Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur



Name of the Faculty: Science & Technology

Syllabus: Botany

Name of the Course: Entrance Examination – Paper II (PET- 9)

(Syllabus to be implemented from June 2024)

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

PET PAPER II Syllabus for Botany 2024

Unit I: Biology & Diversity of Algae, Fungi, Bryophytes, Pteriodo phytes & Gymnosperms

- Algae: Algae in diversified habitats (terrestrial, fresh water and marine water), thall us organization, Salient features of Algae, Economic Importance of algae.
- **Fungi**: General characters and classification (Ainsworth's 1973 system), Cell ultrastructureandCellwallcomposition,nutrition(saprobic,biotrophic, symbiotic), reproduction (vegetative, asexual and sexual), fructification and Spore forming structures, heterothallism, hetero karyosis parasex uality. Economic Importance of Fungi.
- **Bryophytes**: Diversity in Bryophytes wither spect to thallus structure, reproduction, life cycle, Salient features of Bryophytes. Economic importance of Bryophytes.
- **Pteridophyte**: Diversity in Pteridophytes with respect to morphology, anatomy, reproduction, Salient features of Pteridophytes, Economic Importance of Pteridophytes.
- **Gymnosperms**: Diversity of Gymnosperms with respect to morphology, anatomy, reproduction, Salient features of Gymnosperms, Economic importance of Gymnosperms

Unit II: Plant Systematics

- **Introduction**: Aims, principles of taxonomy, types of taxonomy, chemotaxonomy, numerical taxonomy, serotaxonomy
- **Tools in taxonomy**: Floras, monographs, revisions, websites. Herbarium and botanical gardens, their rolein teaching, research and conservation, steps in herbarium preparation, important herbaria in India.
- Classification: Artificial, Natural & Phylogenetic system of classification, Bentham & Hookers system of classification, Cronquist, Takhtajan, APG system of classification features used in identification, citation of authority, rejection of names, priority of publication, ICN Principles.

Unit III: Physiology of Plants

- Solutetransport and photo assimilate trans location: uptake, transport and translocation of water, ions, solutes and macromolecules from soil, through cells, across membranes, through xylem and phloem, transpiration, mechanisms of loading and unloading of photo assimilates.
- **Photosynthesis**: Light harvesting complexes; mechanisms of electron transport; CO₂ fixation-C₃, C₄ and CAM pathways.

- **Respiration and Photo respiration**: Glycolysis, Acety 1CoA formation, Citricacidcycle, plant mitochondrial electron transport and ATP synthesis, alternate oxidase, photo respiratory pathway.
- **Plant Hormones**: Biosynthesis, storage, breakdown and transport, physiological effects and mechanisms of action. Biosynthesis of terpenes, phenols and nitrogenous compounds and their roles. Structure, function and mechanisms of action of phytochromes and cytochromes.

Unit IV: Genetics

- **Mendelian Principles**: Dominance, segregation, independent assortment, Codominance, incomplete dominance, gene interactions, pleiotropy, linkage and crossing over, sex linkage, sex limited and sex influenced characters.
- Concept of gene & Gene mapping methods: Allele, multiple alleles, pseudoallele, complementation tests, Linkage maps, tetrad analysis, mapping with molecular markers, mapping by using somatic cell hybrids, development of mapping population in plants.
- **Mutation**: Causes and detection, mutant types, Structural and numerical alterations of chromosomes Deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation, ploidy and their genetic implications.
- **Microbial genetics**: Methods of genetic transfers transformation, conjugation, trans duction and sex-duction, mapping genes by interrupte dmating, finestructure analysis of genes.

Unit V: Molecular Biology and Plant Biotechnology

- Molecular Biology: Structure of DNA and RNA, Isolation and purification of RNA, DNA
 (genomic and plasmid) and proteins, Analysis of RNA, DNA and proteins by gel
 electrophoresis, Isoelectric focusing gels. Isolation, separation and analysis of Protein
 molecules RFLP, RAPD and AFLP techniques. DNA sequencing methods, strategies for
 genome sequencing.
- **RecombinantDNAmethods**:GenerationofgenomicandcDNAlibraries.Phage,cosmid, BAC and YAC vectors. Cloning of DNA or RNA fragments in bacterial and eukaryotic systems. Enzymes involved in recombinant technology, transgenic plants.
- Plant Tissue Culture: Introduction to Plant Tissue culture, Terms and definitions, Laboratoryorganization, Toolsandtechniques, methodsofsterilization. Roleof Microand macro nutrients, Vitamins and carbon source in tissue culture, Media preparation- pH, Temperature, Solidifying agents, Slant Preparations etc. Maintenance of cultures, Environmental Conditions, explants characteristics. Anther culture, ovary culture, Protoplast culture, embryo culture, endosperm culture, micro propagation and Somatic hybridization.

Unit VI: Ecology

- **The Environment**: Biotic and abiotic interactions. Concept of habitat and niche; niche width and overlap; fundamental and realized niche; resource partitioning; character displacement.
- **Population Ecology**: Characteristics of a population; population growth curves; population regulation; life history strategies (r and K selection); concept of metapopulation demes and dispersal, interdemic extinctions, age structured populations.
- **Ecosystem Ecology**: Ecosystem structure; ecosystem function; energy flow and mineral cycling (C, N and P); primary production and decomposition; structure and function of ecosystems: terrestrial and aquatic.
- **CommunityEcology:**Natureofcommunities;communitystructureandattributes;levels of species diversity and its measurement; edges and ecotones.

Unit VII: Tools and Techniques

• Microtomy and Micrometry, Microscopy, SEM and TEM, Spectrophotometer, GC, Electrophoresis, HPLC, radioactive techniques, Biostatistical applications in research. Remote sensing.