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Recommended distribution of Core Courses semester-wise.

Semester	Course Number
Semester-I	BOC-101
	BOC-102
	BOC-103
	BOC-203
Semester-II	BOC-201
	BOC-204
	BOC-205
Semester - III	BOC-301
	BOC-302
Semester - IV	BOC-401

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY  
Government Arts and Science College, Karur  
Syllabus of Botany (B.Sc. Course - Karnataka University)

Semester V  
Paper V-DIVERSITY OF ANGIOSPERMS AND THEIR SYSTEMATICS

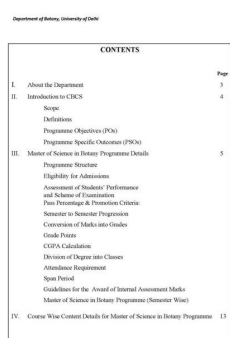
- Unit 1.1: Angiosperm Origin and evolution. Morphology of root, stem and leaf. Their modifications for various functions. Inflorescence - types. Flower as a modified shoot, structure and variations of flower. Floral diagram and floral formula. Fruit - types. 14 hrs.
- Unit 2. Angiosperm Taxonomy: Brief history, historical nomenclature, principles and rules, taxonomic ranks, type concept and principle of priority. 13 hrs.
- Unit 3: Classification of Angiosperms: Systems proposed by Bentham and Hooker and Engler and Prantl. Their short features, merits and demerits. Major contributions of ecology (Cristatosescu), phytochemistry (Chromaceanu) and taxonomic (Bentham) taxonomy to taxonomy. 13 hrs.
- Unit 4: Diversity of flowering plants as illustrated by members of the following families: Magnoliaceae, Annonaceae, Burseraceae, Malvaceae, Rutaceae, Anacardiaceae, Fabaceae, Myrtaceae, Compositae, Convolvulaceae, Apocynaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Solanaceae, Convolvulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Verbenaceae, Lamiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Utriculariaceae, Oxalidaceae, Ericaceae, Anacardiaceae and Passifloraceae. 29 hrs.
- Unit 5: Herbarium techniques, botanical gardens and Botanical Survey of India and its functions. 2 hrs.

List of Books available in College Library

1. ATB of Botany-Angiosperms by V. Singh (Rangaj Publications)
2. Taxonomy of Angiosperms by B.P. Pandey (S. Chand Publications)
3. Fundamentals of Botany by B. Pandey (S. Chand Publications)
4. Modern Practical Botany Vol II by B.P. Pandey (S. Chand Publications)
5. Taxonomy of Angiosperms by F.C. Vyas (S. Chand Publications)
6. Botany by A.C. Dutta (Oxford university press)
7. College Botany Vol II by S. Sankar Rajan (Hemalaya Publishing House)
8. Introductory Botany by Randa and Kumar (Rangaj Publications)
9. Taxonomy of Vascular Plants by Lawrence (Oxford and IBH Pub)
10. Taxonomy of Angiosperms by Singh, Pandey and Jain (Rangaj Pub)
11. Angiosperms by G.L. Chugh (Pangaj Publications)

Paper VI: ECOLOGY AND UTILIZATION OF PLANTS

- Unit 1: Plants and Environment: Atmosphere (gases composition), Water (properties of water cycle), Light (spectrum, photosynthetically active radiation), Temperature, soil development, and profiles, phytos-chemical properties) and Biota.



DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR B.Sc. HONS. IN BOTANY

SEMESTER I

Course BOT - 101 (2 Credits)  
Plant Kingdom I

- Unit 1: Classification of Kingdoms and Bacteria: Criteria (according to Mayr, the seven kingdoms of living organisms, relationship between kingdoms of Botany (vegetal and animal)).
- Bacteria (including Cyanobacteria): Group characters, Occurrence, morphological forms, classification and some economic, medical, agricultural and reproductive methods in the laboratory. Major Phyla: Cyanobacteria, Proteobacteria, Spirochetes.
- Unit 2: Algae: General characters, classification and economic importance, important features and life history of: Chlorophytes, Charophytes, Rhodophytes, Charophytes, Phaeophytes, Diatoms, Rhizaria, Cryptophytes, Charophytes.

Course BOT - 102 (2 Credits)  
Plant Kingdom II

- Unit 1: Fungi: General characters, classification and economic importance, important features and life history of: Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Chytridiomycota, Microsporidia, Glomeromycota, Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Chytridiomycota, Microsporidia, Glomeromycota.
- Unit 2: Bryophytes: Classification (Smith, 1955) and general study of morphology, anatomy and reproduction of: Mosses, Liverworts, Hornworts.
- Unit 3: Pteridophytes: Classification (Smith, 1955), general study of morphology, anatomy and reproduction of: Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms.

