Anekant Education of Society’s  
Tuljaram Chatur Chand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Baramati  
(Autonomous)

SYLLABUS (CBCS) FOR S. Y. B. Sc. BOTANY (w.e.f. June, 2020)

Academic Year 2020-2021

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Class : S. Y. B. Sc. (Semester - III)
Paper Code: BOT 2301
Paper : I  Title of Paper : Angiosperms Taxonomy
Credit : 3  No. of lectures:48

A) Learning Objectives:
1. To study the comparative account of plant families.
2. To give knowledge of identification of plants and their nomenclature.

B) Learning Outcome:
Development of plant taxonomists and expert in identification of local flora.

Credit - I (14 L)
Unit – 1

1. Introduction to Plant Taxonomy (4L)
   1.1 Definition, scope, objectives and importance
   1.2 Identification, classification, nomenclature
   1.3 Concept of Systematics

2. Systems of classification (7L)
   2.1 Types of systems with their merits and limitations- a)Artificial system- Carl Linnaeus ,
   b)Natural system -Bentham and Hooker, c) Phylogenetic system- Engler and Prantl

3. Taxonomic literature (3L)
Flora, monograph, revisions, manuals, journals, periodicals and references books.

Credit - II (13 L)
Unit – 2

4. Sources of data for Systematics (6L)
   4.1 Morphology
   4.2 Anatomy
   4.3 Cytology
   4.4 Embryology
   4.5 Phytochemistry
   4.6 Molecular biology

5. Botanical Nomenclature (7L)
   5.1 History
   5.2 Binomial nomenclature
   5.3 ICBN- principles
   5.4 Rules of nomenclature
   5.5 Coining of generic names and specific epithets.
   5.6 Ranks and endings of taxa names
   5.7 Principle of priority
   5.8 Effective and valid publications
   5.9 Single and double authority citation
   5.10 Nomina conservanda
6. Study of Plant Families (13L)
Study of following families with reference to systematic position, salient features, floral formula, floral diagram and any five examples with their economic importance – Annonaceae, Meliaceae, Myrtaceae, Rubiaceae, Solanaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Amaryllidaceae

7. Computer in taxonomy (8L)
7.1 Concept of herbarium their advantages and limitations
7.2 Digital /e-herbarium and their advantages
7.3 Data bases: concept and needs.
7.4 Use of computer in plant classification
7.5 APG system
7.6 Plant identification – key to groups upto family.

References-
1. Chopra G.L.- Angiosperms
5. Gurucharan Singh 2005- Systematics theory and practice (Oxford IBH)
7. Lawrence, G.H.M 1951. Taxonomy of Vascular Plants. N.Y.
8. Lawrence G.H.M 1955. An Introduction to Plant Taxonomy N.Y.
11. Priti Shukla and Shital Mishra- An introduction to Taxonomy of angiosperms
15. Sharma O.P, Plant taxonomy (Tata Mc grow Hill)
20. V.V.Shivrajan-Introduction to Principles plant taxonomy
A) Learning Objectives:
   1. To understand physiology of plants.
   2. To study the physiological processes occurring in plants.

B) Learning Outcome:
   Development of expertise in plant physiology

Credit - I (15 L)
Unit – 1

1. Introduction to Plant Physiology (3L)
   Brief history, Scope and applications of plant physiology

2. Plant – Water relations (8L)
   2.1 Structure of cell and types of tissue
   2.2 Membrane structure, permeability and aquaporin
   2.3 Diffusion – Definition, factors affecting diffusion, importance of diffusion in plants
   2.4 Osmosis – Definition, types of solutions – hypotonic, hypertonic and isotonic, endosmosis
   and exosmosis, concept of osmotic pressure (OP), turgor pressure (TP), wall pressure (WP), Diffusion pressure deficit (DPD), relation between OP, TP and DPD, role of osmosis in plants.
   2.5 Plasmolysis – Definition, mechanism, deplasmolysis, significance of plasmolysis
   2.6 Imbibition – Concept, mechanism and significance

3. Absorption of water (4L)
   3.1 Role of water in plants
   3.2 Concept of water potential and capillary water
   3.3 Mechanisms of water absorption (Accepted mechanism only)
   3.4 Factors affecting rate of water absorption

Credit - II (17 L)
Unit – 2

4. Ascent of sap (5L)
   4.1 Introduction and definition.
   4.2 Theories of ascent of sap
   4.3 Vital theories: Jamin – Chame theory and Bose theory
   4.3.1 Physical force theories: a) Capillary theory, b) Imbibitional theory,
   c) Atmospheric pressure theory,
   4.3.2 Transpiration pull or cohesion-tension theory, evidences and objections
   4.4 Factors affecting ascent of sap

