



"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur
(Autonomous)



KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Department of Botany

Continuous Internal Evaluation

2021-2022

Continuous Internal Evaluation 2021-2022

Department of Botany





"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"
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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur
(Autonomous)



Department of Botany


Home Assignment

2021-2022

Home Assignment 2021-2022


Department of Botany






"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"
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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur
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 Head
 Department of Botany
 Head
 Department of Botany
 Vivekanand College
 Kolhapur


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 Vivekanand College
 Kolhapur.



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Home Assignment of B. Sc. I

26th April 2022

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Head

Department of Botany

Head

Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Date: 18/04/2022

Notice

All the students of B.Sc. I, Sem II (Botany) hereby informed that, Please complete the given assignment before April 26, 2022. all are request to submit the same.

(Note: Assignment paper is available at department (Shingare sir). Please collect it and write down the assignment)

Shingare
Head 18/04/22

Department of Botany

Head

Department of Botany

Vivekanand College

Kolhapur



B.Sc.I.

Name :- Pratiksha Jaysing Chougale

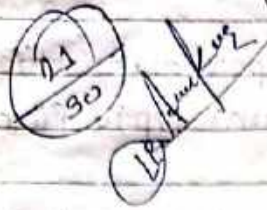
College Name :- Vivekanand College

Kalthapur

Roll No :- 6984

Div :- 'B'

sub :- Botany



Assignment of Botany

1. Attempt any one essay type question?

1) Enlist Sailable features of Angiosperm?

→ 1) plant body is sporophytic which is divided into root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit, inflorescence

2) It is autotrophic

3) In angiosperms plants are categorized into herbs, shrubs, tree, climber

4) The plant body shows distinct division of labour

5) Angiosperm consist of vascular tissues, vascular tissues made vascular bundles

6) xylem consists of vessels

7) phloem consists of companion cells

8) Angiosperm develop a reproductive part called known as flower

9) Flower consist of essential and non-essential whorl

10) The essential whorls like androecium and gynoecium

11) Microspores are produced in androecium whorl and megaspores are produced in gynoecium whorl

12) The gynoecium consists of stigma, style and ovary the ovary encloses ovules, which produce megaspores stigma is the unique feature of angiosperm

13) ovules develop into seeds after Pertilization and



Kanchan

- 30) After fertilization zygote convert into embryo (2n) which is diploid in nature.
- 31) After fertilization (PEN) (3n) → endosperm (3n)
- 32) Endosperm is highly Nutricious and which provide Nutrition to the embryo.
- 33) Ovary → fruit, Ovule → seed
- 34) seed without endosperm called as non endospermic seed.
Seed having endosperm called as endospermic seed.
- 35) seed having one cotyledone called monocotyle
Seed having two cotyledones called dicotyledones
- 36) Angiosperm shows life cycle / alternation of generation
- 37) In life cycle sporophyte stage is dominant diploid and gametophytic is recessive and haploid
- 38) It is very important study of evolution of plant species.

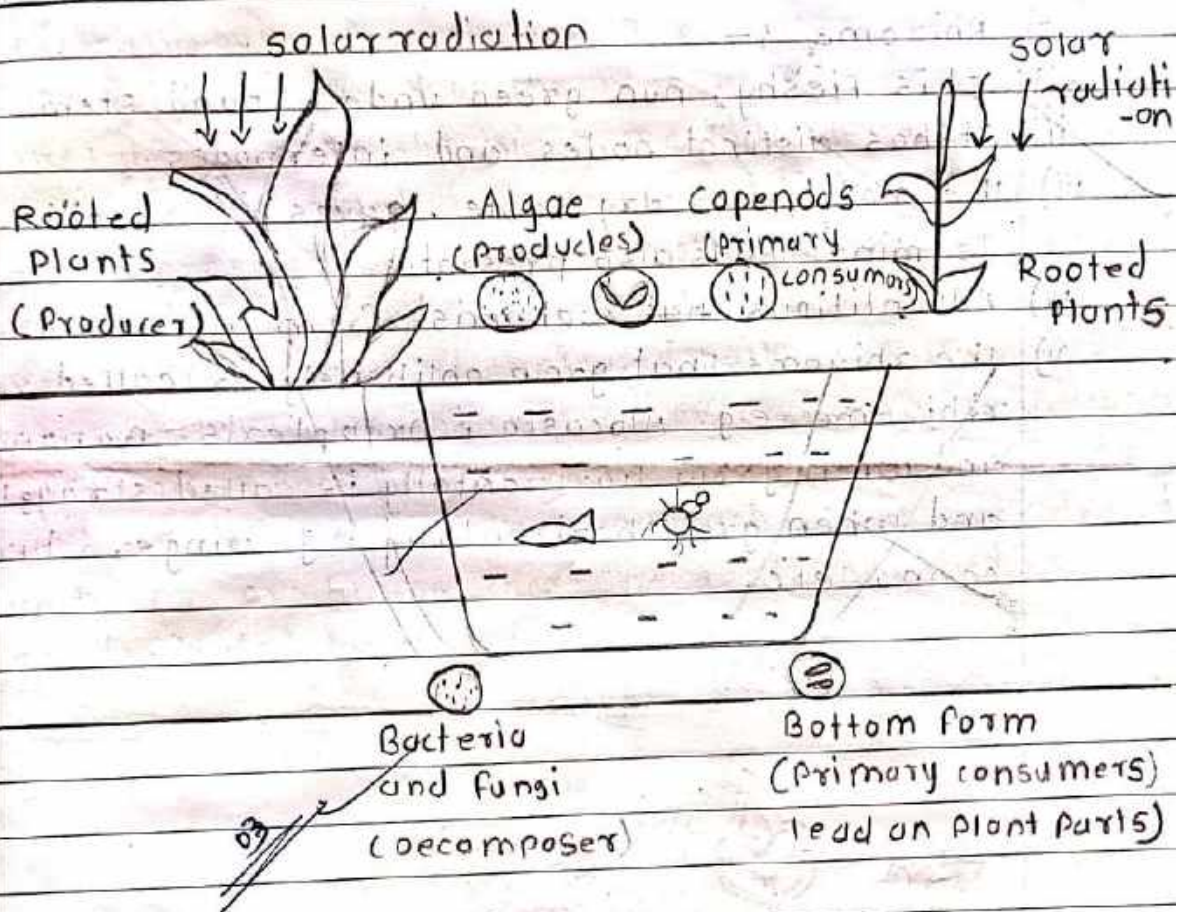
OB



boundaries.

1) The pond ecosystem exhibits three distinct zones, the littoral zone, limnetic zone, profundal zone and benthic zone.

2) The biotic components of the pond ecosystem occupy different levels in the pond ecosystem and therefore avoid the competition for survival.



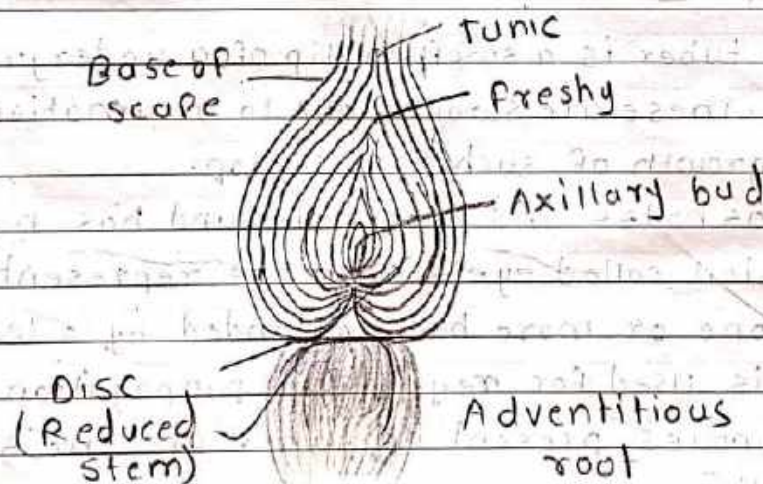
• Pond Ecosystem •



ROYAL

2) Bulb :-

- i) It has a highly condensed underground stem known as disc.
- ii) The disc is convex shaped.
- iii) It shows presence of compressed internodes.
- iv) A cluster of adventitious roots arise from the base of the bulb.
- v) While the fleshy scale like leaves are developed from the cataphylls are arranged in concentric manner.
- vi) The food is stored at the base of cataphylls so the they become fleshy. Since the bulb is covered by dry bulb is called tunicated bulb. Its upper surface shows presence of terminal bulb and axillary buds present in the axis of cataphylls.
- vii) Garlic is compound tunicated bulb, but they don't have cataphylls there is no of covered with number of tunics. Each bud is covered with no. of tunics and it's known as clove. All such cloves are covered with no. of tunics therefore garlic is called compound tunicated bulb.



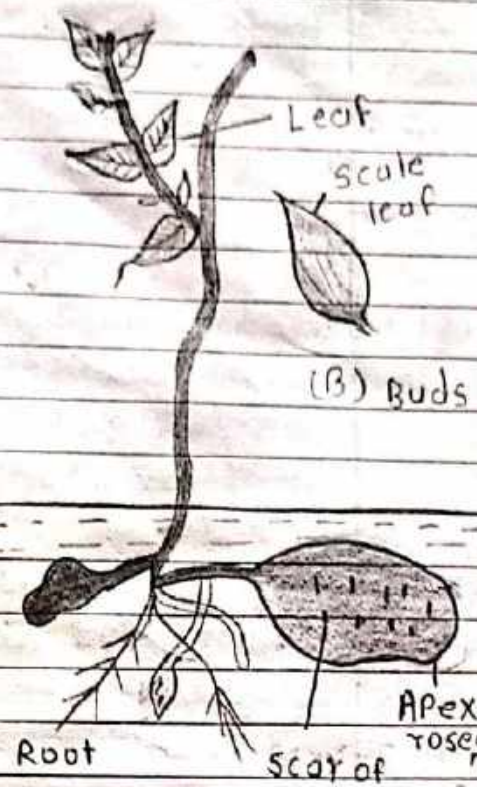
Use of tunicated bulb of onion



ROYAL



Adventitious roots
corm of Amorphophallus



Root Scar of rose end
 Apex
 scale leaf
 4) Stem tuber of potato

04



4) Importance of taxonomy :-

The importance of taxonomy can be described as -

- 1) It provides convenient method of identification of plants and communication of characters in identified plants.
- 2) It provides classification, which based on natural characters and affinities among different plant and their groups.
- 3) It provides the characters observed in taxa by means of Flora.
- 4) It helps to detected the evolution in plant species
- 5) It collects which is usefull in other branches of plant science.
- 6) Taxonomy help to ascertain the living being on earth.
- 7) It gives an it aims to classify the living organism
- 8) It help us to get an idea of the traits present in plants and animals.
- 9) It gives an idea of the order of physical development.
- 10) Taxonomy help in determining the phylogenetic relationship and orderly arrangement gives a detailed overview of morphological and discored species.
- 11) It also help in identifying newly discovered species.

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Department of Botany

Name :- Sakshi Nandakumar chothe. (गोखले)

Class :- Bsc I st year.

Roll no. :- 6982

Subject :- Botany (Assignment)

Date :- 22-04-2022

29
30

Division :- B

College :- Vivekanand college, Kolhapur
(Autonomous)



1) Attempt any one essay type question.

1) Enlist salient features of angiosperm :-

i) Angiosperms are vascular plant with stems, roots and leaves. The seeds of the angiosperm are found in flower. These make up the majority of all plants on earth. The seeds develop inside the plant organs and form fruit. Hence they are also known as flowering plant.

ii) Angiosperms are most advanced and the beneficial group of the plant. They grow in various habitat as trees, herbs and shrubs.

* Characteristics / salient features of Angiosperm:

a) All plants have flowers at some stages in their life. The flowers are the reproductive organ for the plant providing them with a means of exchanging genetic information.

b) The sporophyte is differentiated into stem, roots and leaves.

c) The vascular system has vessels in the xylem and companion cell in phloem.

d) The stamens (microsporophyll) and the carpels (megasporophylls) are organized into a structure called as flower.

e) Each microsporophyll has four microsporangia.

f) The ovules are enclosed in the ovary at the base of the megasporophyll.

g) Angiosperms are heterosporous i.e. produce two kind of spores (pollen grain) and megaspore.



2) Write any five short notes.

1) Pond ecosystem :-

A pond is either a natural or an artificial body of water that is enclosed. Ponds can occur naturally in the world or they can be human made (such as a garden pond).