Course BOT - 103 (2 Credits)  
Plant Kingdom III

- Unit 1: Gymnosperms: General features of gymnosperms, Classification (Bentham, 1869) and economic importance, important features and life history of: Conifers, Cycads, Ginkgo, Gnetales.
- Unit 2: Angiosperms: General features of angiosperms, Classification (Bentham, 1869) and economic importance, important features and life history of: Monocots, Dicots.

Course BOT - 104 (2 Credits)  
Plant Kingdom IV

- Unit 1: Plant Systematics: General characters, classification and economic importance, important features and life history of: Plant Systematics, Phylogenetic Systematics, Numerical Taxonomy, Molecular Systematics.
- Unit 2: Plant Ecology: General characters, classification and economic importance, important features and life history of: Plant Ecology, Ecophysiology, Plant Community Ecology, Plant Population Ecology, Plant Systematics.

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Paper - I: Microbial Diversity, Oxylogams and Gymnosperms  
(Total Hours of Teaching: 120 @ 4 h/Week)

Unit - I: Evolution of Life and Diversity of Microbes (30 h)	
1. Viruses: Structure, replication and transmission; plant diseases caused by viruses and their control. (8h)	
2. Bacteria: Structure, nutrition, reproduction and economic importance. An outline of plant diseases of important crop plants caused by bacteria and their control. (8 h)	
3. Cyanobacteria: Cell structure, thallos organization and their prokaryotic (cyan) - heterocyst, Structure and life history of <i>Oscillatoria</i> , <i>Nostoc</i> and <i>Anabaena</i> . (8 h)	
Unit - II: Algae and Fungi (32 h)	
4. Algae: General account, thallos organization, structure, reproduction, classification and economic importance. (4 h)	
5. Structure, reproduction, life history and systematic position of <i>Chlorella</i> , <i>Closterium</i> , <i>Chlorella</i> , <i>Ectocarpus</i> and <i>Polysiphonia</i> . (12 h)	
6. Fungi: General characters, classification and economic importance. (3 h)	
7. Structure, reproduction and life history of <i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Saccharomyces</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> , <i>Puccinia</i> . (10 h)	
8. Lichens: Structure and reproduction, ecological and economic importance. (3 h)	
Unit - III: Bryophytes and Pteridophytes (32 h)	
9. Bryophytes: General characters, classification and evolution of generation. (3 h)	
10. Structure, reproduction, life history and systematic position of <i>Marsilea</i> , <i>Anthoceros</i> and <i>Polysiphonia</i> : Evolution of Sporophyte in Bryophytes. (10 h)	
Pteridophytes: General characters, classification. (5 h)	
11. Structure, reproduction, life history and systematic position of <i>Rhynchospora</i> , <i>Zosterophyllum</i> and <i>Marsilea</i> . (12 h)	
12. Evolution of stelic, heterospory and seed habit in Pteridophytes. (2 h)	
Unit - IV: Gymnosperms and Palaeobotany (26 h)	
13. Gymnosperms: General characters, structure, reproduction and classification. (4 h)	
14. Morphology of vegetative and reproductive parts, systematic position, life history of <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Gnetum</i> . (8 h)	
15. Palaeobotany: Introduction, Fossils and fossilization, Importance of fossils. (6h)	

Msc botany syllabus in hindi. Msc final botany syllabus. Msc 1st year botany syllabus. Msc botany syllabus kerala university. Msc botany syllabus 2022. Msc botany syllabus rtmmu. Msc botany syllabus hpu. Msc previous botany syllabus.

