	To know methods of propagations	
Objectives	To understand different horticultural practices and their methods	
	To study role played by green and polyhouses in horticulture	
	<ul> <li>To study production technology, harvesting techniques and marketing of</li> </ul>	of crops
	grown especially in Khandesh region of Maharashtra	or crops
	To understand methods of preservation and preparation of preserved products	
	prevailing especially in this part of the state	
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Outcomes		
	Understand different horticultural practices and their methods	
	Well versed with the role played by green and polyhouses in horticultur	e
	Acquired the knowledge of banana and Brinjal cultivation	
	Familiar with the temporary preservation, permanent preservation and prep	aration
	of preserved products	aration
Sr. No.		
1	Particulars  Description by systimate	Hours
1 2	Propagation by layering	<u>4</u> 4
3	Propagation by layering	4
4	Propagation by grafting. Propagation by budding.	4
5	Preparation of potting mixture, potting and repotting.	4
	Study of layout, requirement and construction of Green-house	4X4
8-9		
10	Study of layout, requirement and construction of poly-house Study of cultivation practices of banana	4X4 4
11	Study of cultivation practices of brinjal	4
12	Study of methods of temporary preservation (Any 2)	-
12	i) Asepsis	
	ii) Exclusion of moisture	
	iii) Use of mild antiseptic	
	iv) Pasteurization	
	v) Low temperature	4
13	Study of methods of permanent preservation (Any 2)	
	i) Sterilization and processing: use of sugar, salts, vinegar or chemicals	
	ii) Drying	
	iii) Ionization radiation	4
14-15	Study of preparation of preserved products (Any 2):	
	i) Mixed fruit jam	
	ii) Wood apple or guava jelly	
	iii) Lemon/ Orange squash	
	iv) Tomato ketchup	4X4
Study	• Azad K.C. and Sharma V.K. (2000). Horticulture Technology (Vol	
Resources	I and II). Deep and Deep publications, New Delhi, India.	
	Bose, T (1996). Fruits tropical and subtropical. Nayaprakashan,	

- Calcutta, India.
- Edmond, J.B. Senn, T.L. Anderew, F.S. and Halfacr, R.G. (1990). Fundamentals of Horticulture. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. New Delhi., India.
- Hartmann, H.T. and Kester (1989). Plant propagation principle and practice. Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Kha, M.R. (1995). Horticulture and Gardening. NiraliPrakashan, Pune, India.
- Sen, S (1992). Economic Botany. New Central Book Agency, Calcutta, India.
- Sharma, N.K. and Arora, S.K. (1985). New Routes to increase Brinjal production. Fmr. Parlim 20(6) 11-12.

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-IV

# **BOT-DSC-244: Practical course based on BOT-DSC-242**

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Course Objectives	• Students will learn the methodologies and working of experiments of DPD, plasmolysis, transpiration and demonstration experiments.		
	<ul> <li>To make Students to aware of citric acid fermentation</li> </ul>		
	• Student will learn respiratory quotient of different plant parts by	Ganong's	
	respirometer		
Course	After successful completion of this course students will be able to-		
Outcomes	• Acquired the knowledge of methodologies and working of		
	experiments of plasmolysis, transpiration, assessment of minerals		
	from plant ash and demonstration experiments.		
	• Familiar with citric acid fermentation		
	• Well versed with learn respiratory quotient of different plant part	ts by	
	Ganong's respirometer	T	
Sr. No.	Particular	Hours	
1	To determine DPD by using potato tuber.	4	
2	Determination of osmotic potential of plant cell sap by plasmolytic Method.	4	
	Study the effect of two environmental factors (light and wind) on		
3-4	transpiration by excised twig.	4X4	
	Qualitative assessment of minerals in plant ash (any two from		
5-6	Macro and Micro elements)	4X4	
	Study the effect of two environmental factors (intensity of		
7-9	light and quality of light ) on photosynthesis by suitable	4X4X4	
	plant		
	Demonstration experiments.		
	1. Osmosis by Curling experiment.		
	2. Osmosis-Thistle funnel experiment.		
	3. Bolting (Specimen or photograph)		
10-12	Demonstration experiments.	4X4X4	
	1. Suction due to transpiration.		
	2. Relative Transpiration.		
	3. Imbibition Pressure.		
	4. Ringing Experiment		
13-14	Citric Acid Fermentation	4X4	
15	Determination of respiratory quotient of different plant parts by Ganong's respirometer	4	
	Amar Singh (1977) Practical Plant Physiology. Kalyani		
	Publication, New Delhi, Ludhiyana, India.		
	• Jain, V.K. (1997) Fundamentals of Plant Physiology. S.		
Study	Chand& Company Ltd. New Delhi, India.		
Resources	<ul> <li>Kumar, A. and S.S. Purohit (1998) Plant Physiology,</li> </ul>		
	fundamentals and Application. AgroBotanical, Bikaner,		
	India.		
	moru.		

