

Savitribai Phule Pune University

(Formerly University of Pune)

Vocational Course in Seed Technology

(Faculty of Science & Technology)

F.Y.B.Sc. Seed Technology (Vocational)

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus To be implemented from Academic Year 2019-2020

INFORMATION ABOUT THE VOCATIONAL COURSE FYBSc Seed Technology (Vocational)

Semester-I	Paper-I (ST 1.1):	Paper-II (ST 1.2): Plant	Practical (ST 1.3)
	Morphology	Breeding and Testing for	Based on ST 1.1 and
		Cultivar Genuineness	ST 1.2
Semester-II	Paper-III (ST 1.4): Seed	Paper-IV (ST 1.5): Seed	Practical (ST 1.6)
	Physiology	Production	Based on ST 1.4 and
			ST 1.5

Semester Exam Pattern

- A. Theory
- Internal Exam : 15 M
- Theory Exam : 35 M
- Total : 50 M
- Duration : 2 hours for theory and 40 minutes for internal exam

B. Practical

- Internal Exam : 15 M
- Practical Exam : 35 M
- Total : 50 M
- Duration : 4 hours

Credit-I: Chapter-1: Introduction to Flower • Definition • Parts of Typical Flower • L. S. of Typical Flower	2L
 Chapter-2: Study of flowers of respective families Malvaceae (Gossypium arboreum/ Abelmoschus esculentus) Fabaceae (Glycine max/ Cajanus cajan) Solanaceae (Solanum melongena/ Lycopersicum esculentum) Liliaceae (Allium cepa/ Allium sativum) Poaceae (Zea mays and Triticum aestivum) 	5L
 Chapter-3: Microsporangium Definition Structure (T.S of typical anther) Development of microspore Development of male gametophyte 	2L
 Chapter-4: Megasporangium Definition Structure (L.S of Ovule) and types of ovules Development of megaspore Development of female gametophyte 	2L
 Chapter-5: Reproduction Definition Vegetative propagation (Natural-Tuber, Bulb and Sucker; Artificial- Cutting, Buddi Layering and Grafting) 	4L ing,

- Sexual reproduction
- Apomixis

Credit	-11:	
Chapt	er-6: Pollination	3L
•	Definition	
•	Types of pollination (Autogamy and Allogamy)	
•	Agencies of allogamy	
•	Self and cross pollinated crop species	
•	Advantages and Disadvantages of both self and cross pollination	
Chapt	er-7: Fertilization	3L
•	Definition	
٠	Process of fertilization in angiosperm	
Chapt	er-8: Endosperm and Embryo	3L
•	Definition	
•	Types of endosperm and embryo	
Chapt	er-9: Seed	3L
•	Definition	
•	Difference between Seed and Grain	
•	Concept of Seed Quality (Genetic purity, physical purity, germination percentage moisture, seed health)	, seed
•	Types (based on life span) of seed (Recalcitrant and Orthodox)	
Chapt	er-10: Fruit	3L
•	Definition	
•	Study of fruits:	
	1. Achene- Strawberry	
	2. Cypsella- Sunflower	
	3. Caryopsis- Maize	
	4. Legume-Tur	
	5. Capsule- Okra	
	6. Berry- Tomato	
	7. Pepo- Cucumber	
	8. Cremocarp- Coriander	
	9. Schizocarp- Carrot	
	10. Silique- Raddish	

Semester-I, Paper-II (ST 1.2): Plant Breeding and Testing for Cultivar Genuineness

Credit-I:	
Chapter-1: General Introduction to Plant Breeding	
Definition	
 Scope and objectives 	
History of Plant breeding in India	
Chapter-2: Activities in Plant Breeding	2L
Creation of variation	
Selection	
Evaluation	
Multiplication	
Distribution	
Chapter-3: Pureline Selection	4L
Definition	
Characters of Pureline selection	
General scheme for Pureline selection	
 Advantages and disadvantages of Pureline selection 	
Achievements	
Chapter-4: Mass Selection	3L
Definition	
Procedure for mass selection	
 Advantages and disadvantages of mass selection 	
Achievements	
Chapter-5: Clonal Selection	3L
 Definition 	
Characters of clone	
Procedure for clonal selection	
 Advantages and disadvantages of clonal selection 	
Achievements	

Credit-II:	
Chapter-6: Plant Introduction	
Definition	
 Types (Primary and Secondary) 	
Procedure	
Merits and Demerits	
Important Achievements	
Chapter-7: Hybridization	3L
Definition	
Objectives	
Types: Intervarietal and Distant	
 Procedure -Cotton, Bajara (Use of male sterile lines) and Maize 	
Difficulties in hybridization	
Chapter-8: Mutation for Crop Improvement	3L
Definition	
Introduction	
 Mutagens (Physical and Chemical) 	
• Mutants	
 Types of mutation (Spontaneous and Induced) 	
Application of mutation breeding	
Limitations of mutation breeding	
Chapter-9: Advanced techniques in Plant Breeding	3L
 Advanced techniques: Tissue, Embryo and Anther Culture 	JL
 Totipotency 	
 Application of tissue, embryo and anther culture 	
 Somaclonal variations 	
Chapter-10: Testing for Cultivar Genuineness	3L
Examination of seed	
1. Morphological characters	
2. Chemical tests (Phenol Colour and Peroxidase test)	
3. Biochemical tests (Electrophoresis)	
4. Examination of seedling	