An ecosystem is the technical term for a community organism for such a aquatic condition. The types of pond ecosystem are as follows :-

i) Garden pond ecosystems :-

These are the man made artificial pond ecosystem that comprises an ornamental plants and animal species that are exported from all over the world.

ii) Salt pond ecosystem :-

These ecosystem are naturally formed at the seaside and contain brackish water. These are formed due to water logging. These can also be found in rocky areas on the beach and are called rock pools. Since it contains brackish water, it can accommodate sea plants and the animals.

iii) Fresh water pond ecosystem :-

These ecosystems are naturally formed due to rainfall or due to water saturation of soil due to continuous rainfall moreover they can also be formed due to flow of river water into large and deep depression. These ecosystem serves as a home to fresh water fishes an amphibians and many other kind of wildlife.



on an origin, are as follows:

- a) convectional rainfall.
- b) orographic or relief rainfall.
- c) cyclonic or frontal rainfall.

a) Convectional rainfall :-

Characteristics -

- i) The air on getting heated becomes light and rises in convection currents.
- ii) As the air rises it expands and drops the temperature and subsequently condensation takes place and cumulus clouds are formed.
- iii) heavy rainfall with lightning and thunder takes place which does not last long.
- iv) Such rainfall is usually in the summer or the hotter part of the day.
- v) These type of rainfall generally takes places in the equatorial regions and internal parts of continents, predominantly in northern hemisphere.

b) Orographic rainfall :-

- i) when the saturated air mass comes across the mountain it is forced to rise.
- ii) The rising air expands eventually the temperature falls and the moisture gets condensed.
- iii) The principle characteristic of that type of rain is that the windward slopes get more rainfall.

c) cyclonic or frontal rainfall :-

- i) cyclonic activity causes cyclonic rain and



Modern

4) ICBN :-

i) ICBN stands for "International code of Botanical Nomenclature". The code of botanical nomenclature applies equally to all names of taxonomic groups in which are treated as plant.

ii) The names of taxonomic groups are determined by nomenclature type. When a species is described as new the author must indicate the type of specimen on which new species is based.

History of ICBN :-

- In 1813 A.P. de Candolle proposed details of the rules regarding plant nomenclature in *theorie elementair de la botanique*. In 1867 Alphonse de Candolle son of A.P. de Candolle convened a meeting of all botanists to present these rules.

- The aim of ICBN :-

- To provide stable method of nomenclature.

- To avoid and reject the names which causes confusion.

- To avoid unless creation of names.

- Botanical nomenclature is not dependant of zoological nomenclature and is different.

- The code of botanical nomenclature applies equally to all named of taxonomic group which are treated as plant.

- When a species is described as new the author must indicate the type of specimen on which new species is based.

- The nomenclature taxonomic group is



Modern



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 2130, E Ward, Tarabai Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

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SubjectWiseStudentBlankMarksEntry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: BOTANY (DSC-1007B)

Stream: B.Sc Standard:

B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

FY Semester: SEM -II

Max Marks: 30

Print Date : 16-06-2022

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Roll No	Registration No	Registration No	Registration No	Name	Marks	Max Marks	Percentage
112	2021037083	453233	2953451	7083 ✓ SANADUJAVED AlishaHUSEN IMAM	15	10	25
113	2021037084	453234	2953546	7084 ✓ SAVAIRAMARFITASANJIAY	15	10	25
114	2021037085	453235	2952782	7085 ✓ shakhNaseemmahamadharif	18	10	28
115	2021037086	453236	2950173	7086 ✓ SHINDEADITYARAJASACHIN	13	10	23
116	2021037087	453237	2950616	7087 ✓ SHINDE SAMIKSHAMARUTI	17	10	27
117	2021037088	453238	2953293	7088 ✓ Shinde ShrutRavindra	16	09	25
118	2021037089	453239	2952624	7089 ✓ SURYAWANSHISNEHASURYAKANT	16	10	26
119	2021037090	453240	2950421	7090 ✓ THORAT AISHWARYABHASKAR	17	10	27
120	2021037091	453241	2952464	7091 ✓ ThoratIshaManohar	17	10	27
121	2021037092	453242	2950465	7092 ✓ TopeGayatriChandrakant	10	08	18
122	2021037094	453244	2950674	7094 ✓ Wadar RushikeshVijay	12	09	21
123	2021037159	453309	2950255	7159 ✓ chopadarvedanshuvinay	17	09	26
124	2021037160	453310	2950672	7160 ✓ Ganap PradeepBhimrao	17	10	27
125	2021037162	453312	2951185	7162 ✓ Halunde PratikshaPandit	17	10	27
126	2021037166	453316	2950459	7166 ✓ MahadikSakshiSadashiv	16	10	26
127	2021037170	453319	2950874	7170 ✓ PATIL AISHWARYASHASHIKANT	18	10	28
128	2021037173	453323	2950281	7173 ✓ Patil SanikaGajanan	16	10	26
129	2021037174	453324	2951311	7174 ✓ PATILSHRADDHADNYANDEV	16	09	25
130	2021037175	453325	2950688	7175 ✓ PENDHARIYUSAIRAZAHIR	17	10	27
131	2021037177	453327	2952412	7177 ✓ SALOKHEJANHAVIVIKRANT	18	08	26
132	2021037178	453328	2953558	7178 ✓ SANDUGADEPRANAVRAJU	18	10	28
133	2021037179	453329	2953544	7179 ✓ SARPELUPRIYMILIND	18	10	28
134	2021037180	453330	2953453	7180 ✓ SARVAGODE MAHIMAVIKAS	14	10	24
135	2021037181	453331	2949968	7181 ✓ SHINDEABHAYTATOBA	16	10	26
136	2021037182	453332	2950485	7182 ✓ SHINDEPRIYANKAPRAKASH	17	10	27
137	2021037184	453334	2953640	7184 ✓ YEDURKAR KOUSTUBHKISHOR	18	10	28
138	2021037185	453335	2950719	7185 ✓ AngajAishwaryaManuti	20	10	30
139	2021037186	453336	2950477	7186 ✓ BALEKUNDRIDHANASHRIRAJU	16	10	26
140	2021037187	453337	2952395	7187 ✓ BHOSALESHARAYUPRADEEP	20	10	30
141	2021037188	453338	2950940	7188 ✓ CHANDALAVAISHNAVIVIVEK	19	10	29
142	2021037189	453339	2950478	7189 ✓ CHOUGALETRUPTITUKARAM	19	10	29
143	2021037190	453340	2953699	7190 ✓ DABHOLKAR PRAVARTAAABHIJIT	17	10	27
144	2021037193	453343	2953584	7193 ✓ DEVANEVAISHNAVIRAJESH	19	10	29
145	2021037194	453344	2950667	7194 ✓ Gawari SapanaShivaram	20	10	30
146	2021037197	453347	2952399	7197 ✓ GURAVSHIVANVINAYAK	15	10	25
147	2021037198	453348	2952462	7198 ✓ Hande PallaviRavindra	19	09	28
148	2021037199	453349	2952460	7199 ✓ HARSHEARPITAASHOK	08	07	15
149	2021037200	453350	2949806	7200 ✓ HAWAL ARPITASACHIN	16	10	26
150	2021037201	453351	2950974	7201 ✓ JADHAVMILISHASURENDRA	19	10	29
151	2021037202	453352	2950069	7202 ✓ KALAMKAR ASAVARIANIL	20	10	30
152	2021037204	453354	2952384	7204 ✓ KAMBLE TEJASWINIMARUTI	18	07	25
153	2021037205	453355	2949867	7205 ✓ KANDALKAR NAMRATAANIL	20	10	30
154	2021037206	453356	2953215	7206 ✓ KANDALKAR SHUKRANICHANDRAKANT	16	10	26
155	2021037207	453357	2950792	7207 ✓ KASHID SNEHALBABASO	15	10	25
156	2021037208	453358	2949964	7208 ✓ KESARKAR PRACHICHANDRAKANT	19	10	29
157	2021037209	453359	2950117	7209 ✓ KHAIRMODE SWARUPAPRASAD	17	10	27
158	2021037211	453361	2952410	7211 ✓ KhotHarshadaPradip	19	10	29
159	2021037213	453363	2951124	7213 ✓ KOLISAKSHIDIPAK	19	09	28
160	2021037216	453366	2950542	7216 ✓ LOLESHRIYAPRAKASH	17	10	27
161	2021037217	453367	2950468	7217 ✓ MADHALEASHLESHASHIVALING	19	09	28
162	2021037218	453368	2950469	7218 ✓ Malavi RahulGautam	14	09	23
163	2021037219	453369	2950641	7219 ✓ MULIKMOHINISHIVAJI	19	10	29
164	2021037220	453370	2953580	7220 ✓ MULLASANOVAR SALIM	19	10	29
165	2021037221	453371	2952247	7221 ✓ PADAVALDAMINIMOHAN	19	10	29
166	2021037222	453372	2950524	7222 ✓ PARDESHISHRUTIKAMANIK	19	10	29
167	2021037223	453373	2949981	7223 ✓ PATILARPITASHIVAJI	16	10	26



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Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Home Assignment of B.Sc. II

21st November, 2022

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Head

Department of Botany

Head

Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



Department of Botany

Home assignment

Sunil Ravindra Patil. B.Sc. II (Biotechnology) Roll No. 7804.

Q. 1. Attempt any one.

a. What are xerophytes? Give the morphological characters. Xerophytes with suitable example.

1) A xerophyte (from Greek: xeros - dry - phyte plant) The plant growing under xeric environmental conditions are called xerophytes

2) The term xeric is used to the environment which shows plants is very less than equipments.

3) Atmospheric conditions favourable for water loss from the plant i.e. high temperature & low moisture in the atmosphere.

4) Low rainfall coupled in the area which hot dry windy climate responsible for increasing evaporation stress.

5) Low rainfall coupled with high runoff and great evaporation.

6) Rapid percolation of water in the soil with shifting soil surface.

7) All such conditions which are responsible for drought conditions in the habit.

The adaptation present in this plant are known as xeric adaptations / Xerophytic Adaptations.

Morphological characters of Xerophytes:

1. Root:-

The root system is very developed very extensive and deeply penetrated to a depth all in



b. Describe the different methods of seed dormancy.

Seed dormancy is an innate seed property that defines conditions in which seed liable to germinate. A number of methods use to break seed dormancy. The methods to break seed dormancy varies depending upon plant species as well as causes of the dormancy. One's dormancy of seed starts its germination.

1) Breaking seed coat dormancy :-

In nature seed coat dormancy is broken by gradual decay of the seed coat due to action of certain bacteria and fungi.

The dormancy of seed caused due to hard seed coats can be removed by the breaking softening or weakening of the seed coats. The methods used in softening or weakening coat is known as scarification.

The scarification is carried out by using some mechanical device or by application of some strong acids or use of organic solvent by these treatment expansion of embryo is facilitated and also permits the entry of water and oxygen into seed. It speeds up the seed germination.

Medical scarification of seeds coat is done by piercing nicking chipping or dilling with a needle. Hard surface of floor or sand paper are preferred to break seed dormancy. Shaking of seeds with some observe with sand culture removes seed coat. eg.

seed coat dormancy is important medical plant can be broken by mechanical scarification with sand paper is effective in *Asparagus racemouci* Bisco or diler. In *Lamar* we can use the simple method.



should not be more than 10 to 20°C

26. Light: The seeds which respond to light from the germination are formed as photoblastic. They are of 3 types namely positive photoblastic, negative photoblastic and non-photoblastic. In case of light responding seed germination photochromes play significant role. The red light (660nm) stimulates during light promote seed germination in lettuce seeds.

6. pressure:-

The seeds of sweet clover & alfalfa improved germination when they are subject to hydrolic pressure of 100 atm at 18°C at 5-20 minutes pressure increased permeability of seed coat. For what this effect remains active even seeds are dried and stored.

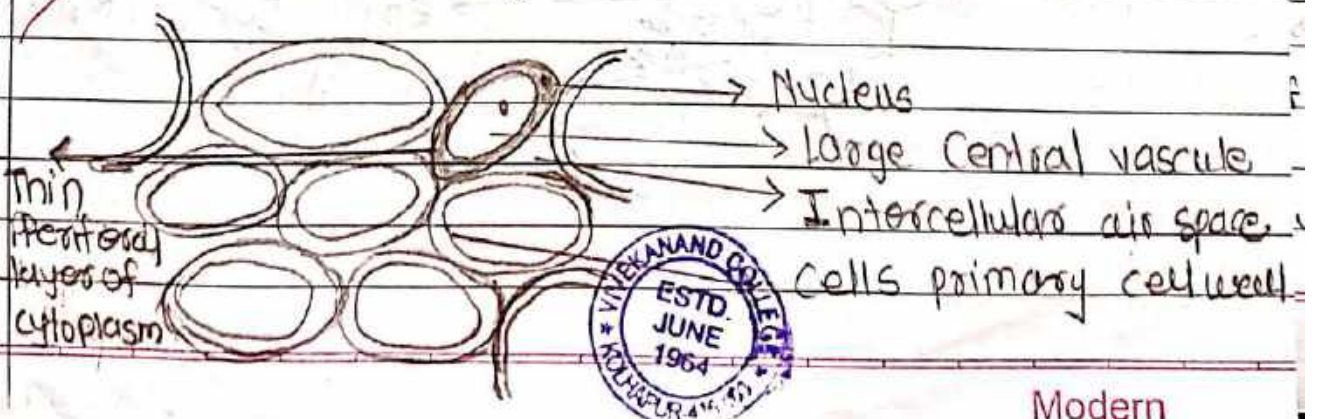
27. Attempt any two.

1) Simple tissue -

These tissues are composed of cells which are structurally and technically similar. These are 3 types of simple tissue.