- Meyer, B.S. & D.B. Anderson (1952) Plant Physiology.Affiliated East-west Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India
- Mukharji&Ghose, A.K.(1996) Plant Physiology. Tata MacGraw Hill Publishing company Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Pandey &Sinha (1999) Plant Physiology. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
- Sarbhai, B.P.(1995) Elements of Plant Physiology. Anmol publication Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, India.
- Srivastava, H.C. (1994) Plant Physiology.Rastogy Publication, Meerut, India.

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Minor) Semester-IV BOT-MIN-241: Plant Biotechnology

**Total Hours: 30** 

Credits: 2

To study various techniques in plant tissue culture	Course	To be any the seems and immentance of all and block all and		
To study the role of enzymes and vectors in plant genome modification  To study different methods of gene cloning and gene transfer  To know the applications of transgenic technology  After studying this course the students will be able to:  Understand core and fundamental concepts of plant and tissue culture  Explore knowledge of enzymes and vectors for genetic manipulation  Examine gene cloning and evaluate different methods of gene transfer  Analyze the major concerns and application of transgenic technology  Unit  Fundamentals Plant Tissue Culture:  Definitions, scope & importance of plant tissue culture.  Concepts of cell differentiation and totipotency.  Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory.  Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory.  Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory.  Requirements of plant issue culture laboratory.  Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory.  Requirement for basal media. Formulation of nutrient media;  Sterilization, role of vitamins and hormones  In vitro Culture:  Embryogenesis (somatic and zygotic); Organ culture, Embryo culture,  Anther and triploid culture, Callus culture,  Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion.  Tissue culture applications including micropropagation, androgenesis and production of virus free plants.  Cryopreservation and Germplasm Conservation:  Definition and concept, techniques of cryopreservation, cold storage, long term and short term storage, application.  Germplasm conservation: Preservation of cell, tissue, organ, whole organism.  Concept of Gene Bank, DNA Bank, Seed Bank, Pollen Bank etc.  Biotechnology and Society:  Biotechnology-Benefits, GM foods and its safety, Recombinant foods and religious beliefs.  Recombinant therapeutic product for human health care.  Patenting of biotechnological inventions and Intellectual property rights.				
To study different methods of gene cloning and gene transfer To know the applications of transgenic technology  After studying this course the students will be able to: Understand core and fundamental concepts of plant and tissue culture Explore knowledge of enzymes and vectors for genetic manipulation Examine gene cloning and evaluate different methods of gene transfer Analyze the major concerns and application of transgenic technology  Unit  Fundamentals Plant Tissue Culture: Definitions, scope & importance of plant tissue culture. Concepts of cell differentiation and totipotency. Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory. Requirement for basal media. Formulation of nutrient media; Sterilization, role of vitamins and hormones  In vitro Culture: Embryogenesis (somatic and zygotic); Organ culture, Embryo culture, Anther and triploid culture, Callus culture, Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion. Tissue culture applications including micropropagation, androgenesis and production of virus free plants.  Cryopreservation and Germplasm Conservation:  Definition and concept, techniques of cryopreservation, cold storage, long term and short term storage, application. Germplasm conservation: Preservation of cell, tissue, organ, whole organism. Concept of Gene Bank, DNA Bank, Seed Bank, Pollen Bank etc.  Biotechnology and Society: Biotechnology- Benefits, GM foods and its safety, Recombinant foods and religious beliefs. Recombinant therapeutic product for human health care. Patenting of biotechnological inventions and Intellectual property rights.  Study  Study  After studying this course the students will tasked culture:				
To know the applications of transgenic technology  After studying this course the students will be able to:  Understand core and fundamental concepts of plant and tissue culture  Develop their competency on different types of plant tissue culture  Explore knowledge of enzymes and vectors for genetic manipulation  Examine gene cloning and evaluate different methods of gene transfer  Analyze the major concerns and application of transgenic technology  Unit  TopicParticular  Hou  Fundamentals Plant Tissue Culture:  Definitions, scope & importance of plant tissue culture.  Concepts of cell differentiation and totipotency.  Requirements of plant tissue culture laboratory.  Requirement for basal media. Formulation of nutrient media;  Sterilization, role of vitamins and hormones  In vitro Culture:  Embryogenesis (somatic and zygotic); Organ culture, Embryo culture,  Anther and triploid culture, Callus culture,  Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion.  Tissue culture applications including micropropagation, androgenesis and production of virus free plants,  Cryopreservation and Germplasm Conservation:  Definition and concept, techniques of cryopreservation, cold storage, long term and short term storage, application.  Germplasm conservation: Preservation of cell, tissue, organ, whole organism.  Concept of Gene Bank, DNA Bank, Seed Bank, Pollen Bank etc.  Biotechnology and Society:  Biotechnology Benefits, GM foods and its safety, Recombinant foods and religious beliefs.  Recombinant therapeutic product for human health care.  Patenting of biotechnological inventions and Intellectual property rights.  Study  Boyami, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996), Plant Tissue Culture:			on	
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Unit II  Unit II  In vitro Culture: Embryogenesis (somatic and zygotic); Organ culture, Embryo culture, Anther and triploid culture, Callus culture, Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion. Tissue culture applications including micropropagation, androgenesis and production of virus free plants,  Cryopreservation and Germplasm Conservation:  • Definition and concept, techniques of cryopreservation, cold storage, long term and short term storage, application. • Germplasm conservation: Preservation of cell, tissue, organ, whole organism. • Concept of Gene Bank, DNA Bank, Seed Bank, Pollen Bank etc.  Biotechnology and Society: • Biotechnology- Benefits, GM foods and its safety, Recombinant foods and religious beliefs. • Recombinant therapeutic product for human health care. • Patenting of biotechnological inventions and Intellectual property rights.  Study • Bhojwani, S.S. and Razdan, M.K., (1996), Plant Tissue Culture:		•		
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	Study			
<b>Resources</b> Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam. The Netherlands.	Resources	Theory and Practice. Elsevier Science Amsterdam. The Netherlands.		
Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology-		Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology-		
Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press,				

