

# **SYLLABUS**

## GPB 510: SEED PRODUCTION AND CERTIFICATION (1+1)

		TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME								
		THEORY			PRACT	ICAL				
Course Code	Course Name	End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teachers Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS	
GPB 510	Seed Production and Certification	50	30	0	15	5	1	1	2	

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

To impart knowledge on principles of seed production and certification. This will help the students to understand seed production practices and seed certification procedures in different crops.

#### **Course Outcome**

**CO1**: Students learn about the classes of seed, principles and procedure of seed certification for various crops.

**CO2**: To impart knowledge of seed production and their maintenance.

**CO3**: Students understand the value of the seed chain and how it helps to market new varieties commercially.

## **Theory**

#### **UNIT I**

Unit I Importance of seed as basic input in agriculture; Seed quality concept and importance; Generation system of seed multiplication -Varietal replacement rate, Seed multiplication ratios, Seed replacement rate, Seed renewal period and seed demand and supply; Various factors influencing seed production –Physical and Genetic purity in seed production; Factors responsible for varietal and genetic deterioration.

#### **UNIT II**

Nucleus seed production and its maintenance - Maintenance of parental lines of hybrids, Production of breeder, foundation and certified seed and their quality maintenance; Principles of seed production in self- and cross-pollinated crops; Hybrid seed production - system and techniques involved in Seed village concept; Organic seed production and certification

# **UNIT III**

Principles of seed production in field crops; Floral structure, pollination mechanism and seed production techniques in self- and cross-pollinated cereals and millets. Floral structure, pollination

<sup>\*</sup>Teacher Assessment shall be based on following components: Quiz / Assignment / Project / Participation in Class etc.



mechanism and methods and techniques of seed production in major pulses and oilseed crops; Varietal and hybrid seed production techniques in Pigeon pea, Mustard, Castor and Sunflower.

## **UNIT IV**

Floral structure, pollination mechanism and methods and techniques of seed production in major commercial fibres. Hybrid-seed production techniques in major vegetatively propagated crops.

# UNIT V

Seed certification - history, concept, objectives; Central seed certification board Seed certification agency/ organization and staff requirement; Legal status - Phases of seed certification, formulation, revision and publication of seed certification standards; Minimum Seed Certification Standards (MSCS) for different crops - General and specific crop standards, Field and seed standards; Planning and management of seed certification programs; Eligibility of a variety for certification, area assessment, cropping history of the seed field.

#### **Practical**

- Planting design for variety- hybrid seed production techniques, planting ratio of male and female lines, synchronization of parental lines and methods to achieve synchrony;
- Identification of rogues and pollen shedders, supplementary pollination, detasseling, hand emasculation and pollination;
- Pollen collection and storage methods, pollen viability and stigma receptivity;
- Pre-harvest sanitation, maturity symptoms, harvesting techniques; Visits to seed production plots visit to seed industries;
- Planning for seed production: cost benefit ratio, seed multiplication ratio and seed replacement rate;
- General procedure of seed certification, identification of weed and other crop seeds as per specific crops, field inspection at different stages of a crop and observations recorded on contaminants and reporting of results, inspection and sampling, harvesting/threshing, processing and after processing for seed law enforcement;
- Specifications for tags and labels to be used for certification purpose

## **Suggested Readings**

- Agrawal PK and Dadlani M. 1987. Techniques in Seed Science and Technology, South Asian Publishers, Delhi.
- Agrawal RL. 1997. Seed Technology, Oxford & IBH Publishing.
- ➤ Anon, 1965. Field Inspection Manual and Minimum Seed Certification Standards, NSC Publication, New Delhi. Anon. 1999. Manual of Seed Certification procedures. Directorate of Seed Certification, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
- Joshi AK and Singh BD. 2004. Seed Science and Technology, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- ➤ Kelly AF. 1988. Seed Production of Agricultural Crops. John Wiley, New York.
- ➤ Mc Donald MB and Copeland LO. 1997. Seed Science and Technology, Scientific Publisher, Jodhpur.



- Ramamoorthy K, Sivasubramaniam K and Kannan M. 2006. Seed Legislation in India. Agrobios (India), Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
- ➤ Singhal NC. 2003. Hybrid Seed Production in Field Crops, Kalyani Publications, New Delhi
- > Tunwar NS and Singh SV. 1988. Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards. Central Seed Certification Board, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

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# GPB 512: CROP BREEDING-II (Rabi Crops) (2+1)

Course Code		TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME									
	Course Name	THEORY			PRAC'	ΓICAL					
		End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teachers Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS		
GPB 512	Crop Breeding-II (Rabi Crops)	50	30	0	15	5	2	1	3		

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

To provide insight into recent advances in improvement of Rabi cereals, legumes, oilseeds, fibre and vegetative propagated crops using conventional and modern biotechnological approaches.