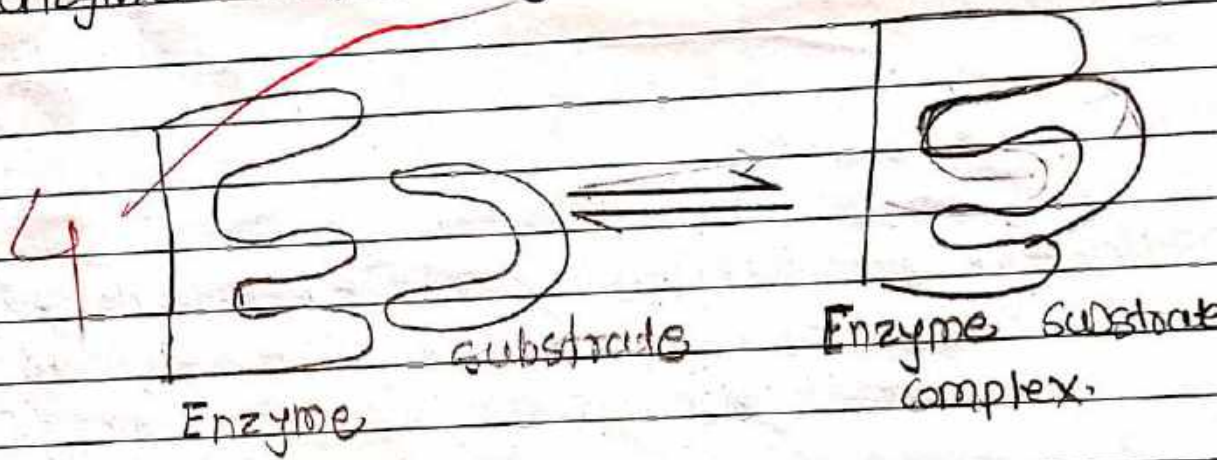
1) Parenchyma:

parenchyma cells are living and pass the power of division. The cell wall is thin and enclose a dense cytoplasm which contains a small nucleus and surrounded a large central vacuole.



2] Lock and Key hypothesis:

Emil fisher (1890) proposed this model to explain enzyme action on the substrate according to this model the active site of enzyme is a rigid structure. The substrate molecule fits in the active sites of enzyme (very similar to the fitting specific key in the lock) to form enzyme substrate complex both the components in the complex i.e. enzyme active site and the substrate have strict complementary nature which is helpful in fitting substrate in active site of the enzyme very easily. Thus during the complex formation substrate easily fits exactly with the active site of the enzyme as the key fits into lock.



07+08 = $\frac{15}{20}$

Mid-Session
25.05.22

Date
Page

228

Name :- Ujma Imtiyaz Bargiv

Std :- B.S.C IInd Year

Roll call :- 7304.

Sub :- Botany.

Div :- 'B'

Q-17
→

Describe the diffⁿ methods of breaking of seed dormancy
Seed dormancy is an innate seed property that defines conditions in which seed is able to germinate

The dormancy is much important and useful to mankind

A no of methods are used to break and dormancy

The methods to break seed dormancy varies depending upon plant species as well as cause of the dormancy once, dormancy of seed is broken seed starts its germination.

1} Breaking Seed Coat Dormancy :-

In nature, seed "is broken by gradual decay of a seed coat due to action of certain bacteria & fungi.

The dormancy of seeds caused due to hard water contact to be removed by breaking, softening or weakening seed coat is known as scarification.

The scarification is carried out by using some mechanical devices or by application of certain strong acids or use of organic solvents. By these treatments expansions of embryo is facilitated and also permits the entry of water and oxygen into seed.

It speeds up the seed germination:

Mechanical scarification of seed coat is done by devices or by application of certain

Strong acid floor or paper with some abrasives



Inhibitors is broken by soaking and washing of the seeds. In nature, inhibitors are removed from seeds by leaching actions of rains. In *Psidium* [Spence] and *Etheganus* plant ABCA prolonged washing treatment.

1 Alternating temperature :-

The alternating temperature low and high temperature can be induce seed germination by breaking seed dormancy in many seeds. eg:- *Poa*, seeds, *Rumex* seeds.

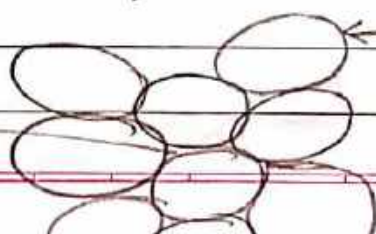
Attempt any 2:-

} Simple tissue.

→ The "—" are composed of similar cells exhibit homogenous nature. Important simple tissue are. i} Parenchyma, ii} Collenchyma. and iii} Sclerenchyma. Parenchyma and collenchyma are living tissues, while sclerenchyma is a dead tissue.

} Parenchyma :- It is a living tissue composed of one type of the thin walled cells. The thin walled consist of mainly cellulose. The cytoplasm shows the intracellular spaces. When parenchyma cells contains chloroplast. This special type of parenchyma cells are aerenchyma. when parenchyma cells stores calcium and oxalate crystals or raphides it is called idioblasts (e).

Intracellular Space.



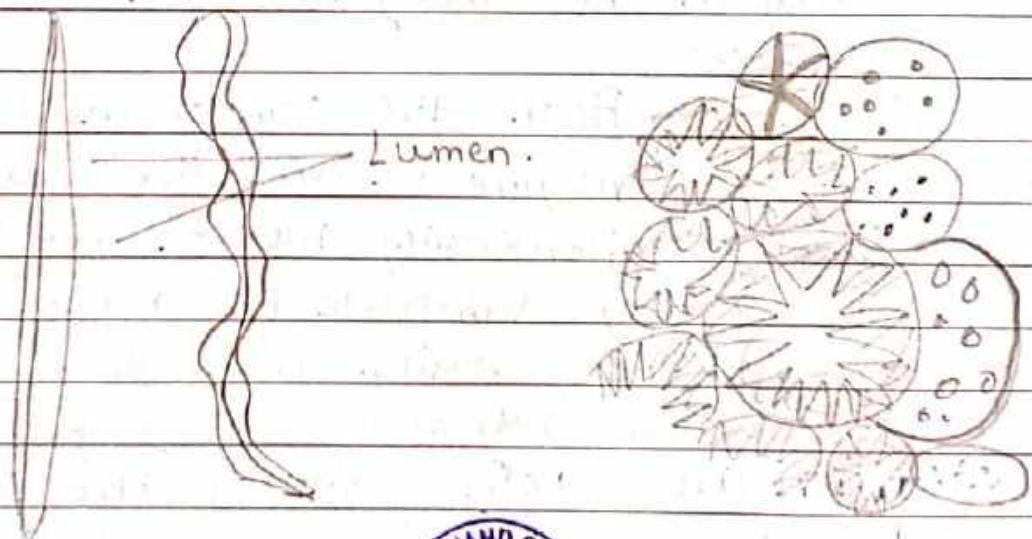
N Simple Parenchyma

997 Collenchyma :-

It is a living tissue composed by of one type of cells. These cells are similar to parenchyma thin cell wall shows uniform deposition of wall material but in chollenchyma the cell walls are unevenly thickened. The thickenings is confirmed to the corners of the cells. The cell wall material contains Chloroplasts.

998 Sclerenchyma :-

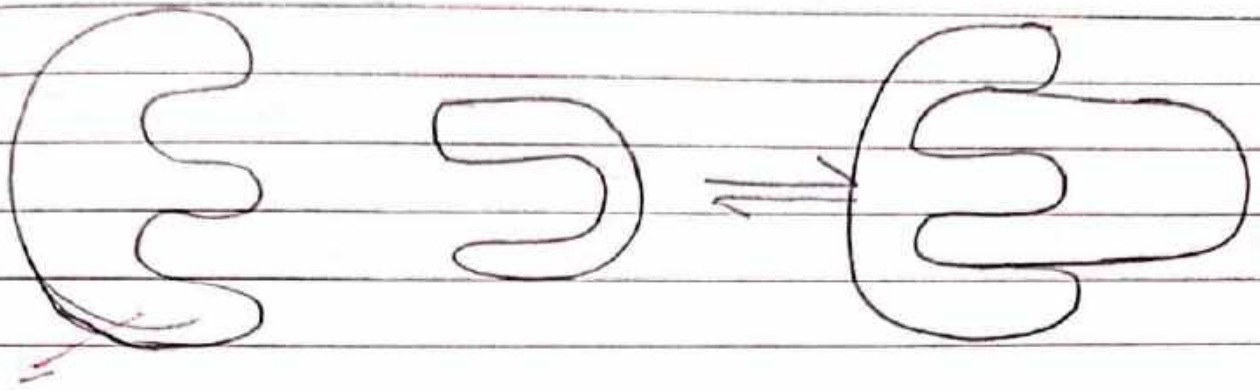
This tissue is composed of cells without protoplasm i.e. dead cells. It is an important mechanical tissue in almost all the organs of many plants. In differentiation process, of secondary wall maintains mainly lignin, cell wall is thick. The sclerenchyma exists in 2 forms :- a) fibres and b) sclereids or stone cells. Fibre sclerenchyma. Seeds coats.



A) Sclerenchyma

B) Sclereids





Enzyme

Substrate

Enzyme Substrate
Complex.

08



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Home Assignment of B. Sc. II (PP)

21st November, 2022

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Sangal
Head
Department of Botany

Head
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



21/4/22

20/20

19/20 Prityal

Name - Swamya Bhiungade

Roll No. - 7518

Class - B.Sc. II

30

Assignment Of Plant Protection

Q1) Write in details marks of identification, life cycle, nature of damage and management practices of Tamar stem borer and sugarcane white grub.

1) Tamar Stem Borer - Chilo partellus

* Marks of Identification :-

• Eggs - Eggs are flat and oval (scale like) about 1.5 mm across, creamy white and laid in overlapping batches of 10-80 eggs on the upper and underside leaf surfaces, mainly near the midribs.

• Larvae - Larvae are upto 25mm long when fully grown, with a prominent reddish-brown head. The body is creamy-white to yellowish-brown with four purple brown, with four purple-brown longitudinal strips and usually with very conspicuous dark-brown, dorsal spots. The prothoracic shield is reddish-brown to dark brown, shining and with a pale medial furrow. Prominent dark-brown plates give the larvae its characteristic spotted appearance.

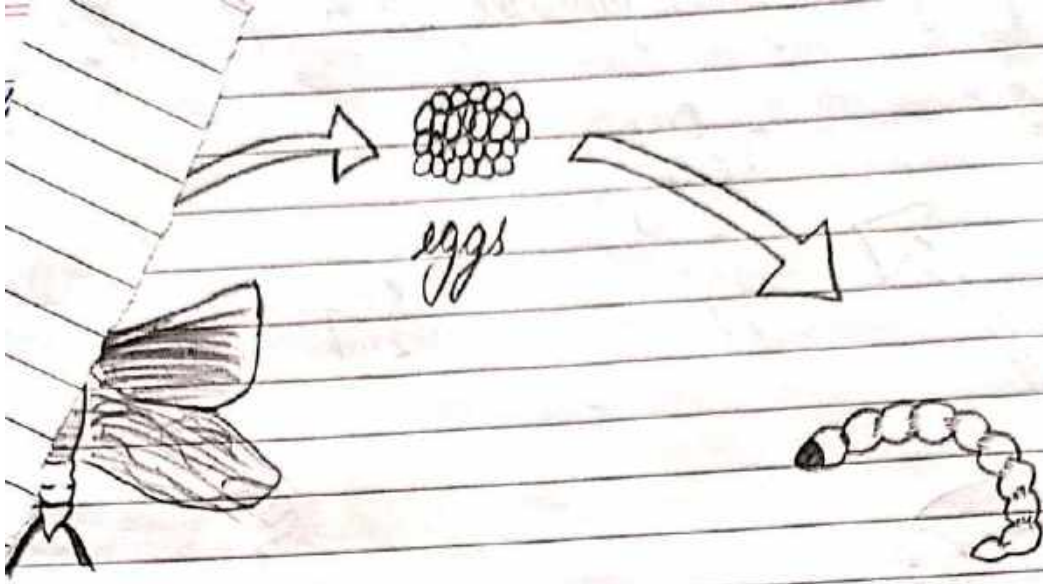
• Pupae - Female pupae are upto 15mm long & male pupae are a few mm shorter. They are light yellow brown to dark red-brown.

• Adults - Adults are relatively small moths with wing lengths ranging from 7 to 17mm. Females are generally larger than males. The forewings are generally light yellow brown with some darker scale patterns forming longitudinal striations which are usually darker the wing margins. The hindwings are white.

* Life Cycle :-

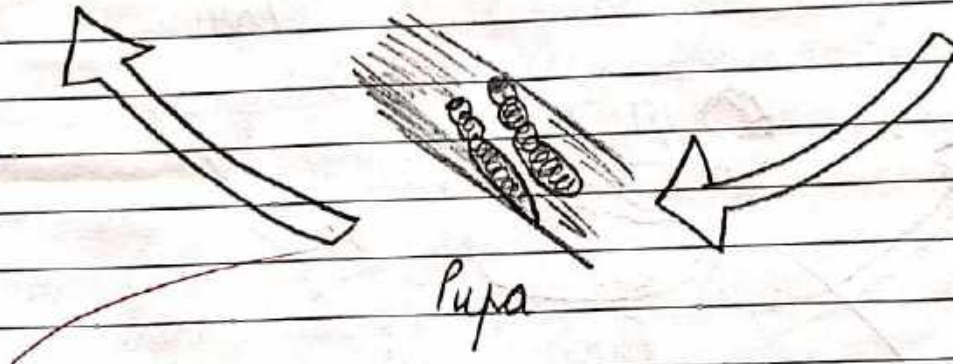
There are four stages life cycle of Tamar stem borer.