Washington.

- A. Slater, N.W. Scott and M.R. Fowler (2008), Plant Biotechnology. Second Edition. Oxford.
- Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010), Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons, U.K.
- Stewart, C.N. Jr. (2008), Plant Biotechnology & Genetics: Principles, Techniques and Applications. John Wiley & Sons Inc. U.S.A.
- Chrispeels, M.J. and Sadava, D.E. (1994), Plants, Genes and Agriculture. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- N. Santosh and A. Madhavi. (2010), Practical Book of Biotechnology and Plant Tissue Culture. S. Chand & Co.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Minor) Semester-IV

# **BOT-MIN-242: Practical course based on BOT-MIN-241**

<ul> <li>To Explain the various components of plant tissue culture media</li> <li>To establish and maintain plants in tissue culture and microprop</li> <li>To develop understanding of techniques for tissue culture</li> <li>The students will be able to</li> <li>To Explain the various components of plant tissue culture media</li> <li>To establish and maintain plants in tissue culture and microprop</li> <li>To develop understanding of techniques for tissue culture</li> </ul> Particulars	agation
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<ul> <li>To establish and maintain plants in tissue culture and microprop</li> <li>To develop understanding of techniques for tissue culture</li> </ul>	
To develop understanding of techniques for tissue culture	agation
Particulars	**
	Hours
Study of laboratory safety measures and various instruments used for plant biotechnology: Laminar air Flow cabinet, pH meter, Autoclave, Mechanical shaker and Electrophoresis, Spectrophotometer, Centrifuge (any four)	4
Preparation of stock solutions of MS (Murashige& Skoog, 1962) :Basalmedium and plant growth regulator.	8
Preparation of explants and inoculation on nutrient media for callus induction.	4
Sub-culture of callus and regeneration of plants from callus.	4
Hardening techniques of tissue culture plantlets.	4
Isolation and culturing of anther for haploid production.	4
Techniques for shoot tip /root tip/ eye bud culture.	4
Isolation of DNA using any suitable method	4
DNA separation with the help of gel electrophoresis	4
Isolation of Protein using any suitable method	4
Separation of protein with the help of SDS gel electrophoresis	4
Study of Gene transfer techniques	4
Study of Protoplst isolation methods (By photograph)	4
Study of protoplast fusion techniques (By photograph)	4
<ul> <li>Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.</li> <li>A. Slater, N.W. Scott and M.R. Fowler (2008), Plant Biotechnology. Second Edition. Oxford.</li> <li>Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010), Principles of Genetics. John Wiley and Sons, U.K.</li> </ul>	
	Mechanical shaker and Electrophoresis, Spectrophotometer, Centrifuge (any four)  Preparation of stock solutions of MS (Murashige& Skoog, 1962) :Basalmedium and plant growth regulator.  Preparation of explants and inoculation on nutrient media for callus induction.  Sub-culture of callus and regeneration of plants from callus.  Hardening techniques of tissue culture plantlets.  Isolation and culturing of anther for haploid production.  Techniques for shoot tip /root tip/ eye bud culture.  Isolation of DNA using any suitable method  DNA separation with the help of gel electrophoresis  Isolation of Protein using any suitable method  Separation of protein with the help of SDS gel electrophoresis  Study of Gene transfer techniques  Study of Protoplst isolation methods (By photograph)  • Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003), Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.  • A. Slater, N.W. Scott and M.R. Fowler (2008), Plant Biotechnology. Second Edition. Oxford.  • Snustad, D.P. and Simmons, M.J. (2010), Principles of