## **Course Outcome**

**CO1**: Students will be understanding Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction and breeding objectives of *Rabi* crops.

**CO2**: To impart the knowledge of conventional breeding and biotechnological approaches, Genetics-cytogenetics & genome relationship, biotic & abiotic stress resistance breeding, heterosis breeding for *Rabi* crops.

# Theory

#### **UNIT I**

**Wheat:** Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics – cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, heterosis breeding, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement.

Oats: Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics – cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement.

**Barley:** Origin, evolution, center of origin, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics – cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement

#### UNIT II

**Chickpea:** Origin, evolution mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics – cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress

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resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement.

Other pulses: Lentil, field pea, Rajma, Horse gram: Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics. cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, heterosis breeding, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement. Interspecific crosses attempted and its implications, reasons for failure, ways of overcoming them.

## **UNIT III**

**Rapeseed and Mustard:** Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics – cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives; yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, heterosis breeding, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement, Oil quality, Improvement for oil quality.

**Sunflower, Safflower:** Origin, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics, cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, heterosis breeding, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement

## **UNIT IV**

**Mesta and minor fibre crops:** Origin, mode of reproduction, chromosome number, Genetics—cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, released varieties, examples of MAS used for improvement.

**Forage crops:** Origin, evolution mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics—cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance.

# UNIT V

**Seed spices:** Origin, evolution, mode of reproduction, chromosome number; Genetics—cytogenetics and genome relationship; Breeding objectives: yield, quality characters, biotic and abiotic stress resistance, etc., breeding approaches, introgression of alien gene(s) (if required), biotic and abiotic stress resistance, scope of heterosis breeding, released varieties, examples of MAS used for crop improvement.

## **Practical**

- Floral biology, emasculation and pollination techniques in wheat, oats, barley, chickpea, rajma, rapeseed mustard, sunflower;
- Study of range of variation for yield and yield components;
- Study of segregating populations in cereal, pulses and oilseed crops;



- Use of descriptors for cataloguing; Learning on the crosses between different species;
- Trait based screening for stress resistance;
- Learning on the Standard Evaluation System (SES) and descriptors;
- Use of software for database management and retrieval

# **Suggested Readings**

- Agarwal RL. 1996. Identifying Characteristics of Crop Varieties. Oxford & IBH.
- ➤ Bahl PN and Salimath PM. 1996. Genetics, Cytogenetics and Breeding of Crop Plants. Vol. I. Pulses and Oilseeds. Oxford & IBH.
- ➤ Gupta SK. 2012. Technological Innovations in Major World Oil crops. Vol. I. Springer, USA.
- Gupta SK. 2012. Technological Innovations in Major World Oil crops. Vol. II. Springer, USA.
- ➤ Gupta SK. 2016. Breeding of Oilseed Crops for Sustainable Production. Academic Press, USA.
- ➤ Kannaiyan S, Uthamasamy S, Theodore RK and Palaniswamy S. 2002. New Dimensions and Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture. Directorate of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore.
- ➤ Parthasarathy VA. 2017. Spices and Plantation Crops Vol.1 (Part A) Breeding of Breeding and Genetics. John Wiley & Sons.

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# MBB 509: PLANT TISSUE CULTURE (2+1)

Course Code		TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME								
	Course Name	THEORY			PRACT	TICAL				
		End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teachers Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS	
MBB 509	Plant Tissue Culture	50	30	0	15	5	2	1	3	

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

- To provide insight into principles of plant cell culture and genetic transformation.
- To get a hands-on training in basic plant tissue culture techniques, callusing, micropropagation and analysis.

#### **Course Outcome**

**CO1**: Students will get familiar with the concept of Totipotency, Plant hormones and Morphogenesis, Micropropagation, Somatic hybridization, Artificial seeds, Somaclonal variation etc.

**CO2**: To learn protocol of media preparation, techniques of micropropagation, Protoplast culture and Genetic Fidelity testing and Virus indexing methods – PCR, ELISA.

