Government of Pakistan

National Vocational and Technical Training Commission

Prime Minister's Hunarmand Pakistan Program

"Skills for All"



Course Contents / Lesson Plan

Course Title: Hybrid seed production and contract farming

Duration: 3 Months

| Trainer Name | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Author Name | Muhammad Saeed Ahmed Agriculture Officer University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore |
| Course Title | Hybrid seed production and contract farming |
| Objectives and Expectations | Employable skills and hands-on practice in Hybrid seed production and contract farming |
| | This is a special course designed to address unemployment in the youth. The course aims to achieve the above objective through hands on practical training delivery by a team of dedicated professionals having rich market/work experience. This course is therefore not just for developing a theoretical understanding/back ground of the trainees. Contrary to that, it is primarily aimed at equipping the trainees to perform commercially in a market space in independent capacity or as a member of a team. |
| | The course therefore is designed to impart not only technical skills but also soft skills (i.e. interpersonal/communication skills; personal grooming of the trainees etc.) as well as entrepreneurial skills (i.e. marketing skills; free lancing etc.). The course also seeks to inculcate work ethics to foster better citizenship in general and improve the image of Pakistani work force in particular. Main Expectations: |
| | In short, the course under reference should be delivered by professional instructors in such a robust hands-on manner that the trainees are comfortably able to employ their skills for earning money (through wage/self-employment) at its conclusion. |
| | This course thus clearly goes beyond the domain of the traditional training practices in vogue and underscores an expectation that a market-centric approach will be adopted as the main driving force while delivering it. The instructors should therefore be experienced enough to be able to identify the training needs for the possible market roles available out there. Moreover, they should also know the strengths and weaknesses of each trainee to prepare them for such market roles during/after the training. |
| | i. Specially designed practical tasks to be performed by the trainees have been included in the Annexure-I to this document. The record of all tasks performed individually or in groups must be preserved by the management of the training Institute clearly labeling name, trade, session, etc. so that these are ready to be physically inspected/verified through monitoring visits from time to time. The weekly distribution of tasks has also been indicated in the weekly lesson plan given in this document. |
| 2 Hubrid cood proc | ii. To materialize the main expectations, a special module on Job Search & Entrepreneurial Skills has been included in the latter part of this course (5 th & 6 th month) through which, the trainees will be made aware of the Job search techniques in the local as well as international job markets (Gulf countries). Awareness around the visa process and immigration laws of the most favored labor destination countries also |

form a part of this module. Moreover, the trainees would also be encouraged to venture into self-employment and exposed to the main requirements in this regard. It is also expected that a sense of civic duties/roles and responsibilities will also be inculcated in the trainees to make them responsible citizens of the country.

iii. A module on **Work Place Ethics** has also been included to highlight the importance of good and positive behavior in the workplace in the line with the best practices elsewhere in the world. An outline of such qualities has been given in the Appendix to this document. Its importance should be conveyed in a format that is attractive and interesting for the trainees such as through PPT slides +short video documentaries. Needless to say that if the training provider puts his heart and soul into these otherwise non-technical components, the image of the Pakistani workforce would undergo a positive transformation in the local as well as international job markets.

To maintain interest and motivation of the trainees throughout the course, modern techniques such as:

- Motivational Lectures
- Success Stories
- Case Studies

These techniques would be employed as an additional training tool wherever possible (these are explained in the subsequent section on Training Methodology).

Lastly, evaluation of the competencies acquired by the trainees will be done objectively at various stages of the training and a proper record of the same will be maintained. Suffice to say that for such evaluations, practical tasks would be designed by the training providers to gauge the problem-solving abilities of the trainees.

(i) Motivational Lectures

The proposed methodology for the training under reference employs motivation as a tool. Hence besides the purely technical content, a trainer is required to include elements of motivation in his/her lecture. To inspire the trainees to utilize the training opportunity to the full and strive towards professional excellence. Motivational lectures may also include general topics such as the importance of moral values and civic role & responsibilities as a Pakistani. A motivational lecture should be delivered with enough zeal to produce a deep impact on the trainees. It may comprise of the following:

- Clear Purpose to convey the message to trainees effectively.
- Personal Story to quote as an example to follow.
- Trainees Fit so that the situation is actionable by trainees and not represent a just idealism.
- Ending Points to persuade the trainees on changing themselves.