Principles, Techniques and Applications. John Wiley & Sons Inc. U.S.A.
N. Santosh and A. Madhavi. (2010), Practical Book of Biotechnology and Plant Tissue Culture. S. Chand & Co.

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Open Elective) Semester-IV BOT-OE-241: Plant Propagation

Course objectives	To understand core concepts of various plant propagation structures as  will not in a	nd their
objectives	<ul> <li>utilization.</li> <li>To understand advantages and disadvantages of vegetative, asexu sexual plantpropagation methods.</li> </ul>	ıal and
	To assess the benefits of asexual propagation of certain econor	mically
	valuable plants using apomictic and adventive polyembryony.	
	<ul> <li>To demonstrate skills related to vegetative plant propagation techniqu as cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.</li> </ul>	es such
	<ul> <li>To apply a specific macro-propagation technique for a given plant spe</li> </ul>	cies.
Course	After studying this course the students will be able to:	
outcomes	<ul> <li>Understand core concepts of various plant propagation structures ar utilization.</li> </ul>	nd their
	<ul> <li>Understand advantages and disadvantages of vegetative, asexual and plantpropagation methods.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Assess the benefits of asexual propagation of certain economically v plants using apomictic and adventive polyembryony.</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrate skills related to vegetative plant propagation techniques cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.	
<b>T</b> T *4	Apply a specific macro-propagation technique for a given plant specie  The state of the specific macro-propagation and the specific macro-propagation a	
Unit	TopicParticular	Hours
Unit I	Basic concepts of propagation Propagation: Definition, need and potentialities for plant multiplication; asexual andsexual methods of propagation - advantages and disadvantages. Propagation facilities: Mist chamber, humidifiers, greenhouses, glasshouses, cold frames,hot beds, poly-houses, phytotrons nursery - tools and implements. Identification and propagation by division and separation: Bulbs, pseudo bulbs, corms,tubers and rhizomes; runners, stolons, suckers and offsets.	8
Unit II	Apomictics in plant propagation Apomixis: Definition, facultative and obligate; types — recurrent, non-recurrent, adventitious and vegetative; advantages and disadvantages. Polyembryony: Definition, classification, horticultural significance; chimera and budsport. Propagation of mango, Citrus and Allium using apomictic embryos.	7
Unit III	Propagation by cuttingsand layering Cuttings: Definition, different methods of cuttings; root and leaf cuttings. Stem cuttings: Definition of stem tip and section cuttings; plant propagation byherbaceous, soft wood, semi hard wood, hard wood and coniferous stem cuttings. Physiological and bio chemical basis of rooting; factors influencing rooting of cuttings; Use of plant growth regulators in rooting of cuttings. Layering: Definition, principle and factors influencing layering.	8