In synchronization of latest trends and demands from the industry, the syllabus of this course is designed and revised accordingly. It aims at boosting the knowledge and polishing the skills of the students that are applicable in botany. Check M.Sc Botany Colleges The course encompasses core courses, electives and practical. The delivery methods for M.Sc. Botany course involve theoretical classes, lab work, hands-on practical training, workshops etc. Syllabus for this course may vary with institute to institute but it generally covers the following topics: Paper Topics Objective Systematic of Non-Vascular Plants Algae, fungi, bryophyta, thallus organization, nutrition-saprotrophs, biotrophs, necrotrophs Focuses on the concepts and principles of the systematic of non-vascular plants Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Plant Water Relation, Solute Transport, Photochemistry and Photosynthesis, Respiration, This paper aims at the concepts and principles revolving around plant physiology and biochemistry. BIOCHEMISTRY Energy Dynamics, Enzymology, Carbohydrates, Amino acids and proteins, Nitrogen metabolism, Secondary metabolites. Lipid metabolism The focus of this paper is on the concepts that are concerned with biochemistry. GENETICS AND CYTOGENETICS Microbial Genetics, Mendelian and Non-Mendelian inheritance, Eukaryotic Genome, Mutation, Cytogenetics The objective of this paper is to equip the students with knowledge about genetics and cytogenetic. RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY AND PROTEOMICS Principles and tools of recombinant DNA technology, Proteomics The aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with the concepts that are concerned with recombinant DNA technology and proteomics. PATHOGENS AND PESTS OF CROP PLANTS General characteristics of plant pathogenic organisms and pests including viruses, bacteria, fungi, insects and nematodes This paper focuses on pathogens and pests of crop plants. Study biology Courses from Abroad Top biology Colleges Abroad An MSc Botany is a two-year PG degree program that aims to delve further into the difficult issues of plant biology. This course covers a wide range of plant, fungal, and algae-related subjects, such as growth, structure, features, and biochemical processes. The MSc Botany program combines academic and practical components, such as laboratory work and workshops, and encourages students to do research in this field. Students who want to make a career in plant biology or genetics can take up a Master of Science (MSc) in Botany. MSc Botany Syllabus comprises mostly core and optional subjects that cover a wide range of topics in this large scientific area. Though the curriculum for this degree may differ from one university to the next, we have included some of the important MSc Botany subjects below. Phycology: Phycology, sometimes known as Algology, is a subdiscipline of Botany that focuses on the study of algae. Algae are essential primary producers in aquatic ecology. When you study Phycology as part of the MSc Botany curriculum, you will learn about the various types of algal creatures, such as eukaryotic, prokaryotic, and photosynthetic algae, and their significance in ecology. Microbiology: Microbiology is a distinct subdiscipline included in the MSc Botany curriculum. Bacteria, protozoa, viruses, archaea, and fungus are examples of tiny creatures studied. You will learn about the physiology, ecology, cell biology, evolution, and clinical aspects of microorganisms, as well as the host response to these agents, in Microbiology. Plant Anatomy is the study of the detailed anatomy of plants, which includes the leaf, stem, roots, flowers, and fruits, whereas Developmental Biology is concerned with how multicellular plants evolve from a single zygotic cell. This sub-discipline primarily examines how a plant develops and how different biological processes to aid in its growth. Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Gymnosperms: Bryophyta is the most basic class, with a dependent flagellated sperm and sporophyte that may be fertilized and is dependent on an external water medium. A pteridophyte is a type of vascular plant that spreads spores. Because pteridophytes do not produce flowers or seeds, they are frequently referred to as "cryptogams," which suggests that their mode of reproduction is concealed. Pteridophytes include ferns, horsetails, and lycophytes. Unlike angiosperms, gymnosperms have ovules that are not enclosed within the ovary wall. It is exposed before, during, and after fertilization, as well as before growing into a seed. Gymnosperm stems can be branched or unbranched. These plants' thick cuticle, needle-like leaves, and recessed stomata limit the rate of water loss. Mycology and Plant Pathology: Mycology is the area of biology that studies fungus, including its genetic and biochemical features, taxonomy, and human applications, such as in tender, traditional medicine, food, and entomogens, as well as their risks, such as toxicity or infection. Plant pathology is the study of the causes of plant diseases, the mechanisms by which illnesses occur in individual plants and plant populations, and the methods and techniques by which plant diseases may be treated or controlled. Pathology is the study of plant diseases. Mycology and Plant Pathology are complementary parts of the MSc Botany curriculum since one concentrates on the structural and behavioral characteristics of fungus and the other on the many traits, reasons, and causes of plant illnesses, as well as techniques of managing and treating plant diseases. Paleobotany and Palynology: Paleobotany is the scientific study of prehistoric plants via the use of plant fossils discovered in sedimentary rocks. These fossils might be imprints or compressions of plants left on the rock's surface, or they can be "petrified" materials, such as