## **Theory**

#### **UNIT I**

History of plant tissue culture, the principle of Totipotency; Tissue culture media; Plant hormones and morphogenesis; Direct and indirect organogenesis; Direct and indirect somatic embryogenesis; Applications of plant tissue culture; National certification and Quality management of TC plants; Genetic Fidelity testing and Virus indexing methods – PCR, ELISA

#### **UNIT II**

Micropropagation of field and ornamental crops; Virus elimination by meristem culture, meristem tip culture and micrografting; Androgenesis and gynogenesis - production of androgenic and gynogenic haploids - diploidization.

# **UNIT III**

Protoplast culture - isolation and purification; Protoplast culture; Protoplast fusion; Somatic hybridization - Production of Somatic hybrids and Cybrids;, Wide hybridization - embryo culture and embryo rescue techniques; Ovule, ovary culture and endosperm culture.

#### **UNIT IV**

<sup>\*</sup>Teacher Assessment shall be based on following components: Quiz / Assignment / Project / Participation in Class etc.



Large-scale cell suspension culture - Production of alkaloids and other secondary metabolites-techniques to enhance secondary metabolite production, Somaclonal and gametoclonal variations - causes and applications;

## **UNIT V**

Callus culture and in vitro screening for stress tolerance; Artificial seeds, In vitro germplasm storage and cryo-preservation. Commercial Tissue Culture: Case studies and success stories, Market assessment; project planning and preparation, economics, government policies

## **Practical**

- •Preparation of stocks macronutrients, micronutrients, vitamins and hormones, filter sterilization of hormones and antibiotics. Preparation of Murashige and Skoog medium.
- •Micro-propagation of plants by nodal and shoot tip culture.
- Embryo culture to overcome incompatibility, Anther culture for haploid production.
- Callus induction in tobacco leaf discs, regeneration of shoots, root induction, role of hormones in morphogenesis.
- Acclimatization of tissue culture plants and establishment in greenhouse.
- Virus indexing in tissue culture plants. (Using PCR and ELISA).
- Plan of a commercial tissue culture unit.

# **Suggested Readings**

- Razdan, M.K. 2003. Introduction to plant tissue culture, 2nd edition, Oxford publications Group
- ➤ Butenko, R.G. 2000. Plant Cell Culture University Press of Pacific
- ➤ Herman, E.B. 2008. Media and Techniques for Growth, Regeneration and Storage, Agritech Publications, New York, USA.
- ➤ Bhojwani, S.S and Dantu P. 2013. Plant Tissue Culture An Introductory Text. Springer Publications.
- ➤ Gamborg, O.L and G.C. Philips (eds.). 2013. Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ culture-Lab Manual. Springer Science & Business media.

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# MBB 512: IPR, BIO-SAFETY & BIOETHICS (2+0)

Course Code	Course Name	TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME									
		,	THEORY	•	PRACT						
		End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teachers Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS		
MBB 512	IPR, Bio-Safety & Bioethics	50	40	10	00	00	2	0	2		

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

- To familiarize the students about ethical and biosafety issues in plant biotechnology.
- To gain knowledge about Intellectual Property Rights and International Agreements and Regulations with respect to Biosafety.

#### **Course Outcomes**

**CO1**: To gain knowledge about Intellectual Property Rights

CO2: Students will understand the International Agreements and Regulations with respect to Biosafety.

**CO3**: Students will get familiarized with ethical and biosafety issues in plant biotechnology.

# Theory

# <u>UNIT I</u>

IPR: historical background in India; trade secret; patent, trademark, design& licensing; procedure for patent application in India; Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); Examples of patents in biotechnology-Case studies in India and abroad; copyright and PVP; Implications of IPR on the commercialization of biotechnology products, ecological implications; Trade agreements- The WTO and other international agreements, and Cross border movement of germplasms

#### **UNIT II**

Biosafety and bio-hazards; General principles for the laboratory and environmental bio-safety; Biosafety and risk assessment issues; handling and disposal of bio-hazards; Approved regulatory laboratory practice and principles, The Carta Protocol on biosafety; Biosafety regulations in India; national Biosafety Policy and Law; Regulations and Guidelines related to Biosafety in other countries

#### **UNIT III**

<sup>\*</sup>Teacher Assessment shall be based on following components: Quiz / Assignment / Project / Participation in Class etc.



Potential concerns of transgenic plants – Environmental safety and food and feed safety. Principles of safety assessment of Transgenic plants – sequential steps in risk assessment. Concepts of familiarity and substantial equivalence.