A good motivational lecture should help drive creativity, curiosity, and spark the desire needed for trainees to want to learn more.

The impact of a successful motivational strategy is amongst others commonly visible in increased class participation ratios. It increases the trainees' willingness to be engaged on the practical tasks for a longer time without boredom and loss of interest because they can see in their mind's eye where their hard work would take them in short (1-3 years); medium (3 -10 years) and long term (more than 10 years).

As this tool is expected that the training providers would make arrangements for regular well planned motivational lectures as part of a coordinated strategy interspersed throughout the training period as suggested in the weekly lesson plans in this document.

Course-related motivational lectures online link is available in Annexure-II.

(ii) Success Stories

Another effective way of motivating the trainees is using Success Stories. Its inclusion in the weekly lesson plan at regular intervals has been recommended till the end of the training.

A success story may be disseminated orally, through a presentation, or using a video/documentary of someone that has risen to fortune, acclaim, or brilliant achievement. A success story shows how a person achieved his goal through hard work, dedication, and devotion. An inspiring success story contains compelling and significant facts articulated clearly and easily comprehendible words. Moreover, it is helpful if it is assumed that the reader/listener knows nothing of what is being revealed. The optimum impact is created when the story is revealed in the form of:-

- Directly in person (At least 2-3 cases must be arranged by the training institute)
- Through an audio/ videotaped message (2-3 high-quality videos must be arranged by the training institute)

It is expected that the training provider would collect relevant high-quality success stories for inclusion in the training as suggested in the weekly lesson plan given in this document.

The suggestive structure and sequence of a sample success story and its various shapes can be seen in **Annexure III**.

(iii)Case Studies

Where a situation allows, case studies can also be presented to the trainees to widen their understanding of the real-life specific problem/situation and to explore the solutions.

In simple terms, the case study method of teaching uses a real-life case example/a typical case to demonstrate a phenomenon in action and explain theoretical as well as practical aspects of the knowledge related to the same. It is an effective way to help the trainees comprehend in depth both the theoretical and practical aspects of the complex phenomenon in depth with ease. Case teaching can also stimulate the trainees to participate in discussions and thereby boost their confidence. It also makes the classroom atmosphere interesting thus maintaining the trainee interest in training till the end of the course.

Depending on suitability to the trade, the weekly lesson plan in this document may suggest case studies be presented to the trainees. The trainer may adopt a PowerPoint presentation or video format for such case studies whichever is deemed suitable but only those cases must be selected that are relevant and of a learning value.

The Trainees should be required and supervised to carefully analyze the cases.

For this purpose, they must be encouraged to inquire and collect specific information/data, actively participate in the discussions, and intended solutions to the problem/situation.

Case studies can be implemented in the following ways: -

i. A good quality trade-specific documentary (At least 2-3

| | documentaries must be arranged by the training institute) |
|---|---|
| Entry-level of trainees | ii. Health &Safety case studies (2 cases regarding safety and industrial accidents must be arranged by the training institute) iii. Field visits(At least one visit to a trade-specific major industry/ site must be arranged by the training institute) For an advanced course of Hybrid seed production and contract farming proposed entry level is minimum bachelors of agriculture or F.Sc. agriculture in relevant subject, so expectations from the trainees are: Have knowledge of seed production have knowledge of crops diversity Have agriculture management skills |
| Learning Outcomes of the course | This course covers a comprehensive range of topics, providing theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience crucial for understanding and engaging in hybrid seed development. By the end of this course, students will be able to: Understand Hybrid Seed Development Attain skills regarding Plant Reproduction and Pollination Understand Parental Line Selection Demonstrate Hybridization Techniques and Testing Understand Data analyzing techniques Understand contract farming |
| Course Execution Plan | The total duration of the course: 3 months (12 Weeks) Class hours: 4 hours per day Theory: 20% Practical: 80% Weekly hours: 20 hours per week Total contact hours: 260 hours |
| Companies offering jobs in the respective trade | Seed production business Seed companies Agriculture farms Government seed agencies |
| Job Opportunities | Enterprenurer Seed production specialist Farm supervisor seed section |
| No of Students | 25 |
| Learning Place | Classroom / Lab |
| Instructional Resources | HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION BASICS https://youtu.be/lf80spxeqjU?si=cH7zrcKx82ly-w1w Maize: Emasculation, Selfing, Crossing and Hybrid Seed Production Green Revolution |

https://youtu.be/F6Fb2X4kYDA?si=wgldnjhVwDMldsmH

DuPont Pioneer Pollination: Processes and Procedures https://youtu.be/bpTkhOeyEN0?si=R8sjJyNx6ZlSoWqc