wood, that preserve the original plant material in rocklike form. Palynology is the scientific study of pollen grains and spores that are often found in geological and archaeological deposits. Palynology is an interdisciplinary science that combines earth science (geology or geological research) and biological science (biology), specifically plant science (botany). Stratigraphic palynology, a subfield of micropaleontology and paleobotany, investigates fossil palynomorphs from the Precambrian through the Holocene epochs. Phytochemistry and Pharmacognosy: Phytochemistry is a branch of botany and chemistry. It is the study of compounds originating from plants, commonly known as phytochemicals. Plants use phytochemicals to protect themselves from insect assaults and illnesses. Pharmacognosy, on the other hand, is a related discipline of Phytochemistry that is concerned with the study of plants or other natural sources that may be utilized as a source of pharmaceuticals and remedies. Pharmacognosy is defined as "the study of the physical, chemical, biochemical, and biological characteristics of medications, drug substances, or potential drugs of natural origin, as well as the search for novel drugs from natural sources" by the American Society of Pharmacognosy. Microbial Biotechnology: Microbial Biotechnology or Industrial Microbiology refers to the utilization of microorganisms (such as bacteria, fungus, algae, protozoa, and viruses) to produce an economically valuable product or activity on a commercial or industrial scale. Examples include the creation of large-scale procedures for the manufacture of citric acid, amino acids, and antibiotics, as well as better biotransformation of steroid hormones and the mass manufacturing of various enzymes. Computer Applications and Bioinformatics: Bioinformatics applications are related to the use of mathematics, biology, computer science, and statistics to represent and analyze biological data. Bioinformatics is the development of biological software and methods enabling computers to capture and analyze biological data. Top universities for MSc Botany The table below lists Postgraduate Botany Courses abroad at top-ranked universities-University Name of the Specialization Claremont Graduate University, USAMSc in BotanyThe University of Essex, UKMPhil in Plant BiologyThe University of Hawaii - ManoaMasters of Science in BotanyUniversity of Edinburgh, UKMSc - Drug Discovery and Translational BiologyUniversity of Kent, UKEthnobotany - MScUniversity of British Columbia, CanadaMasters of Science in BotanyUniversity of Wisconsin - MadisonMSc in BotanyQueen Mary University of LondonMSc Plant & Fungal Taxonomy Diversity and ConservationUniversity of Maine, USAMasters of Science in Botany & Plant PathologyMSc Botany scopeAn MSc Botany is generally a two-year postgraduate program that aims to delve deeper into the intricate subjects of plant biology. Botany as a vocation offers a variety of work opportunities. It is determined by criteria such as the candidate's educational qualification, interest, pay structure, and job location. A botanist can work in one of the following positions: Ecologist An ecologist investigates environmental risks to plants and trees and strives to manage climate and safeguard plant species. An ecologist performs scientific research, categorizing plants and other species, and so forth. Florist The florist is in charge of handling flower shipments, trimming flowers at regular intervals, and creating marketable bouquets. He is also a florist, selling flowers and plants in the form of bouquets and wreaths. Taxonomist Taxonomy is the practice of classifying plants based on their morphological and biological features. A taxonomist is someone who identifies and categorizes plant species. A taxonomist decides how to classify them, studies how they fit into their ecosystems and classifies their interactions with other species. Agriculturalist An agriculturalist creates and grows disease-resistant crops for human consumption, as well as pest and weed management solutions for agriculture. He has mostly received training in the agricultural specialty, animal specialization, farm management specialization, and biotechnology specialization. Researcher The researcher works in laboratories, where he or she conducts studies on various plant species. Takeaway The M.Sc in Botany postgraduate degree program provides graduates with outstanding employment chances in the private and public sectors of several recognized businesses worldwide. Jobs and compensation for the M.Sc in Botany degree are diversified, with excellent placements for postgraduates after the degree. The M.Sc Botany program provides students with all of the necessary knowledge to excel in their chosen careers. We hope you enjoyed reading this blog post. If you have any doubts, you can reach us here. You can also leave a comment below and share your thoughts. Liked this blog? Read next: Top 10 BSc course options every student should know about FAQSQ1. Is botany a viable career path? Answer- Botany is an excellent career choice for those interested in plant life. They can work in plant analysis, research, and environmental studies, among other things.Q2. What are the ideal jobs after MSc botany? Answer- After earning your MSc in botany, you will be able to work in the public and government sectors. Plant Taxonomy, Weed Scientists, Ethnobiology, Plant Scientists, Botany, Palynology, Plant Ecology, and many other MSc botany jobs.Q3. What is the average salary for a Botanist? Answer- The average Botanist remuneration in the United States is \$70,791, with a salary range of \$58,472 to \$87,374. Salary ranges can vary greatly depending on a variety of things, including schooling, certifications, additional expertise, and the number of years you have worked in your field.



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