## **UNIT IV**

Risk - Environmental risk assessment – invasiveness, weediness, gene flow, horizontal gene transfer, impact on non-target organisms; food and feed safety assessment – toxicity and allergenicity. Monitoring strategies and methods for detecting transgenics.

# UNIT V

Field trails – Biosafety research trials – standard operating procedures, labeling of GM food and crop, Bio-ethics- Mankind and religion, social, spiritual & environmental ethics; Ethics in Biotechnology, labeling of GM food and crop; Biopiracy

# **Suggested Readings**

- ➤ Goel, D. and Parashar, S. 2013. IPR, biosafety, and bioethics.
- ➤ Joshi, R. 2006. Biosafety and Bioethics.
- Nambisan, P. 2017. An Introduction to Ethical, Safety and Intellectual Property Rights Issues in Biotechnology.

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# PGS 504: BASIC CONCEPTS IN LABORATORY TECHNIQUES (0+1)

			TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME							
		THEORY			PRAC'	ΓICAL				
Course code	Course Name	End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teacher's Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS	
PGS 504	Basic Concepts in Laboratory	00	00	00	60	40	0	1	1	
	Techniques									

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

To acquaint the students about the basics of commonly used techniques in laboratory.

#### **Practical**

Safety measures while in Lab; Handling of chemical substances; Use of burettes, pipettes, measuring cylinders, flasks, separatory funnel, condensers, micropipettes and vaccupets; washing, drying and sterilization of glassware; Drying of solvents/chemicals. Weighing and preparation of solutions of different strengths and their dilution; Handling techniques of solutions; Preparation of different agro-chemical doses in field and pot applications; Preparation of solutions of acids; Neutralisation of acid and bases; Preparation of buffers of different strengths and pH values. Use and handling of microscope, laminar flow, vacuum pumps, viscometer, thermometer, magnetic stirrer, micro-ovens, incubators, sandbath, waterbath, oilbath; Electric wiring and earthing. Preparation of media and methods of sterilization; Seed viability testing, testing of pollen viability; Tissue culture of crop plants; Description of flowering plants in botanical terms in relation to taxonomy.

## **Suggested Readings**

- Furr AK. 2000. CRC Hand Book of Laboratory Safety. CRC Press.
- ➤ Gabb MH & Latchem WE. 1968. A Handbook of Laboratory Solutions. Chemical Publ. Co.

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# PGS 505: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, RESEARCH ETHICS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (1+0)

Course Code		TEACHING & EVALUATION SCHEME								
	Course Name	THEORY			PRAC'	ΓICAL				
		End Sem University Exam	Mid Term Exam	Teachers Assessment*	End Sem University Exam	Teachers Assessment*	L	P	CREDITS	
PGS 505	Agricultural Research, Research Ethics and Rural Development Programmes	50	40	10	0	0	1	0	1	

**Legends:** L - Lecture; P – Practical;

# **Objective**

To enlighten the students about the organization and functioning of agricultural research systems at national and international levels, research ethics, and rural development programmes and policies of Government.

# **Theory**

# **UNIT I**

History of agriculture in brief; Global agricultural research system: need, scope, opportunities; Role in promoting food security, reducing poverty and protecting the environment; National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and Regional Agricultural Research Institutions.

#### UNIT II

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC), partnership with NARS, role as a partner in the global agricultural research system, strengthening capacities at national and regional levels; International fellowships for scientific mobility.

## UNIT III

Research ethics: research integrity, research safety in laboratories, welfare of animals used in research, computer ethics, standards and problems in research ethics.

<sup>\*</sup>Teacher Assessment shall be based on following components: Quiz / Assignment / Project / Participation in Class etc.



# **UNIT IV**

Concept and connotations of rural development, rural development policies and strategies. Rural development programmes: Community Development Programme, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Special group – Area Specific Programme.

# UNIT V

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, Voluntary Agencies/Non-Governmental Organisations. Critical evaluation of rural development policies and programmes. Constraints in implementation of rural policies and programmes.

# **Suggested Readings**

- ➤ Bhalla G S & Singh G. 2001. *Indian Agriculture Four Decades of Development*. Sage Publ.
- ➤ Punia M S. *Manual on International Research and Research Ethics*. CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.
- ➤ Rao B S V. 2007. Rural Development Strategies and Role of Institutions Issues, Innovations and Initiatives. Mittal Publ.
- Singh K. 1998. Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management. Sage Publ.

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