Adult

larvae



Pupa



4/10/20
10/05/20

in the central conducting tissue. Due to this, stem tissues get injured & stop supply of H₂O & minerals to the growing point. Hence, stem shows withering & drying of central shoot, which is called as "dead heart".

Larvae also feeds on head of the jowar.

Management Practices :-

- 1) Crop rotation.
- 2) Manipulation of sowing dates may also be used to avoid periods of peak adult activity.
- 3) The stubbles should be ploughed up during winter and burnt to destroy the hibernating larvae.
- 4) Grass resistant cultivators.

Dead hearts should be pulled out & used as fodder or buried in manure pits.

Set up light trap till midnight to attract & kill the stem borer moths.

Bio-control agents viz. *Trichogramma chilonis* (egg parasitoid) *minutum*, *Bracon chinensis* and *Apanteles flavipes* (larval parasitoid) should be encouraged.

Mix any one of the following insecticides with sand to make up the total quantity of 50 kg and apply in the leaf whorls, chlorate, carbosufuran, endosulfan or carbonyl.

Sugarcane White Grub :- *Nalotrichia serrata*

Means of Identifications :-

Eggs - A female lays on an average of 30-50 eggs in the soil, which are whitish, yeast like and enclosed in earthen cells.

Grub - Fleshy 'C' shaped, stout, whitish yellow in colour found close to the base of the clump. Full grown larva is about 47-50 mm in length.

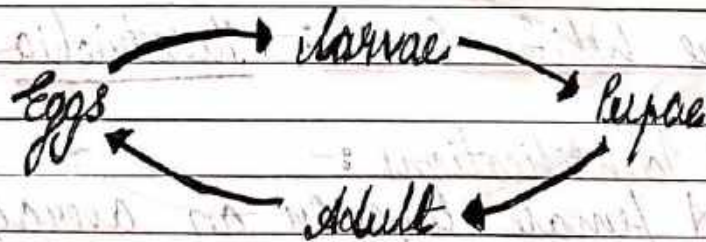


- iii) Pupae - Pupae are tan to brown and occur deep in the soil in earthen chambers.
- iv) Adult - Adult beetles are a rusty red colour just after emerging from the pupal stage, but turn nearly black.

* Life cycle -

There are four stages in the life cycle of sugarcane white grub.

- i) Female adults lays about 30-50 eggs in the soil. Egg requires about 18-20 days of incubation period.
- ii) After completion of incubation period larvae comes out from the egg. This larvae grub feed and develop through three larval instars. First instar feed on organic matter. Sec, instar feed on roots for 4-6 weeks and finally third instar feed on roots for 6-7 months.
- iii) Grubs remain the soil from March - August.
- iv) Pupae occur in the soil from August and the pupal phase lasts upto 30 days.
- v) Adult beetle emerge from the pupae in oct - Nov in response to the start of rainy season or soil disturbance. They mate & feed on foliage of certain other choice plants.
- vi) The female beetles deposit about 30-50 eggs in the soil from oct - Dec.



* Nature of Damage -

- i) The rainy season provides favourable conditions for grub attack.



In case of severe infestation the entire plant stand is destroyed and sometimes the field needs re-sowing. While grubs feed underground on the roots of host plants, while the adult beetles are observed feeding on the foliage of certain other choice plants.

- iv) Yellowing and wilting of leaves occur.
- v) Drying cones comes off easily when pulled.
- vi) Affected cones comes off easily when pulled.
- vii) Cause extensive damage to roots & base of shoots.

• Management practices -

- i) Crop rotation is an effective method.
- ii) Provide adequate irrigation.
- iii) Deep ploughing immediately after harvesting.
- iv) Avoid raton cropping.
- v) Collect and destroy grubs by dipping in water and "Kerosene sol".
- vi) Stagnating H₂O for 24 hrs. in the field then the grubs will come out from the soil.
- vii) Apply lindane 1:6 D @ 50 kg/ha near the root zone.

Q2) Write Shortnotes :

a) Losses and management of Orosophila

• losses -

- i) Spotted wings Orosophila (SWD) is an insect only recently found in Colorado that has proved to be very damaging to several kinds of fruit crops, small fruits, notably late 'bearing raspberries' and strawberries are at particular risk of damage.
- ii) Damage is caused by the developing larvae, which feed within fruit, causing it to rot rapidly after.



with the fruit to avoid eggs being laid through the mesh.

Chemical control -

Insecticides applied to kill the adult flies can be effective for control of spotted wing *Drosophila* products containing the active ingredient spinosalt can provide control for about 5-7 days. Less commonly available in the insecticide acetamiprid, which is similarly effective. Insecticides that have very short residual activity such as pyrethrins or insecticidal soaps, have not proven to be effective for control of SWD.

b) Plant Origin insecticides

A chemical which are plant originated used to control insect pest are called as plant originated insecticide. More than 2000 species of plant have properties to control insects.

i) Tobacco -

Botanical name - Nicotiana tabacum

Family - Solanaceae

Plant part - Leaf

Constituents - Nicotine $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$

Nicotine is alkaloid. It is isolated 1st time in year 1826.

• Properties -

- It is extracted by steam distillation, solvent extraction.
- Nicotine is quickly disintegrated. It is colourless and easily soluble in water.
- Nicotine also used as fumigant.

• Uses -

- It controls sucking type of insects like leaf hoppers,



20
20 Prigati

Name :- Gurupriya Bhivagoda

Roll No. :- 7578

Class :- B.Sc. I DATE 22/12/21

Plant Protection Assignment

Q1) Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative.

i) The severity of disease is virulence.

ii) Pest control by changing crop spacing including crop rotation, pruning and weeding are the part of the method of

Q2) Give classification of fungicides on the basis of chemical nature and mode of action. Cultural

a) Based on mode of action

i) Protectant :- These fungicides are prophylactic in their behaviour fungicides which is effective only if applicable prior to fungal infection is called a protectant. eg - Sulphur, Zineb.

ii) Therapeutant :- Fungicides which is capable of eradicating a fungus after it has caused infection & thereby curing the plant is called chemotherapeutant. eg - Carbendazim, Oxycarboxin antibiotics. eg - Azoxystrobin. It is systematic in their action & affect the deep seated infection.

iii) Eradicant :- Eradicant are those which remove pathogenic fungi from infection area. eg - Organic mercurials, lime sulphur, dodine.



- Organic compound of Sulphur now widely used & called as carbonate fungicides.
eg - Dithiocarbonates, Dithiocarbonic acid, Treb, Thiram, Macoseb.

ii) Mercury fungicides -

These are classified into inorganic & organic mercury components. Both are highly toxic to fungi. These are effective against seed borne diseases.

- Inorganic mercury :-
 - a) Mercuric chloride - Mercit - treat potato tuber
 - Mercuric chloride - Cyclasan - soil application
- Organic mercury :-
 - a) Methoxy ethyl mercury chloride
eg - Agallat, Axelan - used for seed treatment in small concentration.

Fungicides action of sulphur based on oxidized sulphur and hydrogen sulphide. Acc. to former theory, sulphur oxidizes to become SO_2 which is toxic to fungi.

Acc. to later, the sulphur is reduced to H_2S which is water soluble and taken up by fungal cells & kills them.

This theory supported that sulphur particles permeates the cell & process favoured by wind.

The fungicidal properties of elemental mercury well known becoz it is extreme toxic to animals.





Sulphur
fungicide



Copper
fungicide



Q3) Attempt any two shortnotes :-

(a) Citrus Canker -

• Host :- Citrus trees, lime, Oranges.

• Causal Organism :- Xanthomonas citri / compestris

• Symptoms :- Brown spots on leaves with an oily or water soaked appearance.

- These spots are usually surrounded by yellow rings.

- These symptoms can be seen on both upper & lower sides of the leaf, on fruits & stems.

- Defoliation of leaves, fruits drop occur.

• Disease cycle - Infection occurs primarily through stomata, other natural openings & wounds.

- Rainwater is the potential for the disease to spread.

• Spread - Rain water splashes the bacteria which become wind borne & spread from place to place.



Disease management / Control measures -

- i) Spraying of streptomycin sulphate.
- ii) Sprinkling of neem cake suspension.
- iii) Bordeaux mixture spray 10%, 3-4 sprays.
- iv) Field Sanitation also reduces the diseases.

b) Classification of plant diseases based on spread -

Here, only importance is given on the dispersal medium of the pathogen. Disease are often classified as soil-borne disease, seed borne disease & air borne disease, Insect borne disease.

i) Soil Borne disease :-

- The pathogen causing disease like damping off, seedling blight, root knot, wilt and other root diseases are caused by pathogens like Pythium sp, Fusarium sp, primary infection takes place from soil.
- These soil borne pathogen survives in soil or infected plant debris, laying in the soil, either resting spores or as mycelial strands and rhizomorphic.
- They are attached to root system of host plant and under favourable cond.
- The spores are germinate & infect the roots either at seedling stage or adult stage.
- Mycelial strand, rhizomorphs & even an individual hyphae can grow actively from one point to another in the soil and when comes in contact with roots of susceptible host, they infect it.



Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

Subject: PLANT PROTECTION (C)

Stream: B.Sc.

Standard: B.SC. SEM 3

Semester:

Print Date : 26-02-2022

Internal Marks
(20 marks)

Sub-:

Ma

Page No

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2020037459	526220	2891048	7520	CHAVAN RUCHITA BALIRAO	20
2	2020037463	526223	2885007	7523	CHOUGULE YASH VIJAY	20
3	2020037207	526224	2820110	7524	DANGARE MANASI VIJAY	20
4	2020037224	526225	2736579	7525	JAMBHALE PAYAL SAMPAT	20
5	2020037272	526236	2723744	7538	PATIL SIMANTINI DEVENDRA	19
6	2020037247	526232	2542241	7532	MASKAR PRACHI PRASHANT	20
7	2020037252	526336	2565071	7252	MULLA AQSA MANOJ	19
8	2020037433	526217	2826441	7517	AGALAVE PRATHMESH SURESH	20
9	2020037198	526216	2687242	7518	BHIUNGADE SWARUPA SANJAY	20
10	2020037435	526219	2825658	7519	BODAKE SHITAL BALU	20
11	2020037201	526221	2493498	7521	CHAVAN SAKSHI SUWARNSING	
12	2020037203	526222	2526095	7522	CHHALWADI SAMIRA SHABBIR	16
13	2020037227	526227	2715470	7527	KAMBLE PRADNYA SHANKAR	20
14	2020037228	526228	2488648	7528	KAMBLE RASHMI RAJENDRA	20
15	2020037238	526229	2525753	7529	KSHIRSAGAR ADITI VIJAY	19
16	2020037239	526230	2646752	7530	RITU RAJESH KUMAWAT	20
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20	2020037271	526237	2826012	7537	PATIL RUTUJA RANGRAO	20
21	2020037456	526239	2880725	7539	THORAT SHRUTI JAYSING	20



Paigal 3
5/03/2022
(Dr. Paigal D. Patil)

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Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

Subject: BOTANY (DSC-1007C)

Stream: B.Sc.

Standard: B.SC. SEM 3

Sub-Subject: CIE

Semester:

Max Marks: 20

Print Date : 26-02-2022

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1	2020037193	526003	2488654	7303	ASWALE SHRAVANI POPATRAO	20
2	2020037355	526011	2487684	7311	DANGAT OMKAR GAJANAN	19
3	2020037208	526012	2548659	7312	DAREKAR VISHAKHA VISHWANATH	19
4	2020037214	526016	2628657	7316	GARDE JANHAVI ALHAD	19
5	2019037189	526017	1958914	7317	GHARAGE ASHUTOSH KIRAN	19
6	2020037357	526023	2510478	7323	DIGAMBAR GUNDA KAMBLE	20
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31	2020037392	526268	2874852	7568	GHOSALKAR MANASI SURESH	20
32	2020037405	526282	2704468	7582	PATIL SHIVANI RANGRAO	19

Priya D. Patil
 (Dr. Priya D. Patil)



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2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

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Stream: B.Sc.

Standard: B.SC. SEM 3

Sub-Subject: CIE

Semester:

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65	2020037215	526018	2603629	7318	GJE NANDINI RAVINDRA	20

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103	2020037381	526259	2547737	7559	SURYAWANSHI DIPALI KARBHARI	20
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115	2020037138	526041	2635357	7341	DIVYA UMESHCHANDRA PATIL	20
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128	2020037404	526280	2488226	7580	PATIL MADHURA BUDDHIRAJ	20
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131	2020037432	526001	2799331	7301	ADSUL VAISHNAVI KRUSHNAT	19

Prigati S



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Home Assignment of B.Sc. III

24th October, 2022

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Head

Department of Botany

Head

Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



Assignment of Botany (Paper VIII)

Name = Kuinar Praveen R

Class - Bsc III

Div - B

Roll No. - 8020

Sub - Botany II

20
20

10/10/20

Q 1

Q 1 Totipotency :-

A living, nucleated plant cell which is capable of dividing contain a complete information for the development of new plant in its genome under ideal condition such cell can regenerate and developed into a complete new plant. this property of the cell is known as totipotency.