5. Transpiration (7L)
   5.1 Definition
   5.2 Types of transpiration – cuticular, lenticular and stomatal
   5.3 Structure of stomata
5.4 Mechanism of opening and closing of stomata – Steward’s hypothesis, active K+ transport mechanism
5.5 Factors affecting the rate of transpiration
5.6 Significance of transpiration
5.7 Antitranspirants
5.8 Guttation
5.9 Exudation

6. Seed dormancy and germination (5L)
6.1 Definition and types of seed dormancy
6.2 Methods to break seed dormancy
6.3 Metabolic changes during seed germination

Credit - III (16 L)
Unit – 3

7. Plant growth and plant growth regulators (8L)
7.1 Introduction
7.2 Phases of growth
7.3 Measurement of growth - Arc auxanometer, Bose crescograph, fresh and dry weight method
7.4 Factors affecting growth
7.5 Plant Growth Regulators - Introduction and definition
7.6 Specific practical applications of auxins, cytokinins, gibberellins, ethylene and abscisic acid

8. Physiology of flowering (8L)
8.1 Photoperiodism – Concept, definition, short day plants, long day plants and day neutral plants, photoperiodic induction, phytochrome and flowering
8.2 Phytohormones and initiation of flowering
8.3 Applications of photoperiodism
8.4 Vernalisation – concept and definition, mechanism of vernalisation, applications of vernalisation, deovernalization
References:
A) Learning Objectives:
   1. To confirm the physiological processes.
   2. To study physiological processes qualitatively and quantitatively.

B) Learning Outcome:
   Development of research attitude in students.

Practicals:
   1) Tools of taxonomy (01 P)
   2) Description of flowering plant in botanical terms (02 P)
   3) Plant identification – key to groups upto family (01 P)
   4) Study of plant families (any six) (03 P)
   5) Study of plasmolysis in suitable plant material (01 P)
   6) Determination of Diffusion Pressure Deficit (DPD). (01 P)
   7) Determine rate of transpiration under different conditions of Sunlight, Shade and wind (01 P)
   9) Assessing seed viability by TTC method (01 P)

N.B. Botanical excursion tour and submission of at least five correctly identified wild plant photographs is compulsory.
A) Learning Objectives:
1. To introduce students with internal structure of plant and its organs.
2. To study developmental aspects of male gamete, female gamete, fertilization and embryo development.

B) Learning Outcome:
Awareness about the internal structure and tissue system in plant along with embryogenesis

Credit - I (14 L)
Unit – 1

1. Plant anatomy introduction (2L)
Definition, scope of plant anatomy and types of tissues

2. Epidermal tissue system (4L)
Structure and function of epidermal tissue system, uniseriate and multiseriate epidermis, stomata: structure, types and functions, epidermal outgrowth: glandular and non-glandular

3. Mechanical tissue system (4L)
Principles involved in distribution of mechanical tissues – inflexibility, incompressibility, inextensibility and shearing stress, tissues providing mechanical support, their distribution in leaf, stem and root of dicots and monocots.

4. Vascular tissue system (4L)
Structure and function of xylem, phloem and cambium

Credit - II (16 L)
Unit – 2

5. Normal secondary growth (5L)
Introduction, cambium and its role, process in stems of Helianthus annus and Annona sqamosa, extrastelar and intrastelar secondary growth, annual rings, periderm, bark, tylosis and lenticel

6. Anomalous secondary growth (5L)
Introduction, causes, anomalous secondary growth in dicot stem (Bignonia) dicot root (Raphanus) and monocot stem (Dracaena).

7. Plant embryology introduction (1L)
Definition and scope of plant embryology

8. Microsporangium and male gametophyte (5L)
   a) Microsporangium: structure of tetrasporangiate anther, types of tapetum, sporogenous tissue.
   b) Microsporogenesis: process and its types, types of microspore tetrad.
   c) Male gametophyte: structure and development of male gametophyte.
09. Megasporangium and female gametophyte: (7L)
   a) Megasporangium: structure, types of ovules – anatropous, orthotropous, amphitropous,
   b) campylotropous, circinotropous.
   c) Megasporogenesis: tenuinucellate and crassinucellate ovules, types of megaspore tetrads.
   d) Female gametophyte: structure of typical embryo sac, types of embryo sacs with examples – monosporic, bisporic and tetrasporic.

10. Fertilization: (5L)
Mechanism of pollination- entomophily, anemophily, hydrophily, zoophily, germination of pollen grain, double fertilization (syngamy and triple fusion) and its significance.

11. Endosperm and embryo (6L)
   a) Endosperm: Types – nuclear, helobial and cellular.
   b) Embryogeny: structure of dicot and monocot embryo and seed formation.

