



SEMESTER –V

Branch	Subject Title	Subject Code
B.Sc. (Botany) DSE	Ethnobotany	BODSE1-151

Course Objectives - After completing this course, students will be able to: - Identify socially, economically and culturally useful plants; Distinguish traditional and modern healthcare; Describe ethnobotanical research methods; Apply ethnobotanical knowledge in biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development.

Course Learning outcomes (CLO)

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:-

1. Understand the importance of plants and their relationship with Human being.
2. Explain how plants are a part of culture and traditions
3. How traditional medicine can cure various diseases

Content

Unit - I

Ethnobotany Introduction, concept, scope and objectives; Ethnobotany as an interdisciplinary science. Various branches of Ethnobotany. The relevance of ethnobotany in the present context; Major and minor ethnic groups or Tribals of India, and their life styles.

Unit - II

Plants used by the tribals: a) Food plants b) intoxicants and beverages c) Resins and oils and miscellaneous uses. Plants in mythology, Taboos and totems in relation to plants, folklore and folktales, Wildlife protection in tribals. Plants in similes and metaphors.

Unit - III

Medico-ethnobotanical sources in India; Significance of the following plants in ethno botanical practices (along with their habitat and morphology) a) Azadiractha indica b) Ocimum sanctum c) Vitex negundo. d) Gloriosa superba e) Tinospora cordifolia f) Butea monosperma g) Cassia fistula h) Indigofera tinctoria. Role of ethnobotany in modern medicine with special example Rauvolfia sepentina, Terminalia arjuna, Artemisia, Withania. Role of ethnic groups in conservation of plant genetic resources. Endangered taxa and forest management.

Unit - IV

Ethnobotany and legal aspects. Ethnobotany as a tool to protect interests of ethnic groups. Sharing of wealth concept with few examples from India. Biopiracy, Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge. Role of Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR) and Biodiversity Management committees(BMC).

Unit - V

Study of common Plants in Skin Diseases, Bronchial inflammation, Asthma, Jaundice, Malaria, Expulsion of Worms, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Heart Diseases, Amoebic Dysentery, leucoderma.



Practical's

1. Prepare an inventory of plants in the vicinity (in the College campus, Near Your Home, In your village or town).
2. Herbarium Techniques.
3. Preparation of Questionnaire for collection of Ethnobotanical data
4. Study of Indigenous literature for ethnobotanical knowledge
5. Listing of crop plants agricultural and horticultural crops with their varieties growing in your district
6. Study of plants with ethnomedicinal importance
7. Preparation of herbal colours from plant products
8. Identify the seeds of cereals, millets and legumes
9. Prepare herbarium of at least 20 plants of local ethnobotanical importance
10. Field visit for ethnobotanical study
11. Identification of plant parts of ethnomedicinal importance
12. Plantation of at least one RET species of ethnobotanical importance in the campus by every student and conserve it.