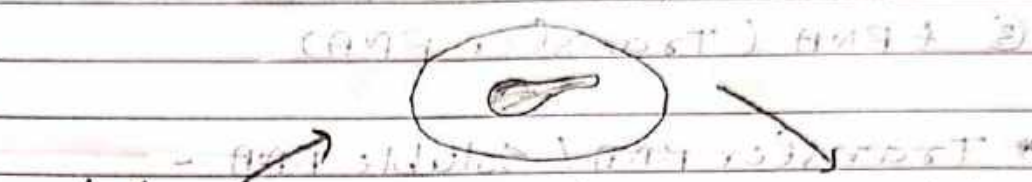
Callus Culture :-

In callus culture cell division in explant forms a callus.

- Callus is irregular unorganized and undifferentiated mass of active dividing cells.
- Darkness and solid medium gelled by agar stimulates callus formation.
- the medium contains the auxins and BAP (Benzylaminopurine) Both are growth regulators.



Handwritten notes at the top of the page, partially obscured by a red stamp.



Explant



Explant

in nutrient

Handwritten notes describing the process of explant culture and its application in medicine.



Plantlet



Callus



Embryo



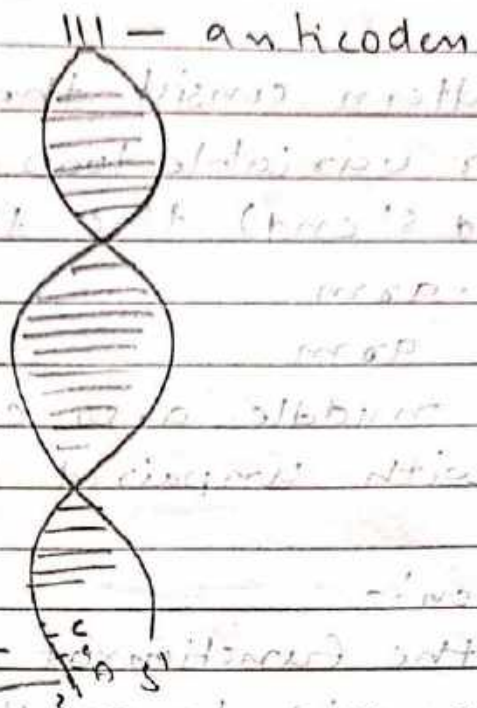
Embryoid

10

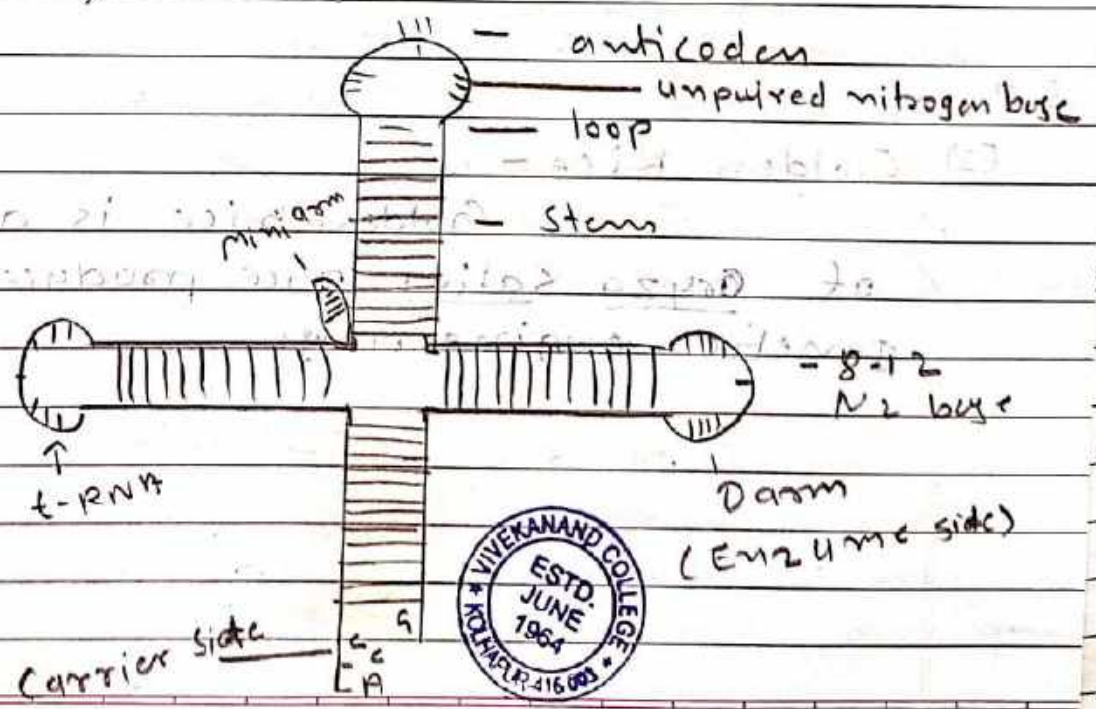
Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the title 'Tissue Culture'.

Tissue Culture





Clover leaf pattern: This pattern proposed by Holley et al (1958) is a single stranded tRNA folds upon itself to form a clover leaf pattern. It has 3 arms & each arm has a stem & terminal loop. In arm region there is base pairing & in loop base pairing is absent.



Problem with existing rice:

Rice is the major staple food for hundreds of million people in some countries but when rice is processed in form of Industrial they remove two layers. first is Husk it is hard and not edible it may be remove farmers in form further.

Second layer is Bran which is very Nutritively & rich in oil but we could not stored year by year in the house. that's layer also removes in industrial final layer is endosperm which is rich in carbohydrates. So while rice is free from vit-A, free rice that major problems is blindness anemia (lack of red blood cell) cardiovascular disease.

Golden rice

Golden rice is variety of rice. Oryza Sativa produced through genetic engineering to biosynthesis beta-carotene a precursor of vit-A in the edible part of Rice.

Golden rice is introduced by two German Scientist Dr. Ingo Potrykus of Swiss Institute of technology in Zurich & Peter Beyer of the university of Freiburg. they are worked on 8 years of that project were published in science (IF=41) in 2000. the addition of 2 genes the rice genome will complete the synthesis pathway.



- the end product of engineered pathway is lycopene but if the plant accumulated lycopene the rice would be red.

Recent analysis has been shown the plant endo-genomew enzymes process the lycopene to β carotene in the endo-sperm. giving the rice the distinctive yellow colour which is named the original golden rice was called SCRR. under the green house condition it produced

Advantages:-

- Golden rice give more quantity of vit-A.
- Easy distribution when released to need.

Disadvantages -

- May cause allergies or fail to perform desired effect.
- loss of Biodiversity
- genetic contamination of natural global staple food.



Assignment of Botany (Paper VII)

Name - Asifa R. Mujawar
class - B.Sc III
Div - B Roll No - 8021
sub - Botany (Paper VII)
Marks -

20

$\frac{19}{20}$ Arham

Q1 Explain origin morphology parts used and uses of Rice

→ Botanical Name - Oryza sativa
Family - Gramineae
common name - Rice, Bhat

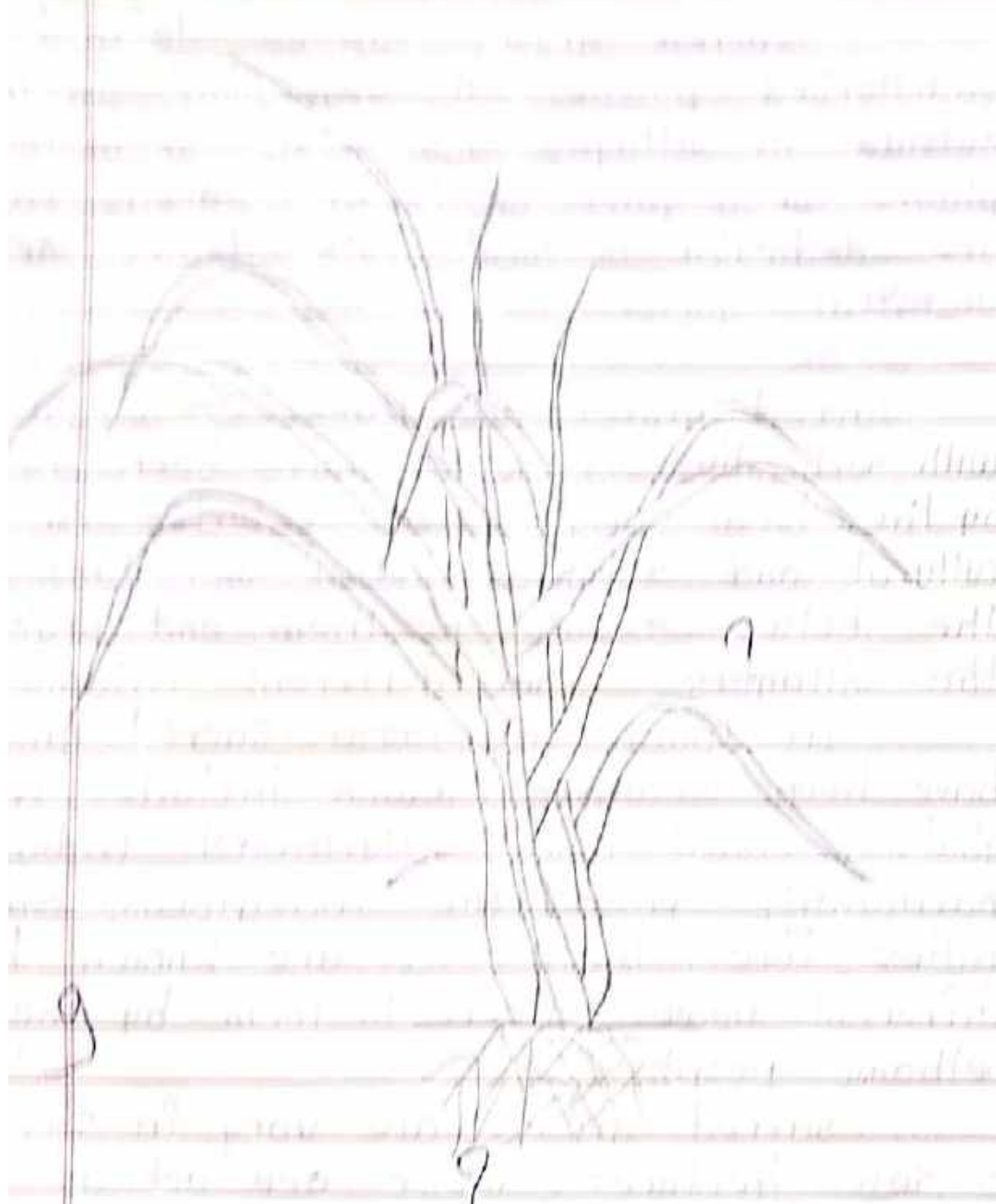
The densely populated countries use this cereal and it seems that almost half of world's population feed upon this cereal. Although there have been advocates of African origin of rice. It is more evident that the Chinese were first to cultivate the rice. Vorilov and de Candolle suspect India to be a home of rice.

External morphology

- Habit - Annual grass which usually attains a height of about 2-6 feet
- Root - Adventitious root system.
- stem - Erect, unbranched, cylindrical with nodes and internodes.
- leaf - Blade first with parallel veins 15-30cm long, ligule and a sheath present.
- Inflorescence - terminal panicle inflorescence.



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Date _____



- 1) Devrsal or Desvani in MH
- 2) Dev in MP
- 3) Sarnels in Bihar.
- 4) Devravana in Karnataka
- 5) Dev van in Himachal Pradesh.
- 6) Sarand in Jharkand.

Godgil and Vartak (1976) reported 233 sacred graves from Maharashtra.

Sacred graves may be classified into 5 categories

- 1) Local village sacred graves -
These SGs are managed by the entire village.
- 2) Regional sacred graves :-
These SGs are managed by the temple trust.
- 3) Pan-Indian sacred graves -
This is large and managed by temple trust.
- 4) Sacred graves as the abode of ancestral spirits :-
These are both a burial ground and location of deity and ancestral worship.