	layering, trenchlayering, mound (stool) layering and compound (serpentine layering). Air layering technique – application in woody trees.	
Unit IV	Propagation by grafting and budding Grafting: Definition, principle, types, graft incompatibility, collection of scion woodstick, scion-stock relationship, and their influences, bud wood certification; micro grafting. Propagation by veneer, whip, cleft, side and bark grafting techniques. Budding: Definition; techniques of 'T', inverted 'T', patch and chip budding.	7
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Sharma RR and Manish Srivastav.2004. Plant Propagation and Nursery Management International Book Distributing Co. Lucknow.</li> <li>Hartman, HT and Kester, D.E.1976. Plant Propagation: Principles and Practices, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.</li> <li>Sadhu, M.K. 1996. Plant Propagation. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.</li> <li>Web resources suggested by the teacher concerned and college librarian including reading material.</li> </ul>	

# S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Open Elective) Semester-IV

### **BOT-OE-242: Practical based on BOT-OE-241**

Total Hours: 60 Credits: 2

Course Objectives	To make use of different plant propagation structures	for plant
Objectives	multiplication.	aa planta for
	<ul> <li>To explore the specialized organs or asexual propagules in son their proliferation.</li> </ul>	ne piants for
	To demonstrate skills on micropropagation of plants through	h vegetative
	<ul> <li>propagationtechniques.</li> <li>To evaluate and use a suitable propagation technique for a give species.</li> </ul>	en plant
Course		
Outcomes	<ul> <li>Make use of different plant propagation structures for plant mu</li> <li>Explore the specialized organs or asexual propagales in some their proliferation.</li> </ul>	-
	Demonstrate skills on micropropagation of plants through propagationtechniques.	vegetative
	Evaluate and use a suitable propagation technique for plantspecies.	or a given
Sr. No.	Particulars	Hours
1-3	To study the Preparation of nursery beds – flat, raised and sunken beds.	12
4	To study the Propagation through apomictic.	4
5-6	To study the Propagation by separation and division technique.	8
7	To study the Propagation by cuttings.	4
8	To study the Propagation by layering	4
9	To study the Propagation by grafting.	4
10	To study the Propagation by budding.	4
11-12	To study the Preparation of potting mixture.	08
13-14	To study the Potting and repotting	08
15	Visit to Green House/polyhouse/ Nursery and submission of report	04
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Sharma RR and Manish Srivastav.2004. Plant Propagation and Nursery Management International Book Distributing Co. Lucknow.</li> <li>Hartman, HT and Kester, D.E.1976. Plant Propagation: Principles and Practices, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.</li> <li>Sadhu, M.K. 1996. Plant Propagation. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.</li> <li>Web resources suggested by the teacher concerned and college librarian including reading material.</li> </ul>	

Note: At least 12 experiments should be performed.

#### S.Y. B.Sc. Botany (Major) Semester-IV BOT-FP-241: Field Projects

Credits : 2

Contact hours: 60

#### **Preamble**

In alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Moolji Jaitha College (Autonomous), Jalgaon is introducing the Field Project at the undergraduate level. The NEP 2020 emphasizes holistic development, inclusivity, and integrating vocational education with academic learning, aiming to nurture socially responsible individuals. This course fosters a strong connection between education and real-world applications. These initiatives aim to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical experience, helping students develop critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a sense of civic responsibility.