References
5. Adriance S Foster Practical Plant Anatomy, D Van Nostrand Co. INC, Newyork
6. Esau, Plant Anatomy, Wiley Toppan Co. California, USA
7. Pijush Roy, Plant Anatomy, New Central Book Agency Ltd, Kolkata
A) Learning Objectives:
1. To know and understand the concepts of plant ecology
2. To study the plant relation with the environment and impact assessment

B) Learning Outcome:
The student can analyse and interpret the plant relation with the environment and impact of human interventions on ecosystem

Credit - I (16 L)
Unit – 1

1. Introduction of plant ecology (02 L)
   1.1 Introduction, concept, definition, autecology and synecology, applications.

2. Ecosystem ecology (08 L)
   2.1 Introduction, ecological organization, concept of population, community, ecosystem and biosphere.
   2.2 Kinds of ecosystem – natural and artificial, aquatic and terrestrial.
   2.3 Components of ecosystem – biotic and abiotic components.
   2.4 Ecosystem dynamics – food chain, food web and ecological pyramids.
   2.5 Biogeochemical cycles – carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous.

3. Population and community ecology (04 L)
   3.1 Population – concept, definition, characteristics- size, density, distribution, age structure, reproductive base and ecotypes.
   3.2 Community – concept, definition, characteristics-structure, dominance, diversity, periodicity, stratification, ecotone and edge structure

Credit - II (16 L)
Unit - 2

4. Ecological adaptations (04 L)
   4.1 Adaptive features of plants - external and internal features.
   4.2 Classification of plants and characteristics – hydrophytes, mesophytes, xerophytes.

5. Ecological succession (06 L)
   5.1 Introduction, concept, definition,
   5.2 Principles and types – primary and secondary.
   5.3 Hydrosere, xerosere and climax community.

6. Man and Environment (06L)
   6.1 Introduction, Interrelationship between the living world and the environment, components and dynamism of Ecosystem, homeostasis.
   6.2 Impact of human activities on environment – Causes, Prevention and control of – Air, water and Soil Pollution
   6.3 Environmental toxicology – Eutrophication, bioaccumulation and biomagnifications
   6.4 Environmental Crisis-Desertification, Ozone depletion and Global warming
Credit - III (16 L)
Unit – 3

7. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental audit (06 L)
7.1 EIA- concept, definition, objectives, methodology, EIS, applications
7.2 Environmental Audit- concept, definition, need, methodology, certification
7.3 difference between EIA and Environmental audit

8. Remote Sensing (4L)
8.1 Definition, basic principles, Process of data acquisition and interpretation,
8.2 Global positioning System
8.3 Application of Remote Sensing in ecology.

9. Biodiversity and conservation (06 L)
9.1 Concept, definition and types of biodiversity.
9.2 Methods of biodiversity conservation – ex situ and in situ
9.3 social approaches in biodiversity conservation-sacred groves, sthalvrushas, chipko movement

References:
4. Current sciences special issue remote sensing for national development Volume 61 numbers 3 and 4 August 1991
A) Learning Objectives:
1. To study the detail developmental changes of embryological processes.
2. To study plants in relation to environment.

B) Learning Outcome:
Students should know the practical applications of anatomy, embryology and ecology in recent advances in plant sciences.

Practicals:
1) Study of epidermal tissue system – non-glandular and glandular trichomes, multilayered epidermis, typical stomata (dicot and monocot). (01 P)
2) Study of mechanical tissues and their distribution in root, stem and leaves. (01 P)
3) Study of normal secondary growth in dicot stem – Annona / Moringa. (Double stained temporary preparation). (01 P)
4) Study of anomalous secondary growth in Bignonia and Dracaena stem. (Double stained temporary preparation). (01 P)
5) Study of tetrasporangiate anther and types of ovules. (01 P)
6) Study of dicot and monocot embryo. (01 P)
7) Vegetation study by list count quadrat method (01 P)
8) Study of Hydrophytes (01 P)
9) Study of Xerophytes (01 P)
10) Study of Ecological instruments (01 P)
11) Determination of organic carbon in soil by titration method (01 P)
12) Interpretation of data using satellite imageries (01 P)

N.B. Visit to any aquatic / terrestrials ecosystem and submission of visit report is compulsory.
Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science and Commerce - [TCC] Top Courses, Fees & Eligibility. Bachelor of Vocational Studies [B.Voc.] (Media and Journalism). Yes our college is good in our city compare to other colleges and this year our college has been autonomous college it first college to become autonomous in Pune district so we are proud of it and their is A+grade to the college. 8/10 faculty. 7/10 placement. For making students well versed with new technologies and opportunities in Networking Domain, Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Baramati organised an Industrial visit at I-Medita for electronics and telecommunication Department where more than 25+ students joined the session. The Objective of this visit was to help undergraduates with the networking industry awareness, working of networking devices and its implementation in the companies. The first session was taken by experts where students get to know about the actual meaning and the implementation of Networking in