5. Grow Out Test

Semester-II, Paper-III (ST 1.4): Seed Physiology

Credit-I	:	
Chapte	Chapter-1: Structure and Composition of Seed	
٠	Introduction	
•	Seed structure (Embryo, endosperm and seed coat)	
•	Physiology of seed development	
Chapte	r-2: Seed Germination	5L
٠	Definition	
٠	Introduction	
•	Types of germination (Hypogeal, Epigeal and Viviparous)	
Chapte	r-3: Seed Pelleting and Artificial Seed	6L
•	Definition	
•	Process of pelleting	
•	Material	
	Types of coating	
	Advantages and precaution	
•	Production of artificial seed (synthetic seed)	
Credit-I		
-		5L
	Definition and Introduction	
	Types of dormancy	
	Factors affecting dormancy	
•	Methods of breaking seed dormancy	
-	o o i	5L
•	Definition and Introduction	
•	Seed Deterioration	
•	Factors affecting seed storage and longevity	
	Cold Storage	
	Sanitation	
•	Fumigation	
-	č ,	5L
	Introduction	
	Factors affecting on seed vigour	
•	Seed Viability Concept and Quick viability test (TZ)	

Credit-I:	
Chapter-1: General Introduction	4L
 Seed as a basic input in agriculture 	
Classes of seed	
1. Nucleus	
2. Breeder	
3. Foundation	
4. Certified	
Chapter-2: Seed Production Organization in India	2L
Introduction	
 National Seed Corporation (NSC) and its objectives 	
 State Seed Corporation (SSC) and its objectives 	
Chapter-3: Release of New Variety	4L
Introduction	
Evaluation	
i. Station trail	
ii. Multilocation trail	
iii. Disease and Insect pest	
iv. Quality test	
 Identification of entries for release 	
Release of a variety	
Chapter-4: Seed Production Methodology	5L
Location and Season	
Land requirement	
 Importance of soil and water testing 	
Cultural practices	
Isolation distance	
Plant protection	
Weed Control	
Rouging	
Harvesting	
Threshing	

• Processing

Credit-II:

Chapter-5: Sowing	3L
Definition	
Time of sowing	
Calculation for seed rate	
Methods of sowing	
Chapter-6: Land Preparation	2L
Definition	
 Steps in land preparation for different crops-Cotton/ wheat/ chilli 	
Types of nursery beds	
Chapter-7: Irrigation and Drainage	3L
Definition	
Methods of irrigation	
Sources of irrigation	
 Loss due to excess irrigation 	
Importance of drainage	
Chapter-8: Genetic Purity and its Maintenance	4L
Definition	
 Steps for maintenance of genetic purity 	
Checking seed source	
Isolation distance	
Roughing	
 Precaution during crossing program 	
Care during harvesting and threshing	
Chapter-9: Introduction to Crop Diseases w.r.t. causal organism, symptoms and co	ntrol
measures	3L

- Definition
- Tikka- Groundnut
- Rust- Wheat
- Early blight- Tomato

Credit: 1.5

- 1. Study of flower morphology of respective families
 - Malvaceae (Gossypium arboreum/ Abelmoschus esculentus)
 - Fabaceae (Glycine max/ Cajanus cajan)
 - Solanaceae (Solanum melongena/Lycopersicum esculentum)
 - Liliaceae (Allium cepa/ Allium sativum)
 - Poaceae (Zea mays and Triticum aestivum)
- 2. Study of vegetative propagation methods- Tuber, Bulb and Sucker with suitable example
- 3. Study of artificial vegetative propagation methods- Cutting, Budding, Layering and

Grafting with suitable examples

- 4. Study of Crop Fruits (any six)
 - Achene- Strawberry
 - Cypsella- Sunflower
 - Caryopsis- Maize
 - Legume-Tur
 - Capsule- Okra
 - Berry- Tomato
 - Pepo- Cucumber
 - Cremocarp- Coriander
 - Schizocarp- Carrot
 - Silique- Raddish
- 5. Study of different types of embryo
- 6. To study Grow Out Test
- 7. Study of hybridization technique in cotton and maize
- 8. Study of varietal descriptors (Cotton)
- 9. Varietal identification in wheat by using phenol colour test
- 10. Admixture testing in soyabean seed by using peroxidase test

Credit: 1.5

- 1. Study different types seed germination
- 2. To identify types of dormancy and methods of breaking dormancy
- 3. To study quick viability test (TZ)
- 4. Preparation of Nursery beds
- Study of crop diseases w.r.t. causual organism, symptoms and control measures- Tikka, Rust and Early Blight
- 6. To study the given water sample w.r.t. pH, Turbidity and TDS
- 7. To analyze the given soil sample for pH and Moisture content
- 8. To demonstrate different methods of irrigation
- 9. Seed Industry/ Plant Breeding Research Centre visit is compulsory for the students and submit the visit report at the time of practical examination
- 10. Submission- Seed samples (minimum 10) along with their botanical names, family, variety etc. to the department at the time of final practical examination