Hybridization/ Crossing technique (Emasculation & Pollination) in wheat (Triticum aestivum)

https://youtu.be/v3JKjRd2acE?si=hr24UXTAOnpNoDpP

Canola hybrid seed production in Australia

https://youtu.be/QH52jiiUF5A

MODULES

| Schedu led | Module Title | Days | Hours | Learning Units | Home |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|---|---|
| Weeks | | | | | Assignment |
| Week 1 | Introduction to Hybridization | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Course Introduction and Expectations | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Course Introduction and Expectations | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Job Market Overview | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Work Ethics in Institute | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 | Introduction to plant breeding | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Introduction to plant breeding | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Principles of hybridization | •Task 1 |
| | | | Hour 4 | Principles of hybridization | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 | Understanding genetic variability | <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | | Hour 2 | Principles of Controlled Pollination Techniques | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Principles of Controlled Pollination Techniques | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Principles of Controlled Pollination Techniques | |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 to 4 | Safety protocols and guidelines for working in seed production facilities | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1 to 4 | Introduction to important safeguards for maintenance of genetic purity | |

| Week 2 | Hybrid seed production | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Success Stories | |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | Hour 2 - 4 | Field/site selection | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 | Land preparation | |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 | Selection of varieties | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Selection of varieties | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Understanding plant reproductive structures and mechanisms | • Task 2 <u>Details may</u> |
| | | | Hour 4 | Understanding plant reproductive structures and mechanisms | <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 | Understanding of seed types | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Pte-requisites for a good hybrid | |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Introduction to hybrid seed production stages | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1,2 ,3 & 4 | Understanding of controlled pollination techniques | |
| Week 3 | Pollination Techniques | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Introduction to emasculation | |
| | | | Hour 2 - 4 | Perform emasculation | ∙Task 3 |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 & 2 | Understanding of terminologies used in hybrid seed production | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Seed sowing strategies for hybrid seed production | |

| | | Dari A | 11ar 4 4 | Managana | |
|--------|--|--------|---------------|---|--|
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1-4 | Management of crops | |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1-4 | Understand isolation techniques | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1-4 | Perform bagging and pollination | |
| Week 4 | Parental Line Selection and Breeding | Day 1 | Hour 1-4 | Understanding of criteria for selection of lines | |
| | Methods | Day 2 | Hour 1-4 | Understanding of methods involved in selection of superior parental lines | |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1-4 | Hands-on evaluation and screening techniques for identifying desirable traits in parental lines | •Task 4 <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1-4 | Hands-on evaluation and screening techniques for identifying desirable traits in parental lines | <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1-4 | Hands-on evaluation and screening techniques for identifying desirable traits in parental lines | |
| Week 5 | Strategies for production of hybrids | Day 1 | Hour 1 & 2 | Isolation | |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Sowing methods and spacing | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 & 2 | Staggering | • Task 5 Details may |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Planting ratio | be seen at Annexure-I |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 & 2 | Field monitoring | |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Agronomic management of crops | |

| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 & 2 | Agronomic management of crops | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---|---|
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Plant protection management | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1 & 2 | Rouging | |
| | | | Hour 3 & 4 | Synchronization | |
| Week 6 | Seed Production and Processing | Day 1 | Hour 1 - 4 | Seed physiology | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 - 4 | Seed development stages | • Task 6 |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 - 4 | Understand Harvesting techniques involved | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 - 4 | Perform Seed processing techniques | <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1 - 4 | Perform Seed processing techniques | |
| Week 7 | Pollen Collection and Management | Day 1 | Hour 1 - 4 | Perform pollen collection | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 - 4 | Perform handling and storage of collected pollen | ∙Task 7 |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 - 4 | Pollen viability testing and management | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 - 4 | Pollen viability testing and management | <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1 - 4 | Hands-on practice of controlled hybridization techniques. | |
| Week 8 | Field trials and data collection | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Understand Field trial design, layout and establishment | •Task 8 <u>Details may</u> |