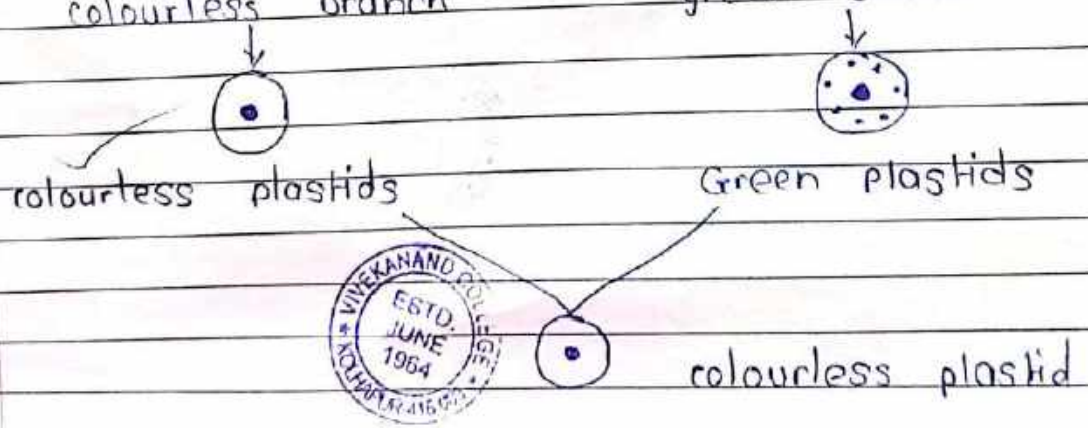
From variegated branches three types of plants as green, colourless and variegated. In this plant, phenotype of F_1 generation determined by cytoplasm of female gamete.

① Female with green plastid \times Pollen grains with colourless branch.



In first cross flowers from the green branches are pollinated with pollen grains from colourless branches. All F_1 generation offspring have green leaves.

② Female with colourless branch \times Pollen grains with green branch



In second cross flowers from colourless branch are pollinated with pollen grains from green branches. All F_1 offspring have colourless leaves.



B.Sc. III
 Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Santha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
 B.Sc. III (Sem - V) Roll Call for the year : 2021-22
 Subject : Botany

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Sr. No.	Roll No	Name of the Students	Comm. Breackage	Personal Breackage	Total Amount	
1	8016	DARVAN KUNAL KUMAR	19	20	VII VIII	
2	8017	* GURAV AMRUTA KRISHNAT	19	20	✓ ✓	Amr
3	8018	* JADHAV PRANOTI PRAKASH	20	20	✓ ✓	Prakash
4	8019	* KAMBLE PRATIKSHA ANANDA	20	20	✓ ✓	P.A. Kamble
5	8020	KUMAR PRAVEEN RANARAM	19	20	✓ ✓	Y. Ranam
6	8021	* MUJAWAR ASIFA RAMJAN	19	20	✓ ✓	(Amjwar)
7	8022	PATIL BHUSHAN RAJARAM	19	20	✓ ✓	BH Patil
8	8023	* PATIL HARSHADA HAMBIRRAO	20	20	✓ ✓	Patil
9	8024	* PATIL MANASVI SARDAR	19	20	✓ ✓	Manasvi
10	8025	* PINGALE VAISHNAVI SATISH	20	20	✓ ✓	V.S. Pingale
11	8026	* SALAVI AKANKSHA RAJARAM	20	20	✓ ✓	Akanksha
12	8027	* SALAVI SONALI MAHADEV	20	20	✓ ✓	Sonali
13	8028	* SAWALE SNEHAL SANJAY	20	20	✓ ✓	Sawale
14	8029	* SURYAWANSHI PRATIKSHA SURYAKANT	19	20	✓ ✓	Suryawansi



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS).

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester – V

Subject – Botany

Paper No.- V

“ Cytology and Research Technique in Life Sciences and Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Bio- fertilizers.”

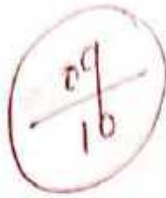
Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 E

Total marks: 10

1. TLC stands for -----,
 - a) Thin Layer Chromatography
 - b) Thin Longitudinal Cut
 - c) Typical Long Cut
 - d) Tangential Longitudinal Cut
2. White rust of crucifers is caused by -----,
 - a) *Pemospora parasitica*
 - b) *Alternarian solani*
 - c) *Albugo candida*
 - d) *Aspergillus niger*
3. Organelle glyoxysomes is involved in -----,
 - a) conversion of fatty acid to lipids
 - b) conversion of amino acid to proteins
 - c) conversion of amino acid to carbohydrate
 - d) conversion of fatty acid to carbohydrate
4. In chromatography ----- paper is commonly used.
 - a) Filter
 - b) Graph
 - c) Whatman No. 1
 - d) Tissue
5. Stem or black rust of wheat is caused by -----,
 - a) bacteria
 - b) fungi
 - c) mycoplasma
 - d) virus
6. ----- technique is used for measurement of microscopic object.
 - a) Chromatography
 - b) Micrometry
 - c) Microphotography
 - d) TLC
7. Robert Hooke discovered the ----- of cell.
 - a) cell wall
 - b) nucleus
 - c) cytoplasm
 - d) mitochondria
8. Headquarter of plant quarantine is in -----,
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Fridabad





VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS).

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany

Paper No.- V

" Cytology and Research Technique in Life Sciences and Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Bio- fertilizers."

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 E

Total marks: 10

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4. In chromatography ----- paper is commonly used. c) whatman no.1
a) Filter b) Graph c) Whatman No. 1 d) Tissue
5. Stem or black rust of wheat is caused by Fungi.
a) bacteria b) fungi c) mycoplasma d) virus
6. ----- technique is used for measurement of microscopic object. microphotography
a) Chromatography b) Micrometry c) Microphotography d) TLC
7. Robert Hooke discovered the ----- of cell. a) cell wall
a) cell wall b) nucleus c) cytoplasm d) mitochondria
8. Headquarter of plant quarantine is in Fridabad.
a) Mumbai b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Fridabad



09
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Asifa Ramjan Mujawar

2021

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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS).

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany

Paper No.- V

"Cytology and Research Technique in Life Sciences and Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Bio-fertilizers."

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 E

Total marks: 10

1. TLC stands for Thin layer chromatography

a) Thin Layer Chromatography b) Thin Longitudinal Cut

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a) *Pemospora parasitica* b) *Alternarian solani* c) *Albugo candida* d) *Aspergillus niger*

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a) Chromatography b) Micrometry c) Microphotography d) TLC

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a) cell wall b) nucleus c) cytoplasm d) mitochondria

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a) Mumbai b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Fridabad



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Department of Botany

Surprise Test

04th May, 2022

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Sargat

Head


Department of Botany
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Saikhe



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur
(Autonomous)



KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Department of Botany

Internal Exam

2021-2022



Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)


Department of Botany

Internal Exam B. Sc I, B. Sc. II, B. Sc. II (PP) & B. Sc. III

09th October, 2012.

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Head

Department of Botany
Head
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur



Subjectwise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

Subject: BOTANY

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

Standard: B.SC. SEM 1

Max Marks: 30

Semester:

Print Date : 05-02-2022

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Sr.No.	PRN No	Seat No	GR No	Roll No	Student Name	Marks
1	2021037278		2953904	7278	MULLANI TABSUM ZAKIRHUSE	26
2	2021036975	453125	2950336	6975	*BARALE POOJA JYOTIRAM Shobha	24
3	2021036976	453126	2953172	6976	*Bhogane Ankita Appasaheb Varita	AB
4	2021036978	453128	2949916	6978	*CHAVAN ARCHANA MAHADEV Rupali	24
5	2021036980	453130	2951357	6980	CHOPADE ASHISH DAVID SAVITA	21
6	2021036982	453132	2950303	6982	*CHOTHE SAKSHI NANDAKUMAR Shubhangi	29
7	2021036983	453133	2950205	6983	CHOUGALE ADITYA NARAYAN Shehal narayan chougale	25
8	2021036984	453134	2953250	6984	*CHOUGALE PRATIKSHA JAYSING MANISHA	23
9	2021036985	453135	2953613	6985	*CHOUGALE SAKSHI YUVRAJ MAYA	25
10	2021036986	453136	2953557	6986	*CHOUGALE SNEHAL GOPAL ASHWINI	AB
11	2021036988	453138	2953599	6988	*DEMANNA SHREYASHREE SHANTINATH VAISHALI	28
12	2021036989	453139	2953286	6989	Desai Yash Sangram Gouri	AB
13	2021036992	453142	2952407	6992	*DUBEY SAKSHI RAJKUMAR Sulochana	24
14	2021036993	453143	2952495	6993	DUDHGAONKAR YASH MUKUND NANDA	23
15	2021036994	453144	2953516	6994	*GAVADE ANKITA RAMCHANDRA MANISHA	29
16	2021036995	453145	2950268	6995	*Gavali Nikita Sarjerao Jayashree	30
17	2021036996	453146	2953576	6996	*GORE INDRAJA VITTHAL VAISHALI	23
18	2021036997	453147	2950300	6997	*GOSAVI PRADNYA SAKHARAM MANGAL	28
19	2021036998	453148	2953543	6998	*GURAV AKANKSHA ANIL MANISHA	29
20	2021036999	453149	2951490	6999	*GURAV SMITA RAJENDRA SUJATA RAJENDRA GURAV	23
21	2021037001	453151	2952387	7001	*Jadhav Jyoti Hanumant Jayshree	26
22	2021037002	453152	2949808	7002	*JADHAV SANIKA VIJAY SHUBHANGI	24
23	2021037003	453153	2953387	7003	JADHAV TEJAS SUJAY SHILA	AB
24	2021037004	453154	2951347	7004	JOSHI RITESH NARASU SANGITA	AB
25	2021037005	453155	2953561	7005	KALKUTKI SHUBHAM SANJAY MINA	AB
26	2021036945	453156	2953324	7006	Kamble Abhishek Kishor Savita	29
27	2021037007	453157	2952436	7007	*KAMBLE ANUSHKA AMAR SMITA	16
28	2021037008	453158	2953418	7008	*KAMBLE DEEPALI RAVINDRA VANDANA	25
29	2021037010	453160	2953373	7010	Kamble Prathmesh Shrirang Sarita	24
30	2021037011	453161	2950581	7011	*KAMBLE PRATIMA NAGESH UJWALA	27
31	2021037012	453162	2950085	7012	KAMBLE ROHAN BHAGWAN NISHA	29
32	2021037013	453163	2953388	7013	*KAMBLE SHRUSHTI PRAKASH KALPANA	23
33	2021037014	453164	2950109	7014	*KAMBLE SHRUTIKA SUNIL MADHURI SUNIL KAMBLE	22
34	2021037018	453168	2949937	7018	*KATAKE SAYALI KIRAN DIPALI	30
35	2021037020	453170	2949952	7020	Kharade Kedar Sanjay Madhura	26
36	2021037021	453171	2952466	7021	*KHOT SHRUTIKA SAMBHAJI Sudha	23
37	2021037022	453172	2949879	7022	KODNAIK ABHISHEK LENIN KANCHAN	30
38	2021037023	453173	2953297	7023	KOLI MAYUR LAHU KAVITA	30
39	2021037024	453174	2949900	7024	*KOLI NIKITA UTTAM SANGITA	25
40	2021037025	453175	2953680	7025	*KOLI SAKSHI SUSHANT PRAMILA	23
41	2021037026	453176	2949961	7026	*KOLI TRUPTI SANJAY DIPTI	24
42	2021037027	453177	2950288	7027	Koregave Sammed Mahavir Vaishali	26
43	2021037028	453178	2953389	7028	KOUNDADE ADITYA TANAJI SUVARNA	AB
44	2021037030	453180	2950285	7030	*KUMBHAR GOURI SHRIRANG Jayashree	AB
45	2021037031	453181	2949939	7031	*KUMBHAR RASIKA ANNASO SAVITA	30
46	2021037033	453183	2949978	7033	*Kumbhar Shruti Ramchandra VARSHA	30
47	2021037034	453184	2953474	7034	*KUMBHAR SHWETA PRAKASH MADHURI Lohar	26
48	2021037036	453186	2952908	7036	Lohar Shubham Bhaskar Sangita Bhaskar Lohar	AB
49	2021037037	453187	2953398	7037	LOKHANDE YASH AMOL SAVITA	29
50	2021037039	453189	2953238	7039	*MAHADIK DISHA KAILAS SEEMA	23
51	2021037040	453190	2952465	7040	*Malavi Janhavi Prakash Ranjana	24



Subjectwise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

Stream: B.Sc.