#### **Objectives**

- To provide students with practical exposure in rural and urban socioeconomic context.
- To develop students abilities to apply subject knowledge to address real world problems
- To foster critical thinking and innovative approaches to solve socioeconomic issues.

#### **Outcomes**

After completing this course, students will be able to

- Participateactively in filed projects that benefit local communities and promote sustainable development practices.
- Analyse the socio economic data using appropriate methods showcasing improved problem-solving skills, technical proficiency.
- Demonstrate the ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world situations effectively and exhibit communication skills.

#### **Course structure**

The course is divided in to four probable phases

#### I] Orientation and preparation

- Introduce to the course, objectives and expectation
- Overview of socioeconomic development issues in rural and urban context
- Training on working methodology and data collection techniques
- Review existing literature related to topic to understand the background and context.

#### II] Work planandField visit

- Visit the potential sites to get a sense of the environment and logistical requirements.
- Create a detailed project plan outlining the steps, timeline, resources needed, and roles of team members.
- Obtain necessary approvals (Ethical/ local authorities/organizations/communities)
- Gather materials and resources (recording devices, cameras, notebooks and supplies)
- Conduct Preliminary Survey, choose appropriate methods for data collection and analysis (e.g., surveys, interviews, observations).

#### III] Data collection and analysis

- Pilot test to identify issues with data collection.
- Collect data systematically, ensuring consistency and accuracy.
- Keep detailed records of all data (field notes, recordings, photographs etc)

• Organize and analyse the data (manual/ software)

#### **IV] Interpretation and Reporting**

- Interpret your findings in the context to objectives.
- Write and submit a comprehensive report detailing your methodology, findings, analysis, and conclusions. (Include visuals charts, graphs, and photographs).
- Prepare a presentation to share findings with peers/ instructors/ community.

#### **Assessment**

- Field work participation, field note book, team work etc. (10 Marks)
- Data Collection and Analysis (15 Marks)
- Field project report (15 Marks)
- Presentation of Findings(10 Marks)

#### Examples of activities to be conducted under field projects

- **Biodiversity Survey**: Conduct a biodiversity survey in a local park or nature reserve, documenting plant and animal species.
- Water Quality Testing: Test water samples from different sources (e.g., rivers, lakes, groundwater) for pollutants and compare results.
- Soil Analysis: Collect soil samples from various locations and analyse their composition and quality.
- **Wildlife Tracking**: Use camera traps or tracking devices to monitor and study the behaviour of local wildlife.
- Urban Heat Island Effect: Measure and map temperature differences in various parts of a city.
- Land Use Mapping: Create maps showing different land uses in a region and analyze changes over time.
- Cultural Heritage Documentation: Document and analyze local cultural heritage sites or practices.
- **Community Interviews**: Conduct interviews with community members to understand social dynamics and traditions.
- **Ethnographic Study**: Participate in and observe community events to gather ethnographic data.
- Crop Yield Analysis: Study the factors affecting crop yield in different fields or under different farming practices.
- **Pest Management**: Investigate the effectiveness of various pest management techniques in local farms.
- Sustainable Farming Practices: Evaluate the impact of sustainable farming practices on soil health and crop productivity.
- Community Needs Assessment: Conduct surveys and interviews to identify the needs and concerns of a community.
- Social Network Analysis: Study the social networks within a community to understand relationships and influence.
- **Public Health Study**: Investigate public health issues in a community, such as access to healthcare or prevalence of diseases.
- **Infrastructure Survey**: Assess the condition and effectiveness of local infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and buildings.
- **Renewable Energy Potential**: Evaluate the potential for renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind) in a specific area.
- Water Management: Study and improve local water management systems, including irrigation and drainage.
- **Literacy Program Evaluation**: Evaluate the effectiveness of local literacy programs and suggest improvements.
- Educational Resource Assessment: Assess the availability and quality of educational resources in local schools.
- Market Analysis: Conduct a market analysis for a local business or industry.
- Entrepreneurship Project: Develop a business plan for a local entrepreneurial venture
- Local History Documentation: Research and document the history of a local site, building, or community.