| | | | Hour 2 | Understand Field trial design, layout and | <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
|------------|---|-------|----------|--|--|
| | | | Hour 3 | establishment Prepare layout for given trail | |
| | | | | Tropale layout for given tial | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Prepare layout for given trail | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1-4 | Layout design of trails on given site | |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1-4 | Perform data collection | |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1-4 | Data management and analysis using statistical tools. | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1-4 | Interpretation of trial results and drawing conclusions | |
| Week 9 | Intellectual Property and Regulations | Day 1 | Hour 1-4 | Understanding patents, intellectual property rights, and regulatory compliance in seed production. | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1-4 | Understanding patents, intellectual property rights, and regulatory compliance in seed production. | ∙Task 9 |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1-4 | Legal aspects and documentation requirements in seed development | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1-4 | Strategies for commercialization and marketing of hybrid seeds | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1-4 | Market analysis and understanding consumer demands. | |
| Week 10 | Hetrosis and sterility | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Understanding Genetics and Heterosis | ∙Task 10 |

| | | Hour 2 | Parental Line Selection | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|--|---|
| | | TIOUI Z | i arentai Line Oelection | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> |
| | | Hour 3 | Crossing and Hybridization | <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | Hour 4 | Hybrid Performance Evaluation | |
| | Day 2 | Hour 1 | Understanding Heterosis Mechanisms | |
| | | Hour 2 | Understanding Heterosis Mechanisms | |
| | | Hour 3 | Exploiting Heterosis in Agriculture | |
| | | Hour 4 | Exploiting Heterosis in Agriculture | |
| | Day 3 | Hour 1 | Managing Hybrid Seed Production | |
| | | Hour 2 | Incorporating Heterosis in Breeding Programs | |
| | | Hour 3 | Introduction to Male Sterility | |
| | | Hour 4 | Types of Male Sterility | |
| | Day 4 | Hour 1 | Identifying Male-Sterile Lines | |
| | | Hour 2 | Maintaining Male-Sterile Lines | |
| | | Hour 3 | Fertility Restoration | |
| | | Hour 4 | Fertility Restoration | |
| | Day 5 | Hour 1 | Hybrid Seed Production Using Male Sterility | |
| d cood production a | | _ | | |

| | | | Hour 2 | Hybrid Seed Production Using Male Sterility | |
|------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| | | | Hour 3 | Heterosis and Male Sterility | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Challenges and Management of Male Sterility | |
| Week 11 | Contract Farming | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Overview of contract farming: definition, objectives, and stakeholders involved. | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Advantages and challenges of contract farming for farmers and agribusinesses | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Legal and regulatory frameworks governing contract farming | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Legal and regulatory frameworks governing contract farming | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 | Contract Design and Negotiation | •Task 11 <u>Details may</u> |
| | | | Hour 2 | Elements of a contract: terms, conditions, rights, and obligations. | <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | | Hour 3 | Understanding contract models: fixed-price, cost-plus, and output-based contracts. | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Negotiation strategies and skills for successful contract formulation. | |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 | Crop and Production Planning in Contract Farming | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Planning crop selection and production schedules in contract farming. | |

| | | | Hour 3 | Quality standards and specifications required by contracting companies. | |
|------------|------------------|-------|--------|---|--|
| | | | Hour 4 | Risk management strategies for crop failure or market fluctuations. | |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 | Financial Aspects of Contract Farming | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Financial arrangements in contract farming: cost-sharing, credit, and payment terms. | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Budgeting, cost estimation, and financial planning for contract farming operations. | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Assessing profitability and returns on investment in contract farming. | |
| | | Day 5 | Hour 1 | Visiting Contract Farming Sites | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Field visit to observe and analyze ongoing contract farming operations. | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Field visit to observe and analyze ongoing contract farming operations. | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Interaction with farmers and contracting companies to understand on-ground practices and challenges | |
| Week 12 | Contract farming | Day 1 | Hour 1 | Agreements and Legal Compliance | ∙Task 12 |
| | | | Hour 2 | Drafting and interpreting contracts: clauses, termination, and dispute | <u>Details may</u> <u>be seen at</u> <u>Annexure-I</u> |
| | | | | resolution mechanisms. | Final |