Standard: B.SC. SEM 1

Semester:

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52	2021037041	453191	2953395	7041	MANE AMAN PRALHAD SNEHAL	25
53	2021037042	453192	2950293	7042	*Mane Anuradha Avinash SHARADA	25
54	2021037043	453193	2950079	7043	MANE GANESH SHIVA.JI MANISHA	24
55	2021037044	453194	2950108	7044	*MANE SHWETA DATTATRAY SUSHAMA	21
56	2021037045	453195	2950635	7045	MATWAL MOHDSAIF RAFIK JAHIDA	23
57	2021037046	453196	2953308	7046	MIRAJE MANOJ ARUNKUMAR MEGHA	23
58	2021037047	453197	2953345	7047	MOHITE AVADHOOT VIJAYANAND ARCHANA	25
59	2021037048	453198	2950106	7048	*MORE SAYALI SANDEEP RUPALI	26
60	2021037050	453200	2952424	7050	MUTHE ADITYA DNYANESHWAR JAMUNA	30
61	2021037052	453202	2950368	7052	NAGAONKAR AKASH UDAY ANJANA	24
62	2021037055	453205	2953469	7055	*PARIT SANIKA RAMACHANDRA SAVITA	29
63	2021037056	453206	2952539	7056	pathrut Ganesh Bhimrao Sunita	AB
64	2021037058	453208	2953654	7058	*PATIL DHANSHREE MADHUSUDHAN MANIKSHI	23
65	2021037059	453209	2953569	7059	*PATIL JANHAVI JAGDISH SHITAL	24
66	2021037060	453210	2951141	7060	PATIL NEERAJ DEEPAK SUSHILA DEEPAK PATIL	29
67	2021037061	453211	2951514	7061	*PATIL PRANOTI BAHUBALI RUPALI	29
68	2021037062	453212	2953326	7062	*PATIL PURVA JAYSING SAVITA	28
69	2021037063	453213	2953170	7063	Patil Rushikesh Balaso Sangita	22
70	2021037065	453215	2949983	7065	*PATIL SANIKA BHIVAJI MANISHA	29
71	2021037066	453216	2950541	7066	*PATIL SAYALI SARJERAO SANJANA SARJERAO PATIL	29
72	2021037067	453217	2950296	7067	*Patil Snehal Yalgonda Vandana	25
73	2021037069	453219	2951006	7069	PATIL TEJAS SUNIL VIDYA	30
74	2021037070	453220	2953588	7070	*PATIL VAISHNAVI VIKRAMSINH VARSHA	27
75	2021037070	453221	2953631	7071	*PAWAR GALAXY SUNIL MAYA	24
76	2021037072	453222	2953603	7072	*PIRAI KARTIKI BABAN SANGITA	25
77	2021037073	453223	2953468	7073	*POWAR AVANTIKA BALASO MANISHA	30
78	2021037074	453224	2953663	7074	*PURIBUVA NAMRATA GANESH MANGAL	25
79	2021037075	453225	2950467	7075	*Rajge Vaishali Dhanaji Latika	AB
80	2021037076	453226	2953421	7076	*RAJPUT YADNYA DHANRAJSINGH PREMADEVI	24
81	2021037077	453227	2953592	7077	*RATHOD SONALI RAMESH ANUSAYA	23
82	2021037078	453228	2953507	7078	*REDEKAR GAYATRI MADAN ASHA	29
83	2021037079	453229	2953508	7079	*REDEKAR SIDDHIKA MADAN ASHA	29
84	2021037081	453231	2953063	7081	Rokade Patil Anant Prakash Sai	AB
85	2021037082	453232	2950119	7082	Sadolkar Soham Satish Surekha	24
86	2021037083	453233	2953451	7083	SANADI JAVED Alias HUSEN IMAM BISMILLA ALIAS SHAMS	24
87	2021037084	453234	2953546	7084	*SAVAIRAM ARPITA SANJAY GEETA	30
88	2021037085	453235	2952782	7085	shaikh Naeem mahamadhanif Pravin	30
89	2021037086	453236	2950173	7086	SHINDE ADITYARAJ SACHIN	24
90	2021037087	453237	2950616	7087	*SHINDE SAMIKSHA MARUTI SAVITA	29
91	2021037088	453238	2953293	7088	*Shinde Shruti Ravindra Kanchan	29
92	2021037089	453239	2952824	7089	*SURYAWANSHI SNEHA SURYAKANT RAJASHREE	AB
93	2021037090	453240	2950421	7090	*THORAT AISHWARYA BHASKAR ARCHANA	24
94	2021037091	453241	2952464	7091	*Thorat Isha Manohar Jayshree	24
95	2021037092	453242	2950465	7092	*Tope Gayatri Chandrakant Lata	29
96	2021037094	453244	2950674	7094	Wadar Rushikesh Vijay KUSUM	AB
97	2021037159	453309	2950255	7159	chopadar vedanshu vinay Veena	28
98	2021037160	453310	2950672	7160	Ganap Pradeep Bhimrao Triveni Bhimrao Ganap	27
99	2021037162	453312	2951185	7162	*Halunde Pratiksha Pandit Sunita	22
100	2021037164	453314	2950988	7164	koli jai satish VAISHALI	21
101	2021037166	453316	2950459	7166	*Mahadik Sakshi Sadashiv Savita	24



Subjectwise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JAN-FEB 2022

Stream: B.Sc.

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102	2021037168	453318	2953686	7168	NAGARJI SIDDIQ SHAKIL KARISHMA	24
103	2021037170	453319	2950874	7170	*PATIL AISHWARYA SHASHIKANT KALPANA	25
104	2021037171	453320	2951000	7171	*Patil AMRUTA SAMBHAJI LATA	AB
105	2021037173	453323	2950281	7173	*Patil Sanika Gajanan Shailaja	25
106	2021037174	453324	2951311	7174	*PATIL SHRADDHA DNYANDEV RUPALI	25
107	2021037175	453325	2950888	7175	*PENDHARI YUSAIRA ZAHIR JAHIDA	26
108	2021037177	453327	2952412	7177	*SALOKHE JANHAVI VIKRANT SWATI	24
109	2021037178	453328	2953558	7178	SANDUGADE PRANAV RAJU ASHWINI	23
110	2021037179	453329	2953544	7179	SARPE SUPRIY MILIND MAMATA	23
111	2021037180	453330	2953453	7180	*SARVAGODE MAHIMA VIKAS RESHMA	29
112	2021037181	453331	2949968	7181	SHINDE ABHAY TATOBA CHHAYA	30
113	2021037182	453332	2950485	7182	*SHINDE PRIYANKA PRAKASH JAYSHREE	24
114	2021037184	453334	2953640	7184	YEDURKAR KOUSTUBH KISHOR SHUBHANGI	24
115	2021037196	453347	2952399	7197	*GURAV SHIVANI VINAYAK ARCHANA	28
116	2021037228	453378	2952261	7228	*PATIL SANIKA SANJAY GEETA SANJAY PATIL	30
117	2021037229	453379	2953565	7229	*PATIL SANIKA SHITAL SWATI	28
118	2021037247	453397	2953729	7247	*MAGAR MANASI AMIT GAURI	29
119	2021037248	453398	2953739	7248	KARNIK ADHAYATTMIKA RAJENDRA	28
120	2021037249	453399	2953740	7249	*SUTAR RUTUJA ANANDA UJWALA	28
121	2021037250	453400	2953728	7250	SHETE SWATI SHANTINATH SUNITA	AB
122	2021037251	453401	2953755	7251	*patil vaishnavi dhananjay SHAMBALA	26
123	2021037252	453402	2953757	7252	*PATIL SHUBHADA GANESH SHARDA	21
124	2021037253	453403	2953758	7253	*KOLI PREETI DEEPAK SAVITRI	25
125	2021037254	453404	2953708	7254	*BHURKE SWARA SACHIN SHARMILA	29
126	2021037258	453407	2953789	7258	*THOMBARE ANKITA RAJENDRA ARCHANA	AB
127	2021037259	453409	2953791	7259	YADAV SHRUTIKA BHARAT VIDYA	29
128	2021037260	453410	2953792	7260	*AWATE PRACHI UDAY SUSHAMA	28
129	2021037261	453411	2953794	7261	NAIK SHIVAM VIJAY SANGITA	29
130	2021037263	453413	2953797	7263	KAPURAKAR PRATHMESH SURESH MANISHA	25
131	2021037264	453414	2953796	7264	*KOLI PALLVI RAJU VANDANA	25
132	2021037265	453415	2953805	7265	*DESAI TASNIM YUNUS SHAHIN	AB
133	2021037266	453416	2953799	7266	*CHOUGULE RUTUJA BALASO PUSHPA	26
134	2021037267	453417	2953810	7267	*SONAVANE SANIKA SANJAY REKHA	24
135	2021037269	453419	2953812	7269	SONAVANE *CHENDAGE SANDHYARANI SANTOSH	23
136	2021037270	453420	2953819	7270	NIRMALA KADAM PRASAD CHANDRASHEKHAR	26
137	2021037271	453421	2953843	7271	SHEETAL JADHAV ABHIJEET AMAR SARIKA	22
138	2021037272	453422	2953859	7272	LAHADE BABU MAHADEV SUREKHA	23
139	2021037274	453424	2953864	7274	BHISE RAVIRAJ NEMAJI ANITA	25
140	2021037275	453425	2953868	7275	KHARAT KUNAL NAVANATH ANITA	AB
141	2021037276	453426	2953869	7276	KAMBLE AMAN SANJAY SWATI KAMBLE	22
142	2021037277	453427	2953896	7277	PATIL ADITYA KRUSHNAT VAISHALI	AB
143	2021037032	453182	2949842	7032	*Kumbhar Sanika Sanjay Surekha	29

6974 Aware Malhari Rameshwar

6977 Bhosale Prerana Sanjiv

6979 Chetake Asmita Krushnat

6980 Chopade Ashish David

6981 Chopade Prachi Manoj

6987 Dalvi Digambar Vishnupant

6990 Dhanvade Divya Ramesh

6991 Dhangar Rushikesh Amrut

7000 Ingale Parth Uday

AB

27

AB

21

AB

AB

AB

AB

AB



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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
 2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: BOTANY (DSC-1007D)

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

Standard: B.Sc. - SY

Max Marks: 20

Semester: SEM - IV

Print Date : 25-06-2022

Page No :Page 1 of 1

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2020037432	527001	2799331	7301	ADSUL VAISHNAVI KRUSHNAT	20
2	2020037192	527002	2646768	7302	ALMAN ADESH AJIT	18
3	2020037193	527003	2488654	7303	ASWALE SHRAVANI POPATRAO	20
4	2020037213	527004	2852848	7304	BARGIR UJMA IMTIYAJ	15
				h	BHARTI ARPITA VILAS	17
5	2020037197	527005	2526361	7305	BHISE GANESH DIPAK	18
6	2020037199	527007	2646789	7307	BURUD SAKSHI SHAMRAO	17
7	2020037200	527008	2548602	7308	CHAVAN DEVENDRA SOMNATH	17
8	2020037354	527010	2573957	7310	CHOUGULE SAHIL FIROJ	18
9	2020037355	527011	2487684	7311	DANGAT OMKAR GAJANAN	20
10	2020037208	527012	2548659	7312	DAREKAR VISHAKHA VISHWANATH	20
11		527013	2885137	7313	DAVARE SARITA BALU	18
12	2020037209	527014	2554993	7314	DESAI OJASWITA RANJIT	19
13	2020037212	527015	2650534	7315	GADKARI RIFA FARUKH	16
14	2020037214	527016	2628657	7316	GARDE JANHAVI ALHAD	17
15		527017	1958914	7317	GHARAGE ASHUTOSH KIRAN	20
16	2020037215	527018	2603629	7318	GIJE NANDINI RAVINDRA	20
17	2020037216	527019	2483502	7319	GONDKAR RASIKA MAHESH	19
18	2020037217	527020	2612354	7320	GURAV VAISHNAVI RAJESH	18
19	2020037222	527021	2671428	7321	ANURAG BHARAT JADHAV	18
20	2020037223	527022	2548679	7322	JADHAV SANGRAM PANDURANG	19
21	2020037367	527023	2510478	7323	DIGAMBAR GUNDA KAMBLE	18
22	2020037226	527024	2635380	7324	KAMBLE PRACHI YUVRAJ	18
23	2020037278	527025	2855541	7325	RUTUJA NETAJI KAMBLE	18
24	2020037229	527026	2488627	7326	KAMBLE SANDHYA BHAGAVAN	18
25	2020037232	527027	2526413	7327	KHAMKAR SWAPNIL ANIL	20
26	2020037234	527028	2786526	7328	KHOT DARSHANKUMAR SARJERAO	19
27	2020037233	527029	2565606	7329	KOLHATKAR ATHARVA SUBODHKUMAR	19
28	2020037235	527030	2481573	7330	KOLI ROHIT SANJAY	18
29	2020037241	527032	2526279	7332	LAMBE NEHA KRISHNAT	20
30	2020037242	527033	2592443	7333	MAGUDM NIVEDITA RAJKUMAR	20
31	2020037274	527034	2573861	7334	MANE PAYAL ASHOK	20
32	2020037248	527035	2612364	7335	METKAR ANIKET ANANDA	20
33	2020037249	527036	2830577	7336	MIRAJKAR SAKSHI SANDEEP	18
34		527037	2878877	7337	RAFA ALTAF MUJAWAR	20
35	2020037254	527038	2526547	7338	MULLA TAHESIN ALTAF	20
36	2020037255	527039	2646770	7339	NAIK DARSHAN SHIVAJI	20
37	2020037137	527040	2721846	7340	PATIL DAKSHATA ANIL	18
38	2020037138	527041	2635357	7341	DIVYA UMESHCHANDRA PATIL	20
39	2020037262	527042	2493522	7342	PATIL PARTH DEEPAK	18
40		527043	2891136	7343	PATIL PRAGATI TANAJI	18
41	2020037264	527044	2525998	7344	PATIL PRIYA PRAKASH	20
42	2020037265	527045	2526249	7345	PATIL RUTUJA CHANDRAKANT	18
43	2020037266	527046	2554929	7346	PATIL SACHIN UTTAM	18
44	2020037257	527047	2526575	7347	PATIL SAKSHI JAYKUMAR	19
45	2020037268	527048	2573903	7348	PATIL SANIKA SURYAKANT	20
46	2020037258	527049	2493511	7349	PATIL VAISHNAVI DEEPAK	20
47	2020037275	527050	2679009	7350	PISE MRINAL UMESH	18
48	2020037443	527051	2548629	7351	PUJARI SUPRIYA RAMA	18
49	2020037151	527052	2694123	7352	RAJPUT SHWETA NINTINSINGH	18
50	2020037276	527053	2526029	7353	RATHOD SHUBHAM JAYRAM	19
51		527054	2903678	7354	SARDESAI AKANKSHA ANIL	18
52	2020037279	527055	2690662	7355	SHAIKH HUZefa AJIJAHMAD	18
53		527056	2953420	7356	SHINDE AVADHUT AJIT	18
54	2020037281	527057	2877587	7357	SHINDE PRAGATI SAKHARAM	18
55	2020037282	527058	2573873	7358	SHINDE TUSHAR POPATRAO	18
56	2020037283	527059	2525900	7359	SHINGARE MADHAVI DHONDIRAM	18
57	2020037286	527060	2526466	7360	SINGH SHWETA RAVIRANJAN	19
58	2020037287	527061	2565087	7361	SUTAR VAISHNAVI RAJENDRA	20
59	2020037291	527062	2635372	7362	WAGAVEKAR PRERANA JITENDRA	18
60	2020037292	527063	2510176	7363	WAKRUSHE OMKAR VITTHAL	18



