



## **DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

## **M. SC BOTANY**

#### SESSION- 2020-2021

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY CELEBRATION

In commemoration of National Science Day, a significant event was organized on February 28, 2021. The highlight of this celebration was a compelling lecture delivered by Dr. Natasha Saini, an entrepreneur with a Ph.D. specializing in bamboo. Dr. Saini's lecture, titled "Bamboo - The Green Gold of India," aimed to educate students on various aspects of bamboo, including its different species, unique features, ecological significance, and conservation efforts. The online talk was conducted via Google Meet and witnessed active participation from a total of 100 students, including those from medical, non-medical, and M.Sc. Botany backgrounds.

## Lecture Highlights:

- 1. **Exploring Bamboo Diversity:** Dr. Natasha Saini began her lecture by introducing students to the diverse world of bamboo. She discussed various bamboo species found in India and their distinct characteristics, highlighting the versatility of this remarkable plant.
- 2. **Ecological Importance:** The lecture delved into the ecological significance of bamboo. Students were informed about bamboo's role in maintaining soil stability, preventing erosion, and providing habitat and sustenance for various wildlife species.
- 3. **Bamboo and Sustainability:** Dr. Saini emphasized the sustainable aspects of bamboo. She discussed its fast growth rate, renewable nature, and the potential it holds in various industries, including construction, handicrafts, and eco-friendly products.
- 4. **Conservation Efforts:** The lecture shed light on the current ecological status of bamboo and the importance of conservation efforts to protect and sustain bamboo resources. Dr. Saini outlined some ongoing initiatives in this regard.

#### **Outcome:**

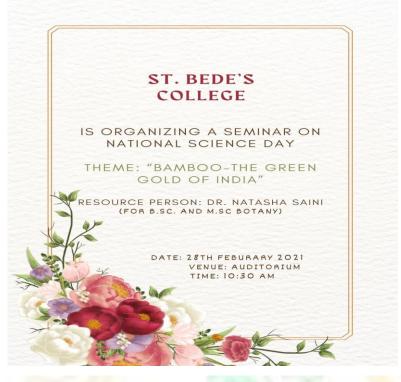
The National Science Day celebration and Dr. Natasha Saini's lecture yielded several significant outcomes:

- 1. Enhanced Knowledge: Students gained a comprehensive understanding of bamboo, including its diversity, ecological roles, and sustainable applications.
- 2. Environmental Awareness: The lecture fostered awareness about the importance of bamboo in maintaining environmental balance, highlighting its significance in sustainable development.
- 3. **Inspiration for Sustainability:** Learning about bamboo's versatility and ecological benefits have inspired students to explore sustainable practices and consider bamboorelated careers.





- 4. **Scientific Engagement:** The online talk provided an opportunity for students to engage with a renowned expert in the field, encouraging a deeper interest in science and research.
- 5. **Interdisciplinary Learning:** Students from diverse academic backgrounds, including medical, non-medical, and botany, had the opportunity to connect with the topic, promoting interdisciplinary learning.



# WEBINAR: "INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY"

On May 22, 2021, students pursuing their M.Sc. program had the privilege of participating in a webinar organized to commemorate the "International Day for Biological Diversity." This enlightening event was hosted by the Department of Biology, Agriculture, and IQAC (Internal Quality Assurance Cell) at D.A.V College, Hoshiarpur. The central theme of the webinar was "Plant Diversity and Human Health," and the day's proceedings were led by the esteemed resource person, Dr. Anil Thakur, an Associate Professor from RKMV (Rajkiya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya), Shimla.

#### Webinar Highlights:

1. **Exploring Plant Diversity:** The webinar commenced with an in-depth exploration of plant diversity. Dr. Anil Thakur introduced participants to the rich tapestry of plant species and their unique attributes.





- 2. **Importance of Biodiversity:** Dr. Thakur emphasized the critical role that biodiversity plays in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and sustaining human health and wellbeing.
- 3. **Plant Diversity and Human Health:** The central focus of the webinar was the intricate relationship between plant diversity and human health. Participants were enlightened about how diverse plant species contribute to traditional medicine, pharmacology, and nutrition, ultimately promoting human health.
- 4. **Ecosystem Services:** The resource person elaborated on the ecosystem services provided by diverse plant communities, including the regulation of air and water quality, pollination services, and soil fertility enhancement.
- 5. **Conservation Efforts:** Dr. Thakur discussed ongoing efforts to conserve and protect plant biodiversity, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices to ensure the longevity of these valuable resources.

## **Outcome:**

The webinar on "International Day for Biological Diversity" had several significant outcomes:

- 1. **Enhanced Understanding:** Participants, including M.Sc. students, gained a deeper understanding of the crucial relationship between plant diversity and human health, recognizing the invaluable contributions of diverse plant species.
- 2. Environmental Awareness: The event promoted awareness about the importance of conserving biodiversity and the role of plants in maintaining ecosystem health.
- 3. **Inspiration for Conservation:** Learning about the significance of plant diversity inspired students to consider careers and research in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices.
- 4. **Scientific Engagement:** The webinar provided an opportunity for students to engage with an expert in the field, fostering their scientific curiosity and encouraging further exploration.
- 5. **Interdisciplinary Learning:** The topic's relevance extended across disciplines, allowing participants to appreciate the interdisciplinary nature of biological diversity and its implications for various fields, including biology, medicine, and environmental science.





Department of Botany St. Bede's College, Shimla



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Diver S. No.		World	India	Species Diversity
1 2	Angiosperms Gymnosperms	<b>304,419</b> 1,104	17,527 64	
3	Pteridophytes	1,104	1,100	
4	Bryophytes	34,556	2,850	
5	Fungi	98,998	1650	
		(17,000 Lichens)		
6	Algae	40,000	6,500	Photo sources had
7	Bacteria	7,644	4,000	Photo source: Net
1000 <b>9</b>	Viruses	2,085	1,50	
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