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G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.

**PG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2025.**

(For those admitted in June 2025 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: M.Sc., BOTANY

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
I	PART - III	CORE ELECTIVE - 2	P25BO1E2B	ETHNOBOTANY, NATUROPATHY AND TRADITIONAL HEALTHCARE

Date & Session : 10.11.2025/FN

Time : 3 hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	The term Ethnobotany is coined by. a) Janaki Ammal b) Schultes c) Harshberger d) Haines
CO1	K2	2.	Ethnocentrism refers to. a) love of nature b) viewing one's own culture as superior c) animal worship d) cultural mixing
CO2	K1	3.	Which tribe of Tamil Nadu is known for snake-catching skills? a) Kurumbas b) Irulas c) Badagas d) Thodas
CO2	K2	4.	The tribe known for preserving honey in the Western Ghats is. a) Irulas b) Paliyars c) Kurumbas d) Malayalis
CO3	K1	5.	The method that involves direct interaction with tribal people is. a) satellite mapping b) PRA technique c) X-ray scanning d) remote sensing
CO3	K2	6.	Which is a non-timber forest product? a) Bamboo b) Teak wood c) Rosewood d) Mahogany
CO4	K1	7.	Naturopathy believes in treating. a) symptoms only b) the root cause c) using synthetic drugs d) with surgery
CO4	K2	8.	The Indian system of medicine that uses the concept of Tridosha is. a) Siddha b) Ayurveda c) Unani d) Homeopathy
CO5	K1	9.	Bioprospecting supports. a) cultural extinction b) sustainable use of resources c) industrial pollution d) urbanization
CO5	K2	10.	Phylogenetic analysis helps in. a) plant taxonomy b) identifying genetic relationship c) molecular fingerprinting d) all the above

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)
CO1	K2	11a.	Discuss the scope and sub-disciplines of ethnobotany. (OR)
CO1	K2	11b.	Brief the history of ethnobotany studies in India.
CO2	K2	12a.	Describe the geographical distribution of tribes in India. (OR)
CO2	K2	12b.	Write short notes on Kanis and Thodas tribes of Tamil Nadu.
CO3	K3	13a.	Infer the role of NTFPs in supporting tribal livelihood. (OR)
CO3	K3	13b.	Highlight the importance of socio-religious plant association in tribal cultures.
CO4	K3	14a.	Reveal the relevance of medicinal drugs derived from plants in India. (OR)
CO4	K3	14b.	How do dietetics and botanical medicine contribute to health in naturopathic practices?
CO5	K4	15a.	Elucidate how traditional knowledge is validated using phylogenetic analysis. (OR)
CO5	K4	15b.	Expound the importance of bioprospecting in discovering drugs from traditional plants.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)
CO1	K4	16a.	Explain the interdisciplinary nature of ethnobotany with suitable examples. (OR)
CO1	K4	16b.	Relate the sociological terms culture, values and norms to ethnobotany.
CO2	K5	17a.	Give a detailed account on the plants used by tribes of Tamil Nadu. (OR)
CO2	K5	17b.	Narrate the cultural and ethnobotanical characteristics of Irulas and Paliyars.
CO3	K5	18a.	Elaborate the different types of primary and secondary sources used in ethnobotanical research. (OR)
CO3	K5	18b.	Describe the various methods used in ethnobotanical research.
CO4	K5	19a.	Compare Ayurveda and Siddha systems of medicine in terms of diagnosis, treatment and medicinal plant use. (OR)
CO4	K5	19b.	Discuss the holistic approach of naturopathy towards physical and spiritual healing.
CO5	K6	20a.	Highlight the role of ethnobotanical databases with special emphasis on TKDL (OR)
CO5	K6	20b.	Explicit the various methods used for bioprospecting of natural resources.