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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: PLANT PROTECTION (DSC-1511D2)

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

Standard: B.Sc. - 5Y

Max Marks: 20

Semester: SEM - IV

Print Date : 26-06-2022

Page No : Page 1 of 1

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2020037433	527217	2820441	7517	AGALAVE PRATHMESH SURESH	18
2	2020037198	527218	2687242	7518	BHUNGADE SWARUPA SANJAY	20
3	2020037435	527219	2625658	7519	BODAKE SHITAL BALU	20
4		527220	2891048	7520	CHAVAN RUCHITA BAJIRAO	20
5	2020037201	527221	2490498	7521	CHAVAN SAKSHI SUWARSING	15
6	2020037207	527224	2826116	7524	DANGARE MANASI VIJAY	20
7	2020037224	527225	2736579	7525	JAMBALE PAYAL SAMPAT	20
8	2020037227	527227	2715470	7527	KAMBLE PRADNYA SHANKAR	20
9	2020037228	527228	2408648	7528	KAMBLE RASHMI RAJENDRA	20
10	2020037236	527229	2525753	7529	KSHIRSAGAR ADITI VIJAY	19
11	2020037239	527230	2646752	7530	RITU RAJESH KUMAWAT	20
12	2020037247	527232	2542241	7532	MASKAR PRACHI PRASHANT	20
13		527233	2890855	7533	MUJAWAR JAFAR NISAR	20
14		527235	2953442	7535	PATIL PRIYANKA MARUTI	20
15		527238	2953455	7536	PATIL RUTUJA MANOHAR	20
16	2020037271	527237	2826012	7537	PATIL RUTUJA RANGRAO	20
17	2020037272	527238	2723744	7538	PATIL SIMANTINI DEVENDRA	20
18		527239	2880725	7539	THORAT SHRUTI JAYSING	20
19	2020037252	527338	2565071	7252	MULLA AQSA MANOJ	17



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany

Paper No.- V

" Cytology and Research Technique in Life Sciences and Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Bio- fertilizers."

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 E

Total marks: 10

Sr. No.	Full name of the Student	Roll No.	Marks
1.	Manasvi Sardar Patil	8024	10
2.	Vaishnavi Satish Pingale	8025	09
3.	Pratiksha Suryakant Suryawanshi	8029	08
4.	Snehal Sanjay Sawale	8028	10
5.	Akanksha Rajaram Salavi	8026	10
6.	Harshada Hambirrao Patil	8023	10
7.	Sonali Mahadev Salavi	8027	09
8.	Praveen Rana Ram Kumar	8020	09
9.	Pratiksha Ananda Kamble	8019	10
10.	Amruta Krishnat Gurav	8017	09
11.	Bhushan Rajaram Patil	8022	10
12.	Pranoti Prakash Jadhav	8018	10
13.	Kunal Kumar Darvan	8016	09
14.	Asifa Ramjan Mujawar	8021	09
15.			

Examiner:- 1) Dr. Abhijeet R. Kasarkar *Abhijeet*



Gayatri
Asst. Prof.
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany

Paper No.- VI

" Plant Biochemistry and Stress Physiology and Plant Systematics and Paleobotany"

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 F

Total marks: 10

Sr. No.	Full name of the Student	Roll No.	Marks
1.	Manasvi Sardar Patil	8024	08
2.	Vaishnavi Satish Pingale	8025	08
3.	Pratiksha Suryakant Suryawanshi	8029	07
4.	Snehal Sanjay Sawale	8028	08
5.	Akanksha Rajaram Salavi	8026	08
6.	Harshada Hambirrao Patil	8023	08
7.	Sonali Mahadev Salavi	8027	08
8.	Praveen Rana Ram Kumar	8020	08
9.	Pratiksha Ananda Kamble	8019	08
10.	Amruta Krishnat Gurav	8017	08
11.	Bhushan Rajaram Patil	8022	08
12.	Pranoti Prakash Jadhav	8018	08
13.	Kunal Kumar Daxran	8016	08
14.	Asifa Ramjan Mujawar	8021	08
15.			

Examiner: -

1) Dr. Abhijeet R. Kasarkar - *Abhijeet*

Abhijeet
Head
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany

Paper No.- V

"Cytology and Research Technique in Life Sciences and Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Bio-fertilizers."

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 E

Total marks: 10

Sr. No.	Full name of the Student	Contact No.	Signature	Roll No.
1.	Manasvi Sardar Patil	9765988613		8024
2.	Vaishnavi Satish Pingale	7276073761	V.S.Pingale.	8025
3.	Pratiksha Suryakant Suryawanshi	930746 6050		8029
4.	Snehal Sanjay Sawale	97121058578		8028
5.	Akanksha Rajaram Salavi	9175024089		8026
6.	Harshada Hambirrao Patil	9923949116		8023
7.	Sonali Mahadev Salavi	9529858499	Salavi	8027
8.	Praveen Rana Ram	8010995142		8020
9.	Pratiksha Ananda Kamble	8888720931		8019
10.	Amruta Krishnat Gurav	7758924455		8017
11.	Bhushan Rajaram Patil	912131834	BR Patil	8022
12.	Pranoti Prakash Jadhav	9763731402		8018
13.	KUNAL KUMAR DARVAN	9511928192		8016
14.	Asifa Romjan Mujawar	9511658926		8021
15.				



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Class : B.Sc.- III

Semester - V

Subject - Botany



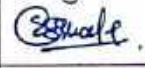
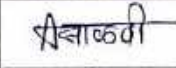

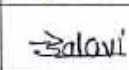
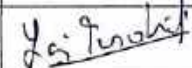
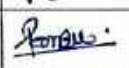

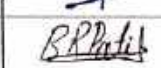
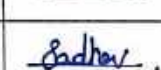
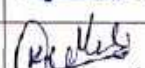
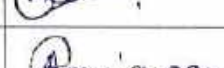
Paper No.- VI

" Plant Biochemistry and Stress Physiology and Plant Systematics and Paleobotany"

Section: I & II

Sub Code : DSC 1007 F

Total marks: 10

Sr. No.	Full name of the Student	Contact No.	Signature	Roll No.
1.	Manasvi Sardar Patil	9765988613		8024
2.	Vaishnavi Satish Pingale	7276073761	V.S.Pingale.	8025
3.	Pratiksha Suryakant Suryawanshi	9307466050		8029
4.	Snehal Sanjay Sawale	9721058578		8028
5.	Akanksha Rajaram Salavi	9175024089		8026
6.	Harshada Hambirrao Patil	9923949118		8023
7.	Sonali Mahadev Salavi	9529858499		8027
8.	Praveen Rana Ram	8010995142		8020
9.	Pratiksha Ananda Kamble	8888720931		8019
10.	Amruta Krishnat Gurav	7758924455		8017
11.	Bhushan Rajaram Patil	9112131834		8022
12.	Pranoti Prakash Jadhav	9763731402		8018
13.	KUNAL KUMAR DARVAN	9511928192		8016
14.	Asifo Romjan Mujawar	9511658925		8021
15.				



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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: BOTANY (DSE 1007F2)

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

Standard: B.SC. - TY

Max Marks: 20

Semester: SEM - VI

Page No :Page 1 of 1

Print Date : 14-06-2022

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2019037182	600266	1883022	8016	DARVAN KUNAL KUMAR	Ab
2	2019037193	600267	1744228	8017	GURAV AMRUTA KRISHNAT	20
3	2019037198	600268	1684908	8018	JADHAV PRANOTI PRAKASH	20
4	2018037531	600269	454119	8019	KAMBLE PRATIKSHA ANANDA	20
5	2019037220	600270	1844769	8020	KUMAR PRAVEEN RANARAM	20
6	2019037228	600271	1684750	8021	MUJAWAR ASIFA RAMJAN	20
7	2018037567	600272	492468	8022	PATIL BHUSHAN RAJARAM	20
8	2019037238	600273	1757913	8023	PATIL HARSHADA HAMBIRRAO	20
9	2019037240	600274	1880138	8024	PATIL MANASVI SARDAR	20
10	2019037250	600275	1712683	8025	PINGALE VAISHNAVI SATISH	20
11	2019037254	600276	1757958	8026	SALAVI AKANKSHA RAJARAM	20
12	2019037255	600277	1757934	8027	SALAVI SONALI MAHADEV	20
13		600278	2889264	8028	SAWALE SNEHAL SANJAY	20
14	2019037268	600279	1872542	8029	SURYAWANSHI PRATIKSHA SURYAKANT	20

Examiners - Dr. J. M. Groule *J.M.G.*



Gangad
22.6.22
Department of Botany
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur
Head

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sansatha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
 2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: BOTANY PR (DSE 1007F)-PR

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CA

Standard: B.SC. - TY

Max Marks: 200

Semester: SEM - VI

Page No :Page 1 of 1

Print Date : 14-06-2022

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2019037182	600206	1883022	8016	DARVAN KUNAL KUMAR	Ab
2	2019037193	600207	1744228	8017	GURAV AMRUTA KRISHNAT	188
3	2019037198	600258	1684908	8018	JADHAV PRANOTI PRAKASH	198
4	2018037531	600269	454119	8019	KAMBLE PRATIKSHA ANANDA	182
5	2019037220	600270	1844769	8020	KUMAR PRAVEEN RANARAM	149
6	2019037228	600271	1684750	8021	MUJAWAR ASIFA RAMJAN	152
7	2018037587	600272	492468	8022	PATIL BHUSHAN RAJARAM	133
8	2019037238	600273	1757913	8023	PATIL HARSHADA HAMBIRRAO	196
9	2019037240	600274	1860138	8024	PATIL MANASVI SARDAR	184
10	2019037250	600275	1712683	8025	PINGALE VAISHNAVI SATISH	189
11	2019037254	600276	1757958	8026	SALAVI AKANKSHA RAJARAM	196
12	2019037255	600277	1757934	8027	SALAVI SONALI MAHADEV	197
13		600278	2889264	8028	SAWALE SNEHAL SANJAY	185
14	2019037268	600279	1872542	8029	SURYAWANSHI PRATIKSHA SURYAKANT	172



Gangotri
22.6.22

95

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
2130, E Ward, Tarabal Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416003

Subject Wise Student Blank Marks Entry

Session: JUNE-JULY 2022

Subject: BOTANY (DSE 1007F1)

Stream: B.Sc.

Sub-Subject: CIE

Standard: B.SC. - TY

Max Marks: 20

Semester: SEM - VI

Page No :Page 1 of 1

Print Date : 14-06-2022

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	RollNo	StudentName	Marks
1	2019037182	600266	1883022	8016	DARVAN KUNAL KUMAR	Ab
2	2019037193	600267	1744228	8017	GURAV AMRUTA KRISHNAT	19
3	2019037196	600268	1684908	8018	JADHAV PRANOTI PRAKASH	20
4	2018037531	600269	454119	8019	KAMBLE PRATIKSHA ANANDA	20
5	2019037220	600270	1844769	8020	KUMAR PRAVEEN RANARAM	19
6	2019037226	600271	1684750	8021	MUJAWAR ASIFA RAMJAN	19
7	2018037567	600272	492468	8022	PATIL BHUSHAN RAJARAM	19
8	2019037238	600273	1757913	8023	PATIL HARSHADA HAMBIRRAO	20
9	2019037240	600274	1860138	8024	PATIL MANASVI SARDAR	19
10	2019037250	600275	1712683	8025	PINGALE VAISHNAVI SATISH	20
11	2019037254	600276	1757958	8026	SALAVI AKANKSHA RAJARAM	20
12	2019037255	600277	1757934	8027	SALAVI SONALI MAHADEV	20
13		600278	2889264	8028	SAWALE SNEHAL SANJAY	20
14	2019037268	600279	1872542	8029	SURYAWANSHI PRATIKSHA SURYAKANT	19

Examiners- Dr. J.M. Goole

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