| | | | Hour 3 | Understanding legal compliance, documentation, and regulatory requirements in contract farming. | Project |
|--|--|--------|--|--|---------|
| | | | Hour 4 | Contract enforcement and legal protection for farmers and contracting parties. | |
| | | Day 2 | Hour 1 | Technology and Innovation in Contract Farming | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Role of technology in optimizing contract farming: precision agriculture, IoT, and data-driven decisionmaking. | |
| | | | Hour 3 | Innovative practices and technologies enhancing productivity and sustainability. | |
| | | | Hour 4 | Adoption challenges and strategies for integrating technology into contract farming. | |
| | | Day 3 | Hour 1 | Marketing and Market Access | |
| | | Hour 2 | Access to markets and market linkage strategies in contract farming. | | |
| | | Hour 3 | Marketing arrangements, branding, and value addition opportunities. | | |
| | | Hour 4 | Understanding market dynamics and ensuring fair prices for produce. | | |
| | | Day 4 | Hour 1 | Social and Environmental Aspects | |
| | | | Hour 2 | Social implications: impacts on livelihoods, community development, and rural | |

| | | | economy. | |
|--|-------|--------|---|--|
| | | Hour 3 | Environmental sustainability: practices for minimizing environmental impacts in contract farming | |
| | | Hour 4 | Ethical considerations and responsible practices in contract farming. | |
| | Day 5 | Hour 1 | Business Models and Future Trends | |
| | | Hour 2 | Analysis of different contract farming business models: corporate-led, cooperative-based, and smallholder-centered. | |
| | | Hour 3 | Emerging trends, innovations, and the future outlook of contract farming. | |

Tasks for Certificate in Hybrid seed production and contract farming

| Task No. | Task | Description | Week |
|-------------|--|--|--------|
| 1. | Hybrid Seed Development Overview | Prepare a 15-minute presentation providing an overview of hybrid seed development, covering key concepts and processes. | Week 1 |
| 2. | Parental Line Selection | Analyze the characteristics of two potential parental lines and justify their selection for hybrid development based on desired traits and genetic compatibility. | Week 2 |
| 3. | Hybridization Techniques | Perform controlled pollination and hybridization between two chosen parental lines, documenting the process step-by-step with observations. | Week 3 |
| 4. | Selection of parental lines for hybrid seed development based on desirable traits. | Senerio: You are tasked with selecting parental lines for developing a hybrid maize variety known for high yield and disease resistance and present your finding Assessment Steps: Trait Identification Parental Line Evaluation Selection Justification | Week 4 |
| 5. | Pollination Technique Assessment | Demonstrate proficiency in pollination techniques. | Week 5 |
| 6. | Seed Germination Test | Perform a seed germination test to assess seed viability and calculate germination rates for the hybrid seed lot. | Week 6 |
| 7. | Demonstrate pollen collection methods | Demonstrate pollen collection methods for hybrid seed production. | Week 7 |
| 8. | Field Trial Evaluation (Field Observation) | Participate in a field trial evaluation of hybrid progeny, assess plant performance, and record observations on traits such as yield, disease resistance, and uniformity. Visit a hybrid seed production facility, observe the processes, and submit a detailed report highlighting best practices and areas for improvement. | Week 8 |

| 9. | Intellectual Property in Seed Development (Quiz) | Take a quiz evaluating understanding of intellectual property rights and legal aspects related to hybrid seed development and commercialization. | Week 9 |
|-----|--|--|--------|
| 10. | Heterosis Mechanisms (Research article) | Research and write a paper on the genetic and physiological mechanisms contributing to heterosis, citing examples and scientific studies supporting your findings. | Week10 |

| | Assess comprehension and application of contract farming principles and | Scenario: You are appointed as an agricultural consultant tasked with analyzing a contract farming agreement between a farming community and a buyer for a specific crop. | |
|-----|---|--|--------|
| | practices. | Contract Review: | |
| | | Review the provided contract farming agreement thoroughly. | |
| | | Identify and highlight key terms, conditions, and obligations for both parties involved. | |
| | | Stakeholder Analysis: | |
| | | Identify and analyze the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the contract. | |
| | | Assess the benefits and risks for both farmers and the buyer outlined in the agreement. | |
| | | Risk Assessment: | |
| 11. | | Evaluate potential risks associated with the contract farming arrangement. | Week11 |
| | | Identify strategies or provisions in the contract to mitigate these risks. | |
| | | Compliance Check: | |
| | | Check the contract for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. | |
| | | Assess the inclusion of any necessary safeguards for both parties. | |
| | | Recommendations and Report: | |
| | | Prepare a concise report summarizing the strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements of the contract. | |
| | | Include recommendations for enhancing fairness, equity, and sustainability in the contract farming agreement. | |
| | Economic Viability | Develop a financial model analyzing the economic | |
| 12. | Economic Viability Analysis (Financial Task) | viability of hybrid seed production, considering costs, revenues, and potential risks through contract farming | Week12 |

Motivational Lectures Hybrid seed production and contract farming

Webinar on Agri-Startups in Contract Farming: Prospects and Challenges https://www.youtube.com/live/hn7eRpjV_Uw?si=u3_FTWk6tVoZi50i

How to be a successful contract farmer https://youtu.be/Yq8NPSUb6NE?si=KyvuHMpQ86lcsNY1

https://youtu.be/Szg3RhiHPxA?si=HKZTVINQGXqMWmt5

How to be a successful contract farmer - part 2 https://youtu.be/KlyZ1j8u1gc?si=Xr_dlLV1V06ouft_

Produce hybrid seed at your own farms and stop seed mafia | Hybrid seed production and seed mafia

https://youtu.be/RS7yarOM7SY?si=6Bp-pzAkTE8FSwRp

Workplace/Institute Ethics Guide

Work ethic is a standard of conduct and values for job performance. The modern definition of what constitutes good work ethics often varies. Different businesses have different expectations. Work ethic is a belief that hard work and diligence have a moral benefit and an inherent ability, virtue, or value to strengthen character and individual abilities. It is a set of values-centered on the importance of work and manifested by determination or desire to work hard.

The following ten work ethics are defined as essential for student success:

1. Attendance:

Be at work every day possible, plan your absences don't abuse leave time. Be punctual every day.

2. Character:

Honesty is the single most important factor having a direct bearing on the final success of an individual, corporation, or product. Complete assigned tasks correctly and promptly. Look to improve your skills.

3. Team Work:

The ability to get along with others including those you don't necessarily like. The ability to carry your weight and help others who are struggling. Recognize when to speak up with an idea and when to compromise by blend ideas together.

4. Appearance:

Dress for success set your best foot forward, personal hygiene, good manner, remember that the first impression of who you are can last a lifetime

5. Attitude:

Listen to suggestions and be positive, accept responsibility. If you make a mistake, admit it. Values workplace safety rules and precautions for personal and co-worker safety. Avoids unnecessary risks. Willing to learn new processes, systems, and procedures in light of changing responsibilities.

6. Productivity:

Do the work correctly, quality and timelines are prized. Get along with fellows, cooperation is the key to productivity. Help out whenever asked, do extra without being asked. Take pride in your work, do things the best you know-how. Eagerly focuses energy on accomplishing tasks, also referred to as demonstrating ownership. Takes pride in work.

7. Organizational Skills:

Make an effort to improve, learn ways to better yourself. Time management; utilize time and resources to get the most out of both. Take an appropriate approach to social interactions at work. Maintains focus on work responsibilities.

8. Communication:

Written communication, being able to correctly write reports and memos.

Verbal communications, being able to communicate one on one or to a group.

9. Cooperation:

Follow institute rules and regulations, learn and follow expectations. Get along with fellows, cooperation is the key to productivity. Able to welcome and adapt to changing work situations and the application of new or different skills.

10. Respect:

Work hard, work to the best of your ability. Carry out orders, do what's asked the first time. Show respect, accept, and acknowledge an individual's talents and knowledge. Respects diversity in the workplace, including showing due respect for different perspectives, opinions, and suggestions.