- **Oral History Project**: Conduct interviews with local residents to collect oral histories and preserve community memories.
- Archival Research: Explore local archives to uncover historical documents and artifacts related to a specific topic or period.
- **Community Mural**: Design and create a mural in collaboration with community members that reflects local culture and history.
- **Public Art Installation**: Develop and install a public art project that engages the local community.
- **Art Exhibit Curation**: Curate an exhibit featuring works by local artists, highlighting themes relevant to the community.
- Music Documentation: Record and document traditional or contemporary music from the local area.
- Community Concerts: Organize and perform in community concerts that showcase local musical talent.
- **Community Theatre Production**: Develop and produce a play that involves community members as actors and crew.
- **Site-Specific Theatre**: Create a theatrical performance that takes place in a non-traditional venue, such as a historic site or public space.
- **Cultural Mapping**: Map cultural resources and heritage sites within the community and analyze their significance.
- **Festival Documentation**: Document and analyze local festivals or cultural events, exploring their history and impact.
- **Ethnographic Study**: Conduct an ethnographic study of a particular cultural practice or community group.
- **Public Philosophy Discussions**: Organize and facilitate public discussions on philosophical topics relevant to the community.
- Community Documentary: Create a documentary film about a local issue, event, or group.
- **Digital Storytelling**: Develop digital storytelling projects that capture and share local stories.
- Language Survey: Conduct a survey of languages spoken in the community and analyze patterns of language use and change.
- **Dialect Study**: Study and document local dialects or accents, exploring their features and origins.
- Language Preservation: Work with community members to document and preserve endangered languages or dialects.
- **Gentrification Impact Study**: Examine the effects of gentrification on local communities, including displacement and economic changes.
- Crime and Safety Analysis: Study crime patterns and perceptions of safety within a community.
- **Ritual and Festival Study**: Participate in and document local rituals or festivals to understand their social and cultural significance.
- **Migration Patterns Study**: Analyze migration patterns and their effects on both the sending and receiving communities.
- Food and Culture Study: Investigate the role of food in cultural practices and social interactions within a community.
- Local Governance Analysis: Study the structure and functioning of local government and its impact on the community.
- Political Participation Study: Analyze patterns of political participation and engagement within a community.
- Public Policy Impact Assessment: Evaluate the impact of specific public policies on local communities.
- **Election Study**: Analyze voting behavior and patterns in local elections.
- Mental Health Survey: Conduct surveys to assess the mental health needs and resources in a community.
- **Social Behavior Observation**: Observe and analyze social behaviors in public spaces, such as parks or markets.
- Stress and Coping Study: Investigate sources of stress and coping mechanisms within a community.
- Community Support Systems: Study the role and effectiveness of community support systems and networks.
- Youth Development Programs: Evaluate the impact of youth development programs on community wellbeing.
- Educational Equity Study: Assess disparities in educational resources and outcomes in local schools.

- Parent and Teacher Interviews: Conduct interviews to understand perceptions of educational quality and challenges.
- **After-School Program Evaluation**: Evaluate the effectiveness of after-school programs in supporting student development.
- Educational Attainment Study: Analyze factors influencing educational attainment in a community.
- Local Economy Analysis: Study the structure and dynamics of the local economy, including key industries and employment patterns.
- Small Business Survey: Conduct surveys of local small businesses to understand their challenges and successes.
- **Economic Impact of Events**: Analyze the economic impact of local events or festivals on the community.
- **Income Inequality Study**: Investigate patterns and causes of income inequality within a community.
- Housing Affordability Analysis: Study housing affordability issues and their impact on residents.
- **Gender Roles and Expectations**: Study gender roles and expectations within a community and their impact on individuals.
- Women's Health Study: Investigate issues related to women's health and access to healthcare.
- **Gender-Based Violence Survey**: Conduct surveys to understand the prevalence and impact of gender-based violence.
- Workplace Equality Study: Analyze gender equality in local workplaces, including pay equity and job opportunities.
- **Urban Development Projects**: Study the impact of urban development projects on local communities.
- Public Space Usage: Analyze how public spaces are used and perceived by different community members.
- Transportation Study: Investigate transportation needs and challenges within a community.
- Green Space Analysis: Study the availability and usage of green spaces in urban